"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,171. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE WEATHER.

Thunderstorms and rain; cooler; variable winds.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 74¼c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 35⅝c.; cash cotton, 5¾c.

Page 1.

Thomas M. Adams, a Democratic nominee for the Legislature, was assassinated in Georgia.

Two persons were trampled to death in the mad rush from a county fair at Columbus, Ind., during a storm.

Two boys, neither of them more than thirteen years old, held up Mrs. A. H. Segsberg in Central Park, and took her watch and pocketbook. Both escaped.

Washington gossip was that one of Secretary Alger's chief reasons for visiting Camp Wikoff was to cement strained bonds of friendship with Col. Roosevelt.

The consolidation of iron and steel companies has been accomplished in Chicago, five concerns, with $75,000,000, having already joined.

Gen. Alger will ask Congress to investigate the accumulating charges of mismanagement against the administration of the War Department since war preparations began.

Col. Roosevelt, at his Summer home at Oyster Bay, said Senator Lodge's visit was purely friendly. The Colonel is expected to return to Camp Wikoff to-day or to-morrow.

Page 2.

The Rio Grande brought 816 typhoid patients from Camp Wikoff. They were landed at Governors Island and Forts Hamilton and Wadsworth.

Two privates of the Seventy-first Regiment, while struggling over a watermelon in the baggage car of a train bound for Camp Wikoff, fell through the open door and were killed. Both skulls were broken.

The White Star liner Teutonic arrived, having made the run across the Atlantic in 6 days 8 hours and 20 minutes. During the voyage she passed a metal lifeboat painted white, bottom upward. It is believed it belonged to the lost French liner, La Bourgogne.

Secretary Alger, after a day spent in the hospitals and streets of Camp Wikoff, expressed himself as well pleased with their condition. He said all was better than he anticipated, and that what he found amiss would be remedied. He intends spending several days in camp.

Representatives from thirty-eight counties met at the Democratic Campaign Committee headquarters in this city, and the opinion seemed to prevail that should the Republicans nominate Col. Roosevelt it would seriously endanger the Democratic chances. Elliot Danforth showed strength for the Democratic nomination.

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The Holland submarine boat was tested with naval experts aboard. Lieut. Commander Kimball expressed himself as pleased with her action.

The torpedo boats Ericsson, Cushing, and Foote arrived at the navy yard and will be overhauled. The Iowa and Oregon were lightened in order to make them ready for docking.

The Red Cross Relief Committee reported contributions to date of $220,268.84, and expenditures of $182,445.43. One hundred thousand dollars is still needed. H. M. Flagler contributed $5,000.

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Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews favors Spanish instruction in Chicago schools.

The President appointed Sidney O. Weeks Surveyor of Customs at Patchogue.

The American Bankers' Association devoted the day's session of its convention in Denver to discussing banking questions.

The body of Giovanni Bragio, an Italian, was found in the Bronx Park district with a bullet wound in the head. It is a case of murder.

The Canadian Appraiser of Customs at Vancouver has unearthed a Mongolian conspiracy to defraud the Government by double invoices. It has been in existence for years.

Representative Babcock of Wisconsin, who reached Washington yesterday, said in an interview that he anticipated Republican majorities in both the Senate and House during the next session of Congress. He expected, he said, that his party would lose a number of districts in New York, Pennsylvania, and other Eastern States, but that the gains in the West would offset these defeats.

Page 5.

Yesterday was the hottest Aug. 24 on record and the heat and humidity made it probably the most uncomfortable day this year. Many persons were prostrated and some were killed. One woman tried to kill herself while temporarily insane.

Page 7.

Policeman Sweet, a Rough Rider, returned to the city a physical wreck. He told how Col. Roosevelt swore when he led the charge at El Caney.

Daniel Frohman returned from Europe where he has bought a number of important plays. Miss Annie Russell also returned.

Page 9.

Low's Exchange—the steamship agency—was forced to assign, its business having been seriously affected by the war.

The National Executive Committee of Wholesale Grocers' Associations concluded its two days' session in this city.

Haiti refuses to allow the United States to establish a Weather Bureau on the island, fearing that it will be used as a step toward interference in the island's domestic affairs.

A meeting of some of the leading manufacturers of heavy chemicals was held, but nothing was given out for publication. It is reported in some quarters that the manufacturers are arranging for consolidation.

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The Canadian cricketers played their second metropolitan match yesterday at Bergen Point with the New Jersey Athletic Club team. The game resulted in a draw.

In the third of the series of inter-club races the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club easily outsailed the Philadelphia Club in a reefing breeze, by a total of 17 points to 8.

Page 11.

Seven hundred miners employed by the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company struck near Hazleton, Penn.

Two hundred negro miners from Alabama were unloaded at Pana, Ill., to replace strikers. Deputy Sheriffs were on guard.

Miss Imogene Hoyt, sister of City Clerk William N. Hoyt of Mount Vernon, is serving as City Clerk while he is away on his vacation. Miss Hoyt officiated as Clerk at a meeting of the Mount Vernon Board of Aldermen Tuesday night.

Page 12.

Nine Brooklyn detectives captured five men, who are believed to have stolen $30,000 worth of trolley wire.

A man was killed in Jersey City by roach poison administered by his wife in a mistake. She thought it was rochelle salts.

Wilmerding, Morris & Mitchell sold $1,250,400 worth of dry goods to 400 bidders. It was the largest sale of the sort ever made in this country.

A meeting of the International Paper Company was held, when a dividend of 1½ per cent. on preferred stock was declared and officers were elected.

The hot weather has brought about a shortness of the ice supply. There has already been an advance in price in Northern New Jersey.

The jewels which belonged to Emeline C. Reynolds, valued at $3,000, were found in the Fifty-eighth Street flat, formerly occupied by the murdered girl.

The alleged finding of poisoned candy in a yard is the subject of a serious controversy between two Brooklyn families who make serious intimations and threats.

A young man giving his name as Edward S. Marshall of Philadelphia ordered jewelry from several places to be sent to him at the Waldorf, but some of the big firms became suspicious, and did not deliver the [illegible]

[illegible] made application in the Su[illegible] compel Commissioner of Highways Keating to fill in the trench in King's Bridge Road from One Hundred and Sixty-second to One Hundred and Eighty-second Street.

Morton Goddard gave an excursion under the auspices of the Civic Club for the mothers of the Twenty-first Ward and their families. More than 7,500 tickets were issued. The people were taken to Grand View Grove on barges.

Mrs. Botkin, who is charged with sending to Dover, Del., a box of poisoned candy, the eating of which resulted in the death of Mrs. Dunning and Mrs. Deane, was taken by police officers yesterday from Stockton, Cal., where she had been arrested, to San Francisco. She will be held there until the arrival of a requisition from the Governor of Delaware. The Stockton police have discovered that three weeks ago an unknown woman entered a candy store in that place and purchased an empty candy box from Frank Gattrell, a salesman. The woman's description corresponds with that of Mrs. Botkin.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 5.
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Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
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AMMONIA TANK EXPLODED.

An Early Morning Fire in the Hoffmann Brewery, in Fifty-fifth Street.

An ammonia tank in the refrigerating plant of the Hoffmann Brewery in the fifth story of the building, at 210-218 East Fifty-fifth Street, exploded shortly after 1 o'clock this morning, and set fire to the building. At the time, the regular night force of workmen was at work in the building, and it was generally reported that a number of the men had lost their lives in the fire. On investigation this was proved to be without foundation. All of the men succeeded in getting safely out of the building.

Four alarms were sent in, and the flames were kept confined to the fourth and fifth stories of the building, which are given over largely to refrigerating purposes.

The business and building are owned by Jacob Hoffmann. The loss will be in the neighborhood of $25,000.

EAST SIDE TENEMENT FIRE.

Forty Families Routed from Their Beds in the Early Morning—Lives Lost Perhaps.

Flames were seen about 1 o'clock this morning on the third floor of the double tenement house at 733 and 735 Fifth Street, near Avenue D.

Forty families of about 150 souls in all live in the building, and four alarms were turned in in quick succession. All the tenants were sleeping, but most of them were soon awakened and taken out.

Several lives, however, the police fear, were lost, as the blaze spread rapidly.

The fire started in the rooms of a family named Markowitz. The cause is unknown, and will probably be the subject of an investigation.

One serious accident is known to have happened. Max Steen, a cripple, in trying to escape from the building by crossing an air-shaft, fell to the bottom of the area and was badly hurt internally. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

BOYS HOLD UP A WOMAN.

Two Lads Relieve Mrs. A. H. Segsberg of Her Watch and Her Pocketbook in Central Park.

There was a bold hold-up in Central Park last evening, and although the highwaymen were neither of them more than thirteen years old, Mrs. A. H. Segsberg, who said she lived at 31 West Eighty-second Street, declared that she was as roughly handled as though they had been twice the age. Nor could she have been robbed more thoroughly than she was, for she lost all of value that she carried.

Mrs. Segsberg was on her way home, and was walking through a quiet and secluded path on the west side of the Park, opposite Eighty-seventh Street, when the highwaymen appeared. Both were in knee trousers and neatly dressed, one in blue, the other in black. Mrs. Segsberg saw the boys running toward her, and thought they were playing some child's game. She stopped to watch them, when they ran up toward her. One passed her, only to turn about just as the second grasped her by the throat.

"Your money or your life!" piped the boy. Mrs. Segsberg was overcome with surprise and fright, and sank down on a bench. Her pocketbook, containing something more than $5, dropped from her hand. One of the boys pounced upon it. The boy who still held Mrs. Segsberg's throat yelled "Sneak, Billy!" And "Billy" made a dive over the stone wall that extends along the walk.

As soon as he disappeared the second boy took his hand from its firm grip on Mrs. Segsberg's throat, snatched her gold chatelaine watch, tearing away a portion of the silk waist that had held it, dove for the stone wall, and in an instant was gone.

Mrs. Segsberg then began to scream. Bicycle Patrolman McLarkey heard the scream and saw one of the running boys. He jumped from his wheel, followed the lad over lots and through streets, but lost sight of him at Eighty-eighth Street and Columbus Avenue. He thinks, however, that he knows the boys. The police are investigating.

At 31 West Eighty-second Street it was said that no Mrs. Segsberg had ever lived there.

A WOMAN IN BANKRUPTCY.

Mrs. Eads First of Her Sex in Chicago to Come Under the New Law.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—The first woman to take advantage of the new Bankruptcy act is Mrs. Margaret F. Eads, who filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in the United States District Court this afternoon. She estimates her liabilities at $15,000. A similar petition was filed by her husband, Arthur B. Eads, a promoter, who seeks relief from nearly $70,000 worth of debts.

J. M. Burnell, a publisher of Denver, has filed the principal claim against Mrs. Eads. The amount is $6,335, and represents a joint note given by the insolvents to pay a printing bill incurred in connection with Eads's promoting schemes in Denver. Mrs. Eads possesses the fee to real estate at 7,017 Webster Avenue. Proceedings are pending with a view to foreclosing two incumbrances on the property, but it is expected an equity of $7,000 will be realized.

He Wanted Popular Music.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—The day of classical music in Lincoln Park is gone. Commissioner Joseph E. Dunton, a member of the committee which has charge of the music in Lincoln Park, was at the concert last Sunday. The programme was one of the most brilliant of the season, and was made up almost entirely of masterpieces. But these only disgusted Commissioner Dunton, so the following day he inscribed a letter to Director John Hand in which he said the people wanted the popular melodies of the day; they wanted negro songs, and to this demand of the Commissioner Prof. Hand could only accede. Although he feels that Mr. Dunton has no soul, he has ungracefully yielded to the powers that be.

Secretary Day's Acceptance.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—Secretary of State Day to-day notified Commissioner Peck of his willingness to serve on the Lafayette [illegible]

ALGER TO ASK AN INQUIRY

Secretary of War Will Urge Congress to Sift the Charges Made by Gen. Miles.

CORBIN DISCREDITS THE TALK

Work of Each Department of the Service Will Be Investigated—The Word "Yellow" Before Fever Was Suppressed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The interview with Gen. Miles, generally printed in this morning's papers, revived some of the bitterness that was observed during critical periods of the war when the name of that officer was quoted in connection with alleged interferences and possible attempts to humiliate him by the head of the War Department.

The very first statement made by Adjt. Gen. Corbin, when he was asked to-day if he had anything to say about it, was that he believed Gen. Miles would disavow the entire interview.

"The Major General commanding the army is a man of too much experience," he said, "to indulge in such criticism of his superior officer," and Gen. Corbin felt confident that he would repudiate the interview from beginning to end.

Gen. Miles may see fit to repudiate the publication, but that will not make much difference with the facts. Before he left this city for Santiago he told some of his friends that he expected to command the army there as a matter of course, as soon as he arrived on the ground. The argument used against his association all that time is mentioned now to prove that he was not in command, and was not entitled to command, because the President had appointed Gen. Shafter to command that station, and he could be relieved only by a specific order from the President, delivered by Gen. Miles.

Some discoveries of mutilated dispatches sent to the department by Gen. Miles from Santiago have been mentioned in the newspapers, but the dispatch stating explicitly that fever affected every regiment at Santiago was published at the War Department in part, the word "yellow" being omitted.

There is no doubt that Gen. Miles advised precautions to maintain the health of the troops long before the famous consultation was held at Gen. Shafter's call, resulting in what has been alluded to as the "round robin," and the general order for the transfer of the troops to Montauk. Gen. Miles unquestionably followed out the plan for landing in Puerto Rico that he had made before he left Washington. He had made himself acquainted by study of the ports and landing facilities at the different practicable places. He found that Fajardo, which had been picked out by the War Department people as the rendezvous of the army of invasion, was not to be compared with Guanica. There was for several days a conflict of statement about the intended landing place. The Puerto Ricans who accompanied Gen. Miles insisted that Guanica, and not Fajardo, would be the place.

The transportation officers, who had provided the transports, insisted that they had been ordered to Fajardo, which turned out to be true, but Gen. Miles persisted in going to Guanica and required the transports to follow him instead of making what he considered would be a mistaken attempt to land where the water was shallow and where no lighters had been provided to transfer the troops from an open roadstead to the shore. The omission to send lighters, which might have turned out to be a serious oversight if Fajardo had been chosen as the landing place, proved to be of no account, as Miles found plenty of lighters at Guanica. Much satisfaction will be felt by many observers of the conduct of the war at the report that Secretary Alger, who is said to have been deeply grieved and annoyed at the criticism aimed at him, will insist upon an investigation of the whole subject, and will expect an inquiry by Congress at the beginning of the next session.

It is not asserted that this will come through a court-martial, as that, it seems, is not intended. The investigation is to be made in the interest of historical accuracy and to dispose of the accumulating charges against several branches of the service that have been held up as lacking in efficiency and capacity to meet the situation. It is not believed here that the Secretary of War will have to press his invitation to Congress to make such an investigation. Once started, it is sure to be comprehensive and will surely endeavor to find out what the Quartermaster's Department, the Commissary Department, the Medical Department, and perhaps the Ordnance Department were doing when the war was in sight and even after it had broken out.

Naturally, the transportation service and the expenditures made by it will be looked into, and some public account will be given of the lack of oversight of this service that made it possible for sick and wounded soldiers to be shipped home in unfit vessels after the Government had become responsible for payment for the very best and most perfectly equipped vessels that could be procured regardless of the price asked for their use.

ALGER AND GEN. MILES.

Secretary of War Will Not Discuss the Puerto Rico Interview.

MONTAUK, Aug. 24.—Just before Secretary Alger was driven away to the camp, he was seen by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, and was asked for a statement regarding Gen. Miles's criticism of the War Department.

For a time he looked serious, as if annoyed by the query. Then he said rather hesitatingly: "Nothing has ever emanated from the War Department in criticism of Gen. Miles. As far as I know there has been no friction. I will, however, enter into no controversy with Gen. Miles. I refuse to say anything further."

Receiver for the Jasper Town Co.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 24.—Judge Bruce, in the United States Court, has appointed J. W. Burke of Mobile receiver of the Jasper Town and Lands Company of London, England. This company owns over 9,000 of the 10,000 shares of stock of the Corona Coal and Coke Company of Jasper, Walker County. J. H. Bartlett was recently appointed receiver of the Corona Company on petition of the English shareholders. Mr. Burke was appointed receiver of the English Company on petition of John A. James of New York, representing 1,600 shares, and he seeks to have the Corona Company also thrown into his hands and to have Bartlett removed. The litigation is for the control of the Corona Company. This company, with a capital of $1,000,000, is one of the most successful coal companies in the South, and is absolutely solvent. The litigation is becoming sensational and very involved. Suits have been filed in England to remove the English directors of the Jasper [illegible]

C. P. HUNTINGTON SHOT?

A Rumor States that He Was Injured at His Camp in the Adirondacks.

The Associated Press late last night sent out the following:

"Our Saratoga correspondent advises us that a rumor has reached there to the effect that C. P. Huntington has been shot at his camp, known as Pine Knot, on Raquette Lake, Adirondacks. He also advises that the storms of yesterday and to-day have prostrated telegraphic communication, and that Pine Knot cannot be reached.

"We are doing everything possible to verify the report. Meanwhile we pass it to you as an unconfirmed rumor for your information. We do not assume any responsibility for the truth of the rumor."

SPANISH TROOPS REACH SPAIN.

Enormous Crowds at Corunna Greet the First Transport to Arrive from Santiago.

CORUNNA, Spain, Aug. 24.—The Spanish steamer Alicante, with the first of Spanish repatriated soldiers who arrived from Santiago de Cuba, reached here to-day.

The steamer's arrival was witnessed by all the military and civil authorities. Enormous crowds gathered upon the quays, but were not allowed to get near the vessel for fear of yellow fever contagion.

The Queen Regent sent a message to the troops congratulating them upon their conduct in the field and saying that she proposed to be the first to welcome them home.

The reading of the dispatch was received with great enthusiasm.

The disembarkation is now in progress. There was no yellow fever on board, though sixty died of other diseases during the voyage.

Some of the sick will be taken to the Oza Lazaretto, where they will be quarantined. Others will be kept five days in hospital ships before they are dispatched to their homes.

THE CARLIST MOVEMENT.

Steps by Leaders to Prevent Confiscation of Their Property—Riots in Aragon—Soldiers Arrested.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"It is significant that the principal Carlists here are registering their property in the names of other persons to prevent its confiscation in the event of trouble.

"The military judge at Barcelona has ordered a court-martial on a Sergeant, two Corporals, and several soldiers, who were trying to recruit among the garrison for the Carlists.

"Carlist disturbances are reported in several small towns in Aragon, caused by the closing of the Carlist clubs."

CHICAGO GIRL'S ESCAPADE.

School Teacher Leaves Home to Become a Chambermaid.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—It took the fear of death to solve the mystery of Mamie Doane's second disappearance. Miss Doane is a young schoolteacher, who first mysteriously disappeared several months ago. Two weeks ago she was again missing.

Marshal Adams's story shows that the girl first appeared in De Kalb on Friday last. She sought him out, and asked him to get her a pass to Des Moines. Adams could not get her a pass, but he found her a place in a hotel as chambermaid. An acquaintance of the Marshal recognized the new chambermaid as Mamie Doane, and told the Marshal, who taxed the girl with being Miss Doane. She denied her identity flatly.

Tuesday she was found in her room writhing and moaning on the floor. Help was summoned, and the girl was taken to the City Hospital. She admitted she had taken corrosive sublimate, but prompt work with a stomach pump saved her life.

POLITENESS COST HIS LIFE.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—In an effort to bring comfort to the heart of sobbing Christina Bliele, Frank Peters, thirteen years old, lost his life yesterday afternoon. The little girl, who is ten years old and lives at 51 East Twenty-fifth Street, was playing by the lake at the foot of Twenty-fifth Street. Soon a puff of wind seized her hat and carried it out over the water. The little girl's heart was almost broken.

The boy, who lives at 108 West Eighteenth Street, came up, and, after begging the little girl to stop crying, he jumped into the water. He was a good swimmer and was nearly ready to grasp his prize when cramps seized him and he sank. Christina was the sole witness of the boy's death, but children soon came up, and Policeman Breternitz finally recovered the body. It was immediately taken to the home of the boy's parents.

Horse Killed by a Live Wire.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 24.—During the severe electric storm which passed over this place to-night an electric light wire was blown down in Broadway. It hit a horse belonging to W. C. Roome, killing the animal instantly. Berthold Frankel, who was standing close by, was hit on the shoulder by the wire and was badly burned and shocked. He may die.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

Temperature falls of 8 to 16 degrees have occurred in the lower lake region, the Ohio and Middle and Lower Mississippi Valleys. The temperature has risen in the middle and northern portions of the plateau regions, Rocky Mountain region, and the Missouri Valley.

Thunder storms and rain have occurred in a narrow strip from the lower Rocky Mountain region through the Ohio and New England.

The pressure continues high off the southeast coast of Florida and Middle Pacific Coast.

Thunder storms and rain may be expected from the lower lakes, the Ohio and Lower Mississippi Valleys to the Atlantic Coast, with cooler weather in the Middle and South Atlantic States.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		—TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	64	76	78
6 A. M.	65	74	80
9 A. M.	66	78	82
12 M.	65	85	88
3 P. M.	71	88	91
6 P. M.	71	85	88
9 P. M.	65	71	79
12 P. M.	62	71	78

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	83
Weather Bureau	81
Corresponding date 1897	66
Corresponding date for last 20 years	72

The maximum temperature yesterday was 88 degrees at 4 P. M. and the minimum 71 degrees at [illegible]

STILL TALKING ROOSEVELT

Republican Politicians Continue to Exploit Him as the Ideal Candidate.

THE COLONEL REMAINS SILENT

Senator Lodge's Visit to Oyster Bay—Roosevelt and Alger May Meet at Montauk—Governor Black Objects.

The tide of talk about Theodore Roosevelt as the Republican candidate for Governor continues to increase in volume, though so far neither Col. Roosevelt himself nor Mr. Platt, who is reputed to control the party's action, has made any public expression on the subject.

This reticence is variously interpreted. The silence of Col. Roosevelt is generally construed to mean that he will accept the nomination if it comes to him in the proper way. Some enthusiastic Roosevelt men say that the Colonel is displaying fine mastery of politics by "lying low and saying nothing" just at this time. The propriety and good taste of his reserve is not disputed.

Some of the men who most sincerely desire the nomination of Roosevelt still believe that Mr. Platt's apparent acceptance of him as the candidate is a mere feint. They say that the Senator would like to prevent Gov. Black's renomination as punishment for his killing off the Ellsworth newspaper bill, the bill removing the Rapid Transit Commission, and other "deal" measures presented to the last Legislature with the open indorsement of Mr. Platt. Nobody who knows both Mr. Platt and Col. Roosevelt supposes for a moment that the manager of the State "machine" would willingly select the commander of the Rough Riders as the party's candidate. It is argued, therefore, that Mr. Platt is either planning to use Roosevelt to defeat Black with the hope of running in a dark horse when the convention splits between the two, or that he realizes that Roosevelt is the only man who can distract attention from the canal scandals and other State issues sufficiently to enable the Republicans to carry the State.

Headquarters Talk.

There were few visitors at Republican Headquarters yesterday, but those who dropped in there from out of town told the same stories that have been heard so frequently in the last few days—of Roosevelt's popularity among the Republicans of the interior and of the general acceptance of him as an ideal candidate for Governor. Chairman Odell was at headquarters for a few minutes only, and went from there direct to the Oriental Hotel at Manhattan Beach, where Mr. Platt is staying.

The report from Oyster Bay, Col. Roosevelt's home, that United States Senator Lodge of Massachusetts had arrived there on a visit to the hero of Santiago attracted attention here yesterday. There was some disposition to attach political significance to this visit, and it was pointed out that as Senator Lodge is on the friendliest terms with both Col. Roosevelt and Mr. Platt, it might be that he had gone to Oyster Bay to sound the Colonel as to the terms on which he would accept the nomination. This interpretation was generally rejected, however, as extremely far fetched. Col. Roosevelt and Senator Lodge are warm personal friends—"chums," they might be called—and it is not doubted in the best-informed quarters that Mr. Lodge's visit was purely and simply personal.

Certain of the Republican frequenters of the Fifth Avenue Hotel were inclined last night to see a sign of the times in the report from Washington, received here during the day, to the effect that Col. Roosevelt has requested the Secretary of War to have his regiment mustered out. It would be important, they pointed out, for the Colonel to be freed from the responsibility of looking after his regiment as soon as possible if he is to lead the Republican ticket this Fall.

Roosevelt and Alger.

Some interest was aroused yesterday by the discovery of the possibility of Col. Roosevelt and Secretary of War Alger meeting at Montauk Point. Col. Roosevelt, it is understood here, is due to arrive at Camp Wikoff to-day, and as the Secretary of War was expected to remain over there during to-day, it was thought not unlikely that the two would meet. In view of the Secretary's peculiar action in publishing a private letter written to him by Col. Roosevelt, and the Colonel's reply, itself a rebuke, it is presumed that there will be no cordiality wasted should the meeting occur.

So far no other district organization has followed the example of the Twelfth in passing resolutions indorsing Roosevelt for Governor, but, at the regular semi-monthly meeting of the Central Republican Club of the Thirty-first Assembly District, held last night at 101 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, a strong Roosevelt sentiment developed. No resolutions concerning him were introduced, but all the talk before and after the transaction of routine business was about the Colonel of the Rough Riders as a candidate for Governor. The statement was made by a leading official of the club that a careful canvass of its membership showed a large majority in favor of nominating Roosevelt. Ex-Assemblyman Harvey T. Andrews presided.

While the chief Platt men of New York City are all talking Roosevelt, and all the reports from up the State indicate that he is the favorite for the nomination, news comes from Albany that Gov. Black has no notion of being sidetracked without a protest and that he is preparing to make a fight to a finish for the renomination to which he feels he is entitled. Friends of the Governor who spoke yesterday with apparent knowledge of his attitude said that Gov. Black would not be content with the Senatorship, as a salve for not being renominated. He feels, they said, that his record as Governor is entitled to the party's endorsement and he does not purpose to relinquish that endorsement without a struggle. The same arguments are being used by Lieut. Gov. Woodruff's friends, who say that the Roosevelt boom is but midsummer politics, and predict that it will fade and wither before convention time.

ROOSEVELT NOT TALKING.

Silent as to Politics—Senator Lodge's Visit Was Social.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Aug. 24.—Col. Roosevelt will leave to-morrow afternoon or Friday morning to join his command at Camp Wikoff. He has spent a pleasant furlough, he says, fairly quiet and at home. He needed rest, he said.

The date for the peace jubilee here is undecided. It was to have been held on Labor Day, but it may have to be postponed, as Col. Roosevelt's promise to speak here before he made an address elsewhere was conditional as to date.

Col. Roosevelt said that Senator Lodge's visit to-day was purely friendly and social and because the Senator and he were old friends. It had no political significance, he said. Col. Roosevelt forbade all attempts to interview him relative to State politics. Immediately, when the subject was brought up he began to praise the work done by the Red Cross during the war.

REASONS FOR ALGER'S VISIT.

Asserted that the Secretary Is Anxious to Establish Amicable Relations with the Colonel.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Until to-day all the accounts of Secretary Alger's trip to Montauk have conveyed the information that the chief object of his visit to Camp Wikoff was to ascertain the conditions there for himself and contribute what he can to carry out the desire of the President—very pointedly expressed to Major Gen. Wheeler—that the first thing to be considered there was the health and comfort of the troops. The talk among some public men to-day was a little different. The reason given by Secretary Alger for his visit, that he wants to see for himself what is the situation with respect to the care of the soldiers, though undoubtedly one reason, may not be the only one. It is reported that another motive was that the Secretary desired an opportunity to meet Col. Roosevelt or some of his political friends with an informality hardly possible in Washington, and to correct the misunderstanding in connection with the correspondence between Gen. Alger and Col. Roosevelt.

It is asserted that Secretary Alger was much grieved by the construction put upon this correspondence by the public, and that he desires to maintain most cordial relations with Col. Roosevelt. A political motive is by many attributed to Secretary Alger's letter to Col. Roosevelt, and it is said now that, whatever political effect might have been in view at that time which would be furthered by antagonizing Col. Roosevelt, it is not one which in the present state of public sentiment in New York would still obtain. Friends of Secretary Alger deny that there was any politics in the matter, and say the Secretary's feelings toward Col. Roosevelt are very friendly and strongly tinged by admiration.

All of which strikes Col. Roosevelt's friends here as bordering on the humorous or the contemptible.

John Sherman for Governor.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 24.—Pandora's box has been opened in the camp of the Hanna Republicans in this State. It all comes from the visit of John Sherman to the city yesterday and his long and secret conference with Gov. Bushnell. A conference between these two Ohioans would be unusual at any time, but just now it is almost sensational in itself. At this conference, it is claimed, Sherman signified his willingness to be the anti-Hanna candidate for Governor next Fall, and Bushnell, so the story goes, promised him the backing of the State administration.

IRON AND STEEL COMBINE.

Five Companies Consolidated in Chicago, and Others May Join—Their Capital $75,000,000.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—It can be stated authoritatively that the consolidation of iron and steel companies, predicted for several days, finally has been accomplished with five companies, and others are expected to come in later. The terms have been agreed upon, and are now being put in proper legal form by some of the biggest corporation lawyers in the country. The new combination includes:

The Minnesota Iron Company, with its Duluth and Iron Range Railroad, and the Minnesota Steamship Line; the Illinois Steel Company, with its Chicago, Lake Shore and Eastern Railroad; the Southwestern Connellsville Coke Company.

The Elgin, Joliet and Eastern Railroad, the Lorain Steel Company of Lorain, Ohio, and the Johnson Steel Company of Johnstown, Penn., lately merged into the Lorain Company.

The companies which may come into the combine later are these:

The Cambria Iron Company, the Bethlehem Iron Company, the Tennessee Iron and Coal Company, the Pennsylvania Steel Company, the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, and the Carnegie Steel Company.

However, it is believed that the Pennsylvania companies are disposed to keep out of the deal, although the capital of the new company will be made large enough to carry them, if they decide to join. The capital of the new company probably will be $200,000,000.

The companies already in the deal have a capitalization of $75,000,000, and those that may yet enter the fold are now capitalized for more than $90,000,000.

The only necessary transaction remaining to clinch the consolidation is for the stockholders of each company to meet and by their votes ratify the action of the Directors. It is understood that they will get together in a few days and perform that ceremony. The Directors have agreed to every detail, and those representing the several companies have gone home for the purpose of getting the stockholders to carry out their part of the deal.

SPANIARDS HELP AMERICANS.

Two Sick Soldiers from Gomez's Column Sent to Hospital—Blanco's Kindly Order.

HAVANA, Aug. 24.—The commanding General in the Sancti Spiritus District reports that two American soldiers of the column operating with Maximo Gomez have presented themselves to him, being ill. They were immediately sent to the hospital. News has been received that Lieut. Johnstone also arrived at Sancti Spiritus.

Gen. Blanco has ordered that all Americans who present themselves be well received, that assistance be given to them, and that they be treated with all consideration.

The sick in the hospitals, Gen. Blanco's order says, must be treated with solicitude and kindness.

CANDIDATE KILLED IN GEORGIA.

Thomas M. Adams Shot at a Political Gathering in a Country Town.

COLUMBUS, Ga., Aug. 24.—Thomas M. Adams, Democratic nominee for the Legislature, has been assassinated at Giles, a country town in Chattahoochee County. The deed was committed in a general row at a political gathering.

A dispute between Jeff Davis, a negro school teacher, Democrat, and William Bagley, Populist nominee for the Legislature, precipitated a general fight, in which several shots were fired. Mr. Adams was a bystander, and received a bullet in the temple and one in the heart.

TWO TRAMPLED TO DEATH.

Rush from a County Fair in Indiana During a Thunderstorm.

COLUMBUS, Ind., Aug. 24.—In a mad rush from a grove near this city, where the county fair was being held, to an open field, during a severe electrical storm, two people were killed and several more or less injured.

Mrs. Samuel Cooper, aged thirty-six, was knocked down and trampled upon. She was picked up unconscious and died soon afterward. Mrs. Cooper had a two-year-old baby in her arms which escaped uninjured by the protection of its mother. Charles Hayman, aged forty, was killed, as was Peter Andrews, aged fifty.

Solomon Turner, aged twenty-five, and Walter [illegible] were injured.

THE PEACE COMMISSION

Believed that Secretary Day, Senator Davis, and Judge White Will Serve.

DOUBT ABOUT GEN. TRACY

It Is Expected in Washington that the Entire Commission Will Be Made Up Before the End of the Week.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The Peace Commission, as it is made up to-night, is said to number three members almost sure to serve, Mr. Day, Mr. Davis, and Justice White, and one person almost certainly—Gen. B. F. Tracy. Whenever the name of Justice White has been mentioned it is spoken with a great deal of confidence; that of Gen. Tracy is recalled with evident doubt about his selection.

The only reasons given for executive hesitation about Gen. Tracy is that for some reasons it has not been considered altogether expedient to name him. There has been no remark indicating his lack of ability to fill the place. It is generally believed that Gen. Tracy is favorable to the view of expansion that is manifestly popular, but which the Administration is disinclined to embrace without more consideration of all the problems involved in extending the possessions of the United States into Oceanica.

A meeting, held to-day at the White House, between the President, Secretary Day, and Senator Davis, is said to have been arranged chiefly to assist the President in completing the commission. The declination of ex-Secretary Olney to serve on the commission compels the President to seek some Democrat less prominent, and this reveals to the President the fact that many Democrats who might be considered available are embarrassed by the declarations of their party conventions against colonial expansion. Justice White, it is understood, had no hesitation on this score. It is probable that ex-Ambassador Eustis feels quite as independent, and that he would have willingly served.

The intimations to-night are that the entire commission will be made up before the end of the week.

THE MILITARY COMMISSIONS.

Everything Will Be Ready for Their Departure in a Few Days.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—It is learned that the Government has practically completed the instructions to the Military Commissions which are to have direction of affairs in Cuba and Puerto Rico, pending the evacuation of the islands by the Spanish forces.

Within a few days everything is expected to be in readiness for the departure of the Commissioners early in September.

WORRIED OVER THE PHILIPPINES.

Madrid Unfavorably Impressed by President's Reported Intentions.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—A dispatch to The Standard from Madrid, by way of France, says:

"A very unfavorable impression has been caused in Madrid by telegrams attributing to President McKinley the intention of instructing the Peace Commissioners to insist upon the cession of Luzon, that American commerce should have the same footing as Spanish in the Philippines, and that Spain should pledge herself that none of the Spanish colonies should be ceded to European powers.

"If such are the intentions of the United States Government the negotiations are sure to be laborious, even if an understanding is ever arrived at. The Spaniards consider the cession of Luzon, their best and most important island, to be a death-blow to their prestige and sovereignty in those regions and that this would be irretrievably weakened and crippled by the presence of Americans in the heart of their colonies.

"Commercial equality with the United States in the archipelagoes would annul the only advantage and compensation which they might have expected to have derived for the cost and sacrifices which have been necessary to maintain their rule in the archipelagoes. The separation of Church and State would be more unpalatable to most Spaniards, and would create grave difficulties in their relations with the Vatican and the Church, let alone the powerful religious orders in Spain, which are always disposed to side with Don Carlos against the present dynasty.

"Last, but not least, any pledge to refrain from ceding any part to the powers would displease many statesmen and people of all classes, who are daily more and more inclined to advocate the sale of the Spanish archipelagoes to the highest bidder, and especially to Continental powers most likely to be in a position to arrest the growth of American political and commercial influences in the Far East.

"Nothing could be better calculated than the pretension attributed to America to develop in Spain the visibly growing desire to cease all connection with the Philippines and thus oblige the United States Government to assume the responsibilities of their government, which would likely create conflicts with European powers and tend, in any case, to entail for the United States more trouble and sacrifices in men and money even than the occupation and pacification of Cuba.

"Even the lower and middle classes seem to think this, and thus in both directions, Spain would amply make America pay for the wrongs inflicted."

APPREHENSION IN SPAIN.

Fears that Anglo-American Entente Will Lead to Complications in Which She Will Suffer.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The Times's Madrid correspondent says:

"The recent articles in The Times recommending the annexation of the Philippines by America are attracting much attention here. They are regarded as confirming current rumors about a secret agreement between the Cabinets at London and Washington for joint action in the Far East.

"In any case, it is feared that the rapprochement which unquestionably exists contains the germs of great international complications. Three months ago, when Spain suddenly found herself alone face to face with a powerful antagonist, such a prospect would have been hailed with delight, because it was believed that in a general imbroglio she would be sure to find allies. Now the political situation is better understood, and fears are expressed that in a general conflict of the great powers, whatever the result, Spain would have to pay 'les pots cassés.'

"El Liberal publishes a significant article in this sense. Trying to forecast the immediate future, it says:

"'Two contingencies are possible—either the great powers will come to an agreement about their respective spheres of influence or there will be a great war, in which England will play a leading part against Russia and France. In the former case Spain would lose the Philippines, because they would be included in the partition. In the latter case England would begin by an attempt to get possession of the keys to the Mediterranean, including Ceuta and the Balearic Isles, which may be regarded as the keyhole.

"'This possibility of a struggle for naval supremacy in the Mediterranean at some time in the near future gives certain importance to reports of new forts in the vicinity of Gibraltar, and diplomatic correspondence there anent. Neither Spain nor England, however, can be supposed to have any aggressive designs, and if we read between the lines of certain very guarded and semi-official statements we must conclude that the Spanish Government has recently received from London some positive assurances on this point. Spain must, it is said, maintain her elementary rights to national self-defense, but she has at present sufficient diplomatic difficulties on hand to prevent her creating additional complications.'"

LONDON PAPER'S OPINION.

Change in Our Administrative Methods Will Be Necessary.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—Discussing the rumor that Secretary of War Alger will take refuge in the Senate to escape the responsibility for his blunders in the War Office, and that Senator McMillan will become Ambassador in London, the Times this morning expresses the opinion that "if America becomes a colonizing power she will be compelled to abandon this fluctuating style of administration in favor of trained civil and military administrations, not liable to removal with each Presidential change, and not too dependent upon politics for their selection and promotion. It will be equally important to cultivate permanence in diplomatic representation abroad."

The article then proceeds to deal with the suggestion of Mr. White for the London Embassy as worthy of careful consideration on this ground, "though there is no American tradition which points to Mr. White, persona grata as he is in English society and experienced in English ways, as Col. Hay's successor."

THE FUTURE OF CUBA.

London Times Thinks Island Will Be Annexed by Us in a Few Years.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The Times's Santiago de Cuba correspondent, writing from Tampa, gives an interesting review of the war and expresses the opinion that ultimately Cuba will be annexed to the United States, but only after a plebiscite a few years hence.

The Times says editorially:

"If half the Cuban stories are true, it is no wonder that the Americans are disgusted with the insurgents' conduct. The insurgent leaders make a grave mistake if they imagine their conduct will go unpunished. It may be a troublesome business, but America having put her hands to the plow will not turn back."

The Cortes Convoked.

MADRID, Aug. 24.—The Queen Regent has signed the royal decree convoking the Cortes for Sept. 5.

REPORTED BATTLE IN CUBA.

Insurgents Said to Have Lost Five Hundred Killed and Wounded.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—According to a dispatch from Madrid to a local news agency there has been serious fighting between the Spaniards and the insurgents in Cuba, in which the insurgents lost 500 killed and wounded.

The report cannot be confirmed from other sources.

TWO BOURGOGNE VICTIMS FOUND.

Fishing Schooners Report the Recovery and Burial of Bodies.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Aug. 24.—Two fishing schooners which arrived to-day from Quaro Bank each reported the finding of victims of the Bourgogne disaster. In each case the body, after being thoroughly examined, was sewed up in canvas, weighted, and then consigned to the deep.

The schooner Lilla E. Norwood, Capt. Johnson, reported that when sixty miles west of the scene of the disaster a body of a middle-aged man was discovered floating in the ocean, supported by a life belt. The body was taken aboard, and the clothing carefully examined for identification marks. Nothing was found however. The man apparently had been about forty years of age and quite stout. He had a dark mustache. There was no money in the pockets of his clothes, but he had on a valuable gold watch, on the back of which was set a diamond. The shield over the face was engraved with the initials "C. D. A.," while the chain carried a Knights of Pythias charm. On the face of the watch were crossed the American and Italian flags.

The schooner Jubilee, Capt. Ericson, reported that the body of a man, apparently one of the crew of the Bourgogne, was also picked up, and after an examination sent to the bottom. The body had a life belt on, but was very thinly clad.

An examination of the list of passengers on La Bourgogne fails to show any name with the initials "C. D. A."

THE TEUTONIC'S FAST TRIP.

On the Voyage She Passed a Metal Lifeboat Bottom Upward.

The White Star liner Teutonic was docked at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, having made the run across the Atlantic in 6 days 8 hours and 20 minutes. She brought 1,048 passengers, including 461 in the cabin. The Teutonic met with fine weather. On Monday morning, in latitude 44.14 and longitude 55.18, a metal lifeboat painted white, bottom upward was passed. It is believed that it belonged to the lost French liner La Bourgogne.

The rigid enforcement of the new Treasury regulation, designed to check petty smuggling on the ocean steamship piers, caused some trouble on the dock at the time of the arrival of the Teutonic, and kept many friends from meeting the home-coming passengers for some time.

Some of the cabin passengers on the Teutonic were: Judge Alston, Oakes Ames, Alfred Arnold, M. P., the first Conservative member from Halifax; Emerson Bainbridge, M. P.; the Right Rev. C. J. Corfe, Bishop of Korea; Dr. H. H. Curtis, Sir Edwyn S. Dawes, K. C. M. G.; Daniel Frohman, B. Hunting Howell, the winner of the diamond sculls at Henley; Dr. M. McLean, James Roche, M. P.; Elihu Root, Mrs. Root, Elihu Root, Jr., Miss Root, Dean Edward O. Sisson, and C. S. Webb of the New York Central Railroad.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

9:30 A. M.—331 Greenwich Street; Frank Wolf; damage slight.

12:45 P. M.—449 West Forty-first Street; owner unknown; damage, $5.

2:30 P. M.—175 Orchard Street; H. Sharfino; damage slight.

2:45 P. M.—215 West One Hundredth Street; owner unknown; damage, $5.

3:50 P. M.—77 Fifth Avenue; J. Harris; damage, $5.

3:55 P. M.—Foot East One Hundred and Tenth Street; owned by city; damage slight.

7 P. M.—136 First Avenue; Henry Peterson; damage slight.

9:20 P. M.—453 West Sixteenth Street; owner unknown; no damage.

10 P. M.—300 West Fifty-first Street; Lawrence Kelly; damage slight.

10:30 P. M.—403 East Fifty-first Street; H. Kantowitz; damage, $5.

ALGER AT MONTAUK POINT

The Secretary of War Makes a Thorough Examination of Camp and Hospitals.

WELL PLEASED WITH RESULT

He Says He Found the Camp in Much Better Condition Than He Anticipated—Will Remain There Several Days.

MONTAUK POINT, L. I., Aug. 24.—Secretary of War Russell A. Alger arrived here at 11:30 o'clock this morning in a special train from Long Island City, accompanied by Col. Hecker, Chief Quartermaster. He was received at the railroad depot by Major Gen. Wheeler, the Commander of Camp Wikoff, and his entire staff.

The Secretary and Gen. Wheeler exchanged cordial greetings, and after the formal introductions to the members of the staff Mr. Alger was escorted to a carriage, waiting to take him through the camp. Troop E of the Second Cavalry, under Capt. Pierson, and Troop D of the Third Cavalry, under Capt. Chase, formed the guard of honor, and were drawn up at attention as the Secretary passed by. Sixteen men were then singled out as an escort, and followed the distinguished visitor to the headquarters of Gen. Wheeler, where the first stop was made.

After luncheon, which was served at Gen. Wheeler's headquarters, the Secretary was driven to the detention hospitals. He was received there by Surgeon Cronin, and was taken through about sixty tents. He frequently spoke to the patients and inquired after their health and general condition. At the camp of the Thirty-fourth Michigan Volunteers he received an ovation.

Companies E and F of this command who came from Houghton and Iron Mountain, Mich., gave her an enthusiastic reception. Sergt. Shields of the first-named company shook hands with the Secretary, who asked him how the men were faring and how they liked it at this camp. The Sergeant replied that the men had suffered considerably, but were getting along a great deal better.

The Secretary took particular notice of the details of camp life. He stopped water carts, and conversed with the drivers. He examined the big water pump, and tasted the water, which he thought very palatable.

His Kindness to a Corporal.

At the camp of the Thirteenth Infantry, which was the first regiment to capture Spanish colors at the battle of San Juan, Secretary Alger spent some time. The men were all drawn up in line to receive him, and he made a hasty inspection. Going out from this camp he left the carriage and continued his tour of the camp on foot. He visited the camp of the Ninth Infantry and the Second Massachusetts.

At the latter he met Col. Clark and closely inquired into the condition of this command. A sick soldier standing in front of a tent caught his eye, and he left Col. Clark to talk with the soldier, who proved to be Corp. "Ed" Slocum of Company L. The young man's father was standing at his side and requested the Secretary to issue his son a furlough so that he could take him home and care for him.

Mr. Alger questioned Corporal Slocum and expressed his sympathy for the sufferings which the Massachusetts regiment had undergone. Then he at once ordered the military aide whom he had drawn from Gen. Wheeler's staff to issue the desired furlough.

From the detention hospital and camp Mr. Alger proceeded to the general hospital. The first persons he met there were Mrs. Wilmerding, a daughter-in-law of Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, and Mrs. Ruggles. He stopped to talk with them a short while, and they complained that there was an absolute lack of fresh bread in the hospital. He made a note of the fact, and said he would see that the wants of the patients would be fully supplied. He had come here to do all in his power for the soldiers, and intended to carry out the programme to the best of his ability.

Col. Forwood and Dr. Brown of the General Hospital then received the Secretary and showed him through the place. The ravages of last night's storm, which struck the camp with fearful fury, were plainly visible, and Mr. Alger expressed his deepest sympathy with the unfortunate condition of the men who were forced to bear the brunt of it, in many cases without the least shelter.

Secretary Alger will spend his vacation at Camp Wikoff, and has refused all offers of accommodation at the several cottages at the outskirts of the camp. He said he had come here to see things and by no means to be entertained or to entertain. He said he had been invited to stay at Gen. Wheeler's headquarters, and would live in a tent, as all the officers do.

Mr. Alger Well Pleased.

Secretary Alger, in consequence of the bad weather, abandoned his purpose of sleeping in Gen. Wheeler's camp and betook himself to President Baldwin's private car. When seen there this evening, after inspecting the camp, he said:

"I am very agreeably surprised at the conditions I find here. With such a large number of men much confusion might have been expected. It is estimated that there are 1,700 men in the hospitals to-day. I find the kitchen of the general hospital and the sinks need fixing up. A large detail of men has been made and will put them all in perfect order to-morrow.

"The sick seem to be very cheerful. I saw some few who were very ill. I saw and spoke to every man in the detention hospital, and went through wards from A to D of the general hospital. I shall finish my investigation there to-morrow. I am very agreeably surprised with the whole situation and think this air will build the men up soon.

"In addition to what has already been supplied and given, we have arranged for a daily supply of 2,000 gallons of milk, which will come up every morning in refrigerator cars. If necessary, we will increase or double this amount. Whatever the surgeons recommend for the ill or well will be ordered at once.

"It is true that the hospitals are somewhat overcrowded; some tents intended to hold five or six have seven men in them, but they are all thoroughly ventilated, so that is no great hardship.

"There has been some complaint about inadequate food—soft bread particularly. This is owing to the fact that Saturday was an unexpected holiday in New York and the condition has been already remedied. Most of the men I saw in the hospitals to-day had bread and milk. I talked to one hundred of them; asked them if they needed anything or were dissatisfied. All seemed pleased and cheerful and expressed themselves as well satisfied with the treatment they were receiving.

"All the sick will be given furloughs as soon as they are able to leave. In fact, all the volunteers, and as many regulars as desire it, will be given furloughs as soon as they are out of the detention camps and hospitals. A great many of the regulars say that they desire to get back immediately to their regiments. When the volunteers go on furlough they will not return here. Each State's quota will be assembled at some point within its own State and the men will be mustered out.

"From the reports of the newspapers I expected to find a very much worse condition of affairs than I have found. I understood about the former inadequacy of transportation, but the Quartermaster says he now has all the wagons that he can use to advantage. Certainly to-day they got all the lumber at the station up to the camps and got most of it laid into floors in the hospitals. Fresh supplies of lumber will arrive every day until all needs are supplied.

Water Supply Abundant.

"I tasted water from the wells and found it excellent. Pipes are laid everywhere. The big well has a capacity of 750,000 gallons in twenty-four hours, and a new pump to go in operation to-morrow will increase that. New storage tanks have been erected for each pump, holding reserve supplies of 60,000 gallons each. So we cannot have any shortage. Water from the ponds ought not to be used. I find on investigation that the wells are sunk through an upper gravel stratum, a second stratum of hard clay, another gravel stratum, and still another stratum of hard clay. They are down from 50 to 60 feet. The pumps are all on high ground. There are no sinks above the water supply, so it cannot possibly be contaminated.

"We will have a thousand gallons of milk in the first installment on the early train to-morrow. Every man getting off a transport will be given a glass immediately, and it will be followed up until everybody has as much as he wants.

"Gen. Shafter was expected to sail today or to-morrow on the Mexico. That is a good idea, for the Mexico is one of the ships we captured from the Spaniards. Our new hospital ship, the Missouri, left New York for Santiago on Monday, and with it and the transports we hope and expect to get every man of the Fifth Army Corps away from Cuba this week. I shall stay here several days, spending a brief vacation, the first that I have taken."

Death Follows the Storm.

It was only this morning that the terrible havoc wrought by the storm which broke over the camp shortly after 8 o'clock last night became apparent. Not a company, in fact, not a man, escaped damage, and in some cases the injury was quite serious. About twenty tents in the general hospital and a half dozen in the detention hospital blew down, and the patients were exposed for a considerable time to all the fury of the elements. Doctors and nurses were up all night moving the patients to places of safety.

As a result three deaths were reported today from the general hospital, and as many from the detention hospital. The dead men are: In the general hospital, James Morris of Company C, Eighth Infantry; Herman Benjamin of the Second Indiana Regiment, and Musician William Duggen of Company M, Second Massachusetts. At the detention hospital, Sergt. George M. Bradley, Company F, Sixteenth Infantry; Private August Schroeder, Company K, Seventy-first New York Volunteers, and Private John Quincy Simpson, Company E, Tenth Infantry. All the men died from either malarial fever or exhaustion, but their deaths were hastened by the drenching which they received during the storm.

Two tents occupied by Red Cross nurses were blown down and, in the inky blackness of the night, it took the unfortunate occupants some time to find a place where they could make themselves fairly comfortable.

By far the most intense suffering, however, was occasioned in the regimental hospitals, which consist of tents of the same pattern and make as the ordinary camp tents. It seems that nobody thought of fastening down the guy ropes and pegs of these tents, and the occupants were too weak to do it. Consequently when the storm was at its height the tents were pulled down and blown away from over the heads of the unfortunate patients.

The condition of the men this morning was pitiful in the extreme. In their enfeebled condition, to receive so thorough a drenching as they did without even an opportunity to change clothing, and with no facilities for obtaining a stimulant of any kind, meant decided aggravation of their different maladies. As a consequence applications for admission into the general hospital came to the Chief Surgeon by the score, but were almost without exception refused.

Hospital Conditions.

There is absolutely no more room there; 1,100 patients crowd the different wards to their utmost capacity. Of these 350 have been placed in the annex, which has accommodations for only 300. The surgeons and nurses are overworked. They can hardly obtain sufficient sleep to sustain them. To make things still more unpleasant, a number of nurses sent here from New York hospitals and training schools have refused to work and have returned to New York because of their inability to obtain convenient quarters.

This leaves the staff of nurses shorthanded, and the patients suffer for lack of attention. Especially is this true of the typhoid fever patients, for whom proper nursing is the first essential to recovery. Cases are more numerous every day, and a number are in a dying condition. Lieut. William H. Osborne, a son of Gen. Osborne, died last night of typhoid fever and was taken to Washington to-day. He will be buried in the Arlington Cemetery.

The camp of the Rough Riders was in a bad state this morning, owing to the storm. One hundred men reported sick as a result of the exposure during the night. Dr. Massey's tent blew down, and he, together with the Chief Surgeon, La Morte, had his hands full attending to the sick men who were lying helpless in their tents.

Luckily the horses turned, probably frightened away by the flapping canvas, but the scare the men received as they saw the horses coming without the slightest chance of escaping the animals in the darkness, will be remembered by them for the rest of their lives. This morning 181 men of this command reported at sick call.

In the Sixth Cavalry camp 104 reported sick, and the regimental surgeons are at their wits' end to find out what can be done for them. There is not only a lack of accommodation, but also a lack of medicine, and unless the situation is greatly relieved, terrible suffering and loss of life will result.

A particularly distressing case occurred in the hospital of the Third Cavalry, where twenty-six men were lying partly on cots and partly on the floor. The gale blew the canvas into shreds, and left them all without shelter. Just about that time a herd of cavalry horses stampeded, and ran within a foot of the tent.

More Transports Arrive.

The transport Yale arrived here today carrying 1,069 men of the Thirteenth and Twentieth Infantry from Santiago. One hundred and seventy-eight men are sick and one death occurred on the voyage. The dead man was James Copeland of Company G, Twentieth Infantry. Col. Harback is in command of the troops on board and Capt. Wise of the United States Navy is in charge of the transport. The sick will be taken off to-morrow and the men will be landed as soon as possible.

The Mohawk also came in with 1,99 men of the Eighth Ohio Infantry, known as "The President's Own." One hundred and thirty of this command are sick, and one man, O. J. Eddy of Company E, died on the voyage. One hundred men of the regiment were left in Cuba. They are convalescent and suspected cases of yellow fever.

Charges were preferred to-day against Captain and Passed Assistant Surgeon Francis A. Winter for alleged neglect of duty and intoxication. A Boston physician, who is here on behalf of the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Society, is alleged to have noticed the doctor's condition three times on three different days, and to have finally reported him. Charges were at once filed by the hospital authorities.

Capt. Steinbach and Capt. Wiedemann, Surgeons in the Imperial German Army, and Lieut. Commander Tomatsuri, Surgeon of the Royal Japanese Army, visited the hospitals here to-day. They have obtained permission from the United States Government to examine the hospital systems of this country and make a detailed report to their own respective Governments.

TWO 71ST PRIVATES KILLED.

Struggling for a Watermelon, They Fell from a Rapidly Moving Train—Both Skulls Broken.

WESTBURY, L. I., Aug. 24.—Death came to two privates of the Seventy-first Regiment very suddenly while they were riding through this place on a special train today. They were Morris D. Kane and Charles Jerguson. The 307 men of the Seventy-first recruited in New York to fill up the ranks of the regiment in Cuba, but who got no further south than Camp Black, at Hempstead Plains, were on their way to Camp Wikoff to join the main body of the Seventy-first. Kane and Jerguson were in the baggage car. One had some watermelon, and there was a friendly struggle for its possession. In the scuffle both fell through the open doors of the car. Their heads struck against a high wooden fence, which was within two feet of the rails. Their skulls were broken.

Capt. Stoddard, who was in charge of the recruits, had the train stopped, identified the bodies, and had them given to Undertaker Cornell of Hempstead. The rest of the recruits went on to Montauk.

Before the recruits left Camp Black their rifles were returned to them by order of Col. Schuyler, the commander of the camp.

TRANSPORT BRINGS 316 SICK.

Camp Wikoff Typhoid Patients Landed at Harbor Hospitals.

The transport Rio Grande arrived from Montauk yesterday morning with 316 sick soldiers from Camp Wikoff. She anchored off Quarantine at 10 o'clock, then steamed to Governors Island, where 66 of the men were transferred to the Post Hospital. The Rio Grande then went down to the Narrows and the rest of her passengers were taken to the hospitals at Forts Wadsworth and Hamilton.

Many of the men are in such a weak state that it was found impossible to get any information from them. Col. Forwood, Surgeon at Montauk, will forward to Governors Island a full list of those taken off the vessel. The men are nearly all suffering from typhoid fever.

Police Entertain Rough Riders.

Four Rough Riders, who got stranded in this city after leaving Camp Wikoff, called at the East Thirty-fifth Street Station House Saturday night. They were forced to remain and a collection was taken up. Provisions and delicacies were bought, and the men were supplied with a good meal. They then slept in the station house, and another meal was furnished in the morning before they left. Several Rough Riders were at the station house Tuesday night. They slept in the station house and were similarly entertained.

Typhoid Prevents a Welcome.

Among the typhoid patients at Camp Wikoff is Second Lieutenant James B. Gowan of the Sixteenth United States Infantry, a '98 graduate of West Point. He fought with distinction at the storming of San Juan Hill, and, although in the thickest of the fray, escaped unharmed. He was stricken with typhoid upon the transport, a few days before the vessel's arrival at Montauk. Lieut. Gowan was a member of Father Malone's Young Men, in Williamsburg, and the members of that organization had made arrangements to welcome him home. The affair has been indefinitely postponed.

Negro Sergeants Made Lieutenants.

Sergeant Major W. H. Anderson, First Sergeant J. C. Pendergrass, Sergeant Forrester, Sergeant W. H. Gibbes, and Sergeant A. M. Roy are five men of the Tenth Regular Cavalry who left Montauk on Tuesday for Augusta, Ga., where they will join the Tenth Immune Regiment in camp there. This quintet of colored Sergeants will be made First Lieutenants in the volunteer branch of the army. Their pay will be increased from $24.60 to $125 a month. The men were chosen for the bravery they displayed in Cuba. The Tenth Immune Regiment has lacked Lieutenants, owing to the inability of the appointees to pass the necessary examination. With the addition of the five regular men, the quota will be complete.

Funeral of Private Walton.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 24.—The funeral of Samuel J. Walton, a private of Company C, Seventy-first Regiment, took place this afternoon from Grace Episcopal Church, and was one of the largest ever held in the village. Walton went through the fights at San Juan Hill and Santiago, came to Montauk Point with his company, and died from typhoid fever and exhaustion in the hospital at Camp Wikoff. His body was buried, but disinterred and brought here on Monday night by a detail of his company. Most of the business places were closed during the funeral.

Fevered Rough Rider Brought Here.

Albert Pollak, twenty-three years old, of 210 Lexington Avenue, one of Col. Roosevelt's Rough Riders, was brought in from Camp Wikoff last night and taken to Roosevelt Hospital. He is suffering with malaria. Private Pollak was before Santiago and escaped both Spanish bullets and Cuban fevers. He was first taken ill two days ago at Montauk Point. He will recover.

Rough Riders Recovering.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Aug. 24.—Capt. Hallet Alsop Borrowe of the Rough Riders is improved somewhat, although he suffered much from the heat to-day. He is still in danger of death. Robert Wren, the tennis player, who was also of the Rough Riders, is getting better.

TROOPS YIELDED TO MALARIA.

First Illinois Had 60 Per Cent. Ill in Camp at Santiago.

SANTIAGO, Aug. 24.—The soldiers of the First Illinois had a hard time while in camp here on July 20. The germs and marsh gas arose in the valley of the San Juan and came into camp. Men quit their cooking and crawled into their tents, and they also quit the sentry posts. Soldiers came in after a day in the hot sun and fainted. Aug. 1 the malady was at its height, and about 60 per cent. of the regiment was unfit for duty. There were not enough men to prepare meals, and water was scarce. It was a dismal camp cast away in the malarial marshes. The little camp near the swamp lay fully exposed to the burning sun. The tents were built up on bamboo racks to keep the inmates from the damp ground. Inside lay the fever-racked soldiers hardly able to move.

Aug. 5 the epidemic began to die out, and the men were encouraged. The sick call went from 200 to 50. The improvement continued, and now the number of sick men is only 10 per cent.

RECEIVER FOR BRENTANO'S.

The Appointment Made to Enable the Firm to Adjust Its Affairs with Its Creditors.

Judge McAdam of the Supreme Court yesterday appointed William R. Rose of Rose & Putzel temporary receiver for Brentano's, the well-known dealer in books and stationery at 31 Union Square, in a suit brought by Simon Brentano against his partners for a dissolution.

The purpose of the receivership is, it is stated, to enable the firm to adjust its affairs with its creditors, and the proceedings were instituted at the request of the leading publishing houses of the city at a meeting held recently. It is claimed that the business is perfectly solvent, and that the creditors are anxious to assist the firm in continuing the business until a plan of adjustment can be signed by all of the creditors, of whom there is a large number.

The receiver's bond was fixed at $50,000, and he is authorized to continue the business. The liabilities are placed at $150,000 and the assets at $250,000.

The firm has been negotiating with its large creditors for some time past for an extension running from one to five years. Harold S. Rankin, the attorney, expects that a plan of reorganization will be presented to all the creditors in a few days, which will prove acceptable.

The house is one of the oldest and best known in this line of business. It was founded in 1852 by August Brentano, uncle of the present proprietors, to whom he sold it in 1887. They are Simon, August, and Arthur Brentano. They have branches in Washington, Chicago, and Paris. In 1887 they formed a corporation, with a capital stock of $300,000, which was increased to $600,000, and the business was carried on by the corporation until 1894, when it was made a partnership. The change was made, it was stated, to avoid taxation on excessive capital stock not used in the business.

Ministers Must Not Use Tobacco.

COLUMBUS, Aug. 24.—The Ohio conference of the Christian Church in session here to-day adopted a resolution to the effect that "a minister cannot be admitted to the Ohio Central Christian Conference wro uses tobacco in any form." The resolution was offered by Rev. E. H. Butler, President of the Christian Endeavor Society, as an amendment to the resolutions presented by the regular committee on moral reforms and unanimously adopted. Another resolution regards legal prohibition as the only solution of the liquor problem.

Detroit, Lima and Northern Opened.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 24.—The Detroit, Lima and Northern Railroad was formally opened to-day, the event being characterized by a well-patronized excursion from points all over the line. The new road runs through territory that has no other direct connection with Columbus and Detroit, and its promoters are sanguine.

Walking Delegates Resign.

Bernard Braff, Max Silvermann, and Abraham Rosenberg, members of the Board of Walking Delegates of the Cabinet of the United Brotherhood of Cloakmakers, filed their resignations with Secretary Kopelowitz yesterday, and it is said that the two remaining delegates, Berits Goldstein and Samuel Cohen, will also resign. The resignations are said to have been tendered because of the summary dismissal, by the Executive Board, of Walking Delegate Henry Grossman, and of a reduction in the weekly wages of walking delegates from $15 to $12.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE.—James Roche, M. P., London.

FIFTH AVENUE.—Dr. Arnold McLean, Edinburgh, Scotland; Assistant Surgeon A. R. Booth, United States Army, Montauk Point; General Manager Oppenheim, Chicago and Northwestern Railway, St. Paul.

GILSEY.—Ex-Gov. William P. Kellogg, Louisiana, Washington, D. C.

HOLLAND.—S. M. Weed, Boston; Edwin White, Cape Town, Africa; A. E. Philip, Port Elizabeth, Africa; F. R. Langham, Johannesburg, Africa; W. McLaren, London.

MANHATTAN.—W. R. Usher, United States Navy; Vice President C. G. Warner, Missouri Pacific Railway, St. Louis; President Roswell Miller, Chicago and St. Paul Railway; J. Robert MacCutcheon, Valparaiso, Chile.

MURRAY HILL.—Lieut. G. H. Estes, United States Army; Lieut. E. R. Hartwick, United States Army.

WALDORF.—M. Bainbridge, London; G. L. Dru, Paris; Archibald Williamson, Liverpool; ex-Congressman F. W. Neidringhaus, St. Louis.

WINDSOR.—Major A. H. Bowman, United States Army.

DEMOCRATS IN CONFERENCE

Thirty-eight Counties Send Representatives to the Campaign Committee Headquarters.

ROOSEVELT FRIGHTENS THEM

Opinion Prevails that His Boom Seriously Threatens Democratic Chances of Victory—Danforth Shows Strength for Nomination.

If there has been any doubt of the great strength throughout the State of Col. Theodore Roosevelt as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor it was dispelled last night, when Democrats representing thirty-eight of the sixty counties gathered at the Hoffman House to report to the Democratic Campaign Committee the condition of affairs.

The principal topic of conversation among these representatives of the organization was the Roosevelt boom. It was a significant fact, that while there was very little said regarding candidates for their own nomination, men from all parts of the State expressed fear of the probability that the Santiago hero would head the Republican ticket.

There was no attempt made to deny the fact that the Roosevelt sentiment has grown to immense proportions, and there were many who admitted that his growing boom threatened their party with defeat. Norman E. Mack of Buffalo, who was here in the interests of Justice Titus, one of the candidates for the Democratic nomination, said: "There is no doubt that Roosevelt would get a big vote in Erie County. There is a great deal of talk about him in the western part of the State, and he would make a very strong Republican nominee."

Even such a thorough Tammany man as Assemblyman James Oliver, said the Democrats feared Col. Roosevelt more than any other man the Republicans could put in the field. "Theodore Roosevelt," he said, "is a grand, glorious, and lovable man. No one ever had the interests of the Police Department of this city at heart more than he. He would be the hardest man for us to beat." Then, after a pause, Mr. Oliver concluded: "But we could beat him."

There were many others who said confidentially that if Col. Roosevelt should be nominated, the Democrats would have a very hard fight to make, and there were a few who admitted that, in such an event, Democratic victory would be extremely doubtful.

Mr. Danforth's Candidacy.

So far as their own candidate is concerned, the prevailing opinion seems to be that Elliott Danforth is in the lead up to date, although there are some who believe the prize will go to some man who has not yet developed strength among the delegates. A poll was taken of the Chairmen or proxies who reported to the committee, which showed that Mr. Danforth was far in the lead in the preliminary struggle. Twenty-nine of the county representatives consented to name the man whom they favored. It was asserted that 25 expressed themselves in favor of Mr. Danforth, 2 for Justice Titus, 1 for John B. Stanchfield of Elmira, and 1 for Frank Campbell.

Mr. Danforth said that the reports he had received from the up-the-State counties greatly encouraged him. He found, he said, that indications made the prospect very bright so far as he was concerned.

The County Chairmen and proxies met in the committee's rooms on the third floor of the hotel at 8 o'clock, and it was after 11 o'clock when the meeting adjourned. Those present were:

Albany, Ansel C. Requa; Allegheny, P. J. Quinn, proxy; Broome, S. C. Normiel, proxy; Cayuga, W. J. Holihan; Chemung, Daniel Sheehan; Chenango, Elliot Danforth, proxy; Delaware, Jerome I. Goodrich; Dutchess, Storm Emans; Erie, F. L. Bapst; Essex, William Hudson; Fulton and Hamilton, John B. Judson; Jefferson, John Conboy, proxy; Kings, James Moffett; Madison, Arthur G. Wiltsie; Monroe, William C. Wehle; Montgomery, W. M. Johnston; Niagara, John R. Earl; Oneida, James H. Brown; Onondaga, John F. Gaynor, proxy; Ontario, John Colmey; Orange, Samuel D. Roberson; Orleans, George B. Church, proxy; Otsego, George Van Horn; Putnam, E. C. Howes; Queens, John H. Sutphin; Richmond, Dr. G. L. Feeny; Rockland, Frank P. Demarest; Schenectady, Daniel Naylor, Jr.; Steuben, G. W. Lane; Suffolk, William P. Reid, proxy; Tioga, Martin S. Lynch; Tompkins, J. P. Merrill; Ulster, Henry C. Smith; Warren, Adam Armstrong, proxy; Wayne, Charles A. Lux; Westchester, W. H. Ely, proxy; Wyoming, John Underhill.

Senator McCarron Presides.

Senator Patrick H. McCarren of Kings County, Chairman of the Campaign Committee, presided, and in his opening remarks he took occasion to say that the Kings County organization was in very good shape. Everything there, he said, pointed to Democratic victory. The counties were called alphabetically, and each Chairman or proxy arose as his county was called, and reported on the condition of its organization, and what was needed in the way of assistance from the Campaign Committee. The meeting was behind closed doors.

After it was over Senator McCarren said: "The reports were nearly all favorable. In many districts which are now Republican the chairmen seem to think that they will win on both Senate and Assembly. It looks as if there would be gains enough to turn the Legislature Democratic. The reports show that the people are thoroughly aroused on the canal scandal and on the importance of State issues. The people will not tolerate the injection of other issues into this campaign. The fight will be on the State issues, however much the Republican Party strives to avoid them. From what we have heard to-night, we have a united party. There are no factional fights, no dissensions. The gold and silver men have got together. There is going to be no division between them. There is harmony everywhere."

Four candidates for the nomination for Governor were at the Hoffman House yesterday. They were Elliot Danforth, John D. Stanchfield, Justice Robert C. Titus, and William Sulzer.

Justice Titus and Mr. Stanchfield left before the meeting of the County Chairmen was called. The latter said he claimed the counties of Chemung, Tompkins, Madison, Schuyler, Yates, Steuben, Allegheny, Tioga, and on the second ballot, Onondago. Justice Titus did not go into details, but claimed the whole western part of the State.

Mayor McGuire's Chances.

Mayor James K. McGuire of Syracuse, who has announced that he is seeking the nomination, was represented by State Committeeman John F. Gaynor. Mr. Gaynor said Mayor McGuire was a very strong candidate, and that his friends were confident he would "pull through." The Mayor was elected to his present office by a large majority in a Republican stronghold.

He was the only man on the Democratic ticket who was elected. But he is a very young man—not quite thirty—and it is generally believed that he has but a small chance of winning the nomination. It is said, however, that he will be satisfied with the second place on the ticket, and that that is what he is slated for. He himself says that he would not think of running for any other office than that of Governor.

He says if he should give up his place as Mayor a Republican would take his place, and the Democratic office holders in Syracuse would be out in the cold. To give up the Mayor's office he would, he says, have to step into a place where he would be able to care for his followers.

There were many of the County Chairmen at the hotel yesterday who said they did not fear Gov. Black. "There is a remarkable feeling up the State for Roosevelt," said one of them. Everybody up there is shouting for him. But Black would be an easy man to beat, and it is to be hoped that his friends, who have already begun their fight for him, will succeed in pushing him to the front.

SOUTH DAKOTA REPUBLICANS.

Kirk Phillips Nominated for Governor—Mr. McKinley Commended.

MITCHELL, S. D., Aug. 24.—The Republican State Convention to-day nominated the following ticket:

For Governor—Kirk Phillips of Deadwood.

For Lieutenant Governor—J. T. Keene of Sanborn County.

For Secretary of State—W. H. Riddle.

Resolutions were adopted indorsing protection; opposing free silver and indorsing the gold standard; approving President McKinley's conduct of the war; commending the Administration's course on the annexation question; favoring a change in the war revenue law which will require corporations and other property now exempt to bear an equal proportion of the tax.

Robert J. Gamble of Yankton and Charles H. Burke of Pierre were nominated for Congress.

OHIO DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Campaign to be Made on the Hanna Issue—Bryan's Renomination in 1900 Favored.

DAYTON, Ohio, Aug. 24.—The Democratic State Convention to-day nominated the following ticket:

Secretary of State—Upton K. Guthrie of Marion.

Judge of Supreme Court—Hugh G. Nichols of Clermont.

Clerk of Supreme Court—David S. Fisher of Delaware County.

Food and Dairy Commissioner—John Baker of Hancock.

Member of the Board of Public Works—T. Dwight Paul of Summit County.

The convention adjourned at 5 P. M., after being in session all day. There were no incidents of especial interest after the contest between Joseph P. Dowling and Allen O. Myers had been declared a draw in the interest of harmony.

The effort to get a new plan of party organization in Ohio failed of final adoption, but it received another chance by such reference as will bring it up next year. The new organization seems to satisfy those working for the nomination of Paul J. Sorg for Governor next year, and it is not displeasing to the McLean, Brice, or other elements. The campaign this year will be made on the Hanna issue, and next year on Senator Foraker for not taking steps against Hanna.

The most decisive feature of the convention was its preference for Bryan in 1900 on the 1896 platform.

The convention was called to order by W. W. Durbin, Chairman of the State Committee, who briefly reviewed the work of the last campaign. Prayer was offered by Rev. E. E. Baker, when the following temporary organization was announced:

Chairman—Judge Allen Smalley; Secretary—Col. W. A. Taylor; Assistant—Martin J. Burke; Sergeant-at-Arms—D. L. Abell; Assistant—Byron Bowers.

Resolutions were adopted reaffirming the Chicago platform and saying, "We particularly indorse the financial plank therein declaring for the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1 independent of any and all other nations. We are proud of the patriotic conduct in peace and war of that brave leader of Democracy, William J. Bryan, and we favor his renomination for President in 1900."

The platform favors an income tax, and thanks the minority in Congress for seeking to secure a "just distribution of the war taxation equally upon the wealth and corporations of the country as well as upon its labor."

"We recognize," it says, "the eternal truth that life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness is the natural and inalienable heritage of all mankind, and since the hand of despotism has been lifted from the Island of Cuba, dominated by Spain, we should afford its inhabitants an untrammeled opportunity to establish a free and independent constitutional Government, deriving its powers from the consent of the governed, and we remind the country that Congress in the resolutions which declared war, resolved:

"'That the United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction, or control over said islands except for the pacification thereof, and asserts its determination when that is accomplished to leave the government and control of the island to its people.'

"And we believe until the people of the Island of Cuba and the Philippines, redeemed from Spanish domination, declare otherwise, we should keep the faith upon which the war was begun and prosecuted."

The resolutions favor the building of the Nicaragua Canal, enlarging the militia of all States, and reducing the standing army, oppose alliance with England or any other foreign power, and demand that the United States Senate take action upon the findings of the Ohio Senate on the election of Marcus Hanna as Senator.

THE CALIFORNIA REPUBLICANS.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Aug. 24.—The State Republican Convention to-day nominated Henry Gage, a Los Angeles attorney, for Governor. Gage had only one opponent, George C. Pardee of Oakland, who before a ballot was taken withdrew in favor of Gage. The nomination was then made for Gage by acclamation.

The platform reaffirms allegiance to the National platform in St. Louis in 1896, and extends the thanks of the Republican Party to the sailors and soldiers of the army and navy.

Sampson, Schley, Lee, Hobson, and Dewey were complimented, and a tribute paid to the navy. California Senators and Representatives in Congress are pledged to vote and work for the building of an adequate navy, and insist that part of it be constructed on the Pacific Coast. A tribute is paid to President McKinley.

The Administration is urged to secure an international monetary agreement whenever an opportunity to do so shall be presented. The platform demands the annexation of the island of Puerto Rico and other West Indian islands, and of the Philippines. The acquisition of Hawaii is rejoiced in. The building of the Nicaragua Canal is demanded. The platform favors the foreclosure of the mortgages of the Pacific railroads by the Government unless the indebtedness is paid.

The platform demands that Congress pass an exclusion act prohibiting further Japanese and coolie immigration, and that such exclusion act shall prohibit both Japanese and Chinese now in the Hawaiian Islands from entering the United States.

The Second Congressional District Convention to-day nominated Frank A. Ryan for Congress.

MISSOURI REPUBLICAN TICKET.

Supreme Judges and Other Candidates Nominated in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 24.—After two days' session the Republican State Convention, which was the largest and most harmonious ever held in Missouri, ended its labors and adjourned sine die at 7:30 this evening. The following ticket was nominated: Supreme Judge, long term, G. A. Finkleberg of St. Louis; Supreme Judge, short term, Edward Higbee of Lancaster; Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner, W. S. Hathaway of Mexico; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Prof. J. R. Kirk, the present incumbent.

The most important work of the convention to-day was the turning down of Chauncey Ives Filley, who for twenty-five years off and on had been Chairman of the Republican State Convention. T. J. Atkin, a banker and a business man of Humansville, was elected as Filley's successor as Chairman.

Nominated for Congress.

IOWA.—Ninth District—Smith McPherson, (Rep.)

NEBRASKA.—Third District—W. F. Norris, (Rep.)

The Vigilancia Sails for Santiago.

The Vigilancia left the foot of Pacific Street, Brooklyn, at 9:30 o'clock last night en route for Santiago with the Twenty-third Regiment, Kansas Volunteers, consisting of 875 immunes, under the command of Col. James Beck, two Majors, and eight Captains. The men arrived at Jersey City at 5:30 P. M. yesterday, after being on the road from Kansas City three days. They were quickly transported to Brooklyn, and after being allowed time for refreshments were hurried on board the Vigilancia, which had been held here expressly on their account.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Alexander, T. D., Son & Co., Charlotte, N. C.; F. D. Alexander, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Allen, Stephenson & Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; J. M. Allen, domestics, upholstery goods, and carpets; Broadway Central Hotel.
Burnham, Hanna, Munger & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; H. McWilliams, dress goods and wash fabrics; 43 Leonard Street.
Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; A. E. Ludwig, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street.
Beadle & Mudge, Richmond, Va.; G. B. Beadle, notions; 45 Lispenard Street.
Brunson Brothers, Orangeburg, S. C.; F. M. Brunson, hardware and furniture, 53 West Thirty-third Street.
Cohen Company, Richmond, Va.; S. Cohen, dry goods; 45 Lispenard Street.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss McCarthy, millinery; 115 Worth Street.
Cincinnati Woolen Company, The, Cincinnati, Ohio; E. C. Grever, woolens; J. F. Grever, woolens; St. Denis Hotel.
Cook, Taylor & Co., Lowell, Mass.; W. G. Taylor, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Callender, McAuslan & Troup Co., Providence, R. I.; W. Steel, dress goods; 2 Walker Street.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; S. D. Baugher, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.
Dobbie, A., Columbus, Ohio; dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Douglass & Davison, Atlanta, Ga.; H. Hayes, laces and white goods; 60 Lispenard Street.
Davison & Lowe, Athens, Ga.; H. Davison, notions; 45 Lispenard Street.
Davidson, George H., Nacogdoches, Texas; general merchandise; 54 East Eleventh Street.
Everett, Ridley, Ragan Company, Atlanta, Ga.; W. S. Everitt, domestics; 258 Church Street.
Eisenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; A. Eisenberg, woolens; Hotel Albert.
Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; D. R. McGonigal, silks and velvets; Sinclair House.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. R. Wiley, dress goods; 104 Worth Street.
Frank Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; A. Washer, furnishing goods; Miss R. Bierbaum, jewelry, ribbons, and leather goods; J. M. Cavanagh, domestics and linings; 115 Worth Street.
Farrenbacher, J., & Son, Baton Rouge, La.; S. Farrenbacher, dry goods; 11 East Twenty-second Street.
Goldsmith, L. E., Pine Bluff, Ark.; dry goods, notions, &c.; Hotel Marlborough.
Geisler, Louis J., Canton, Ohio; Louis J. Geisler, merchant tailor; Mrs. Louis J. Geisler, merchant tailor; Morton House.
Gemmell, T., Hudson, N. Y.; dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Holmes, D. H., New Orleans, La.; C. Ulrich, boots and shoes; 195 West Broadway; Morton House.
Hunter, Glenn & Hunter, Detroit, Mich.; Mr. Cary, cloaks and suits; S. Thorn, white goods and linens; 57 White Street.
Hutzler Bros., Baltimore, Md.; D. Hutzler, dress goods and silks; E. Hutzler, notions and fancy goods; Everett House.
Hartigan, J. J. & M. H., Troy, N. Y.; W. J. Miller, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Hager & Brother, Lancaster, Penn.; W. H. Hager, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Hoffman, J., Brunswick, Ga.; Gus Hoffman, dry goods, &c.; St. Nicholas Hotel.
Hudson, Mrs. L. S., Lansing, Mich.; millinery; 14 East Sixteenth Street.
Isaacson, N. W., & Co., Princeton, Ill.; N. M. Isaacson, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Judd, Max, & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; M. Judd, cloaks and suits; Holland House.
Kilpatrick, Thomas, & Co., Omaha, Neb.; R. Cowell, dress goods, silks, linens, and white goods; 258 Church Street.
Kennard, J., & Sons, St. Louis, Mo.; N. W. Jacobs, carpets and upholstery; Grand Hotel.
Kahler, M. S., Louisville, Ky.; Lawrence Leopold, millinery and fancy goods, 274 Lenox Avenue.
Levy Brothers, Freehold, N. J.; H. C. Levy, dry goods.
Lapp, J. L., Dalton, Ga.; dry goods, &c.; Colonnade Hotel.
Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; F. E. Mandel, cloaks and suits; 377 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Muller, Mrs. J., Lake Charles, Penn.; Maurice Muller, dry goods, &c.; 11 East Twenty-second Street.
Morrison, E. G., Stillwater, Oklahoma Territory; E. Foster and E. G. Morrison, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Mandell Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; Miss Meyers, ladies' wear; 460 Broome Street.
Mahon, G. H., Pilzu, S. C., dry goods, &c.; Oriental Hotel.
Madigan, P. D., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. Wolf, laces and notions; J. Parks, furnishing goods; Grand Hotel.
Nickerson & Co., Providence, R. I.; W. B. Nickerson, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Neal & Hyde, Syracuse, N. Y.; W. H. H. Neal, carpets and woolens; T. H. Neal, dress goods and silks; 258 Church Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Newcomb, Endicott & Co., Detroit, Mich.; O. Harrison, furnishing goods, gloves, and parasols; 341 Broadway; Hotel Netherland.
Olsen, S. E., & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Mr. Moon, laces and embroideries; 258 Church Street.
Olds & King, Portland, Oregon; G. M. Kuhns, jewelry; 544 Broadway; Stuart House.
Berns, J. D., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; A. A. Aughinbaugh, ribbons; Westminster Hotel.
Philips, I. J., Pilzu, S. C., general stock; Oriental Hotel.
Pogue, H. & S. Co., The, Cincinnati, Ohio; W. A. Montgomery, silks and velvets; St. Denis Hotel.
Rosenheim, L., Company, the, Nashville, Tenn.; J. Abrams, notions; G. Rosenheim, furnishing goods; 83 Walker Street; Hotel Gerlach.
Schunemann & Evans, St. Paul, Minn.; G. H. Evans, cloaks and suits; Hotel Cadillac.
Scruggs, Vendervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; P. Adair, laces and embroideries; 443 Broome Street; Hoffman House.
Schwartz, S. J., & Co., New Orleans, La.; H. Clark, ladies' and infants' wear; 43 Leonard Street.
Strawbridge & Clothier, Philadelphia, Penn.; R. C. Gaskell, cloaks and suits; 369 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Shoneman Bros., Philadelphia, Penn.; E. J. Bieber, dress goods and linings; Sinclair House.
Stewart Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; P. Gleason, linings; 224 Church Street; Hotel Albert.
Shwartz, S. J., & Co., New Orleans, La.; H. J. Smythe, silks and velvets; Miss A. Isaacs, millinery; 43 Leonard Street.
Stifel, George E., & Co., Wheeling, West Va.; George E. Stifel, cloaks and furs; St. Denis Hotel.
Schoenau, W. H., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; W. H. Schoenau, white goods and laces; 43 Leonard Street.
Schwankoosky, F. J., Detroit, Mich.; E. Gareissen, music; 66 West Thirty-eighth Street.
Salz, Joseph, Red Bank, N. J., cloaks and suits.
Sickles Brothers, Perth Amboy, N. J.; J. Sickles, dry goods.
Schmid, Miss L., Darlington, S. C.; millinery; 302 East Fourteenth Street.
Spear Brothers, Middleton, Conn.; I. Spear, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.
Strauss & Muney, Minneapolis, Minn.; E. B. Strauss, millinery; 345 East Seventy-second Street.
The Boston, Hawkensville, Ga.; J. A. Murphy, dry goods; 18 Macdougal Street.
Taylor, J., & Co., Allentown, Penn.; J. Taylor, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
The Enterprise, Macon, Ga.; Simon Josephson, dry goods; Metropolitan Hotel.
Teed, W. L., & Son, Sayre, Penn.; L. I. Teed, groceries; Smith & McNell's.
Virginia Cotton Mills, Swepsonville, N. C.; R. N. Cook, general merchandise; J. M. Cook, general merchandise; St. George Hotel.
Van Cleave, F. M., Paris, Tenn., dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Williams & Rodgers Company, the, Cleveland, Ohio; H. S. Moorehouse, furnishing goods; 335 Broadway; New Amsterdam Hotel.
Waxelbaum Company, the, Macon, Ga.; S. Josephson, notions and clothing; 95 Franklin Street; Hotel Metropole.
Wasson, H. P., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; J. M. Blake, ladies' and infants' wear; 335 Broadway.
White, R. H., Co., Boston, Mass.; G. W. Freund, boys' clothing; 480 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.
Williams & Rodgers Company, The, Cleveland, Ohio; W. H. C. Bollwig, cloaks and suits; 335 Broadway.
Watt & Shand, Lancaster, Penn.; P. T. Watt, notions; 57 White Street; Broadway Central Hotel.
Waddell, F. J., & Co., Jacksonville, Ill.; F. J. Waddell, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.
White Brothers, Hastings, Neb.; E. N. White, dry goods, &c.
Webb, G. L., Medford, Ore.; G. L. Webb, furnishings; Hotel Lafayette.
Weiss, Jacob, Jacksonville, Fla.; dry goods.

Buyers without addresses can be reached through Merchants' Association, New York Life Building, 346 Broadway.

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SOLDIERS ORDERED HOME

War Department Issues the First List of Troops Mustered Out of the Service.

NEW YORK CAVALRY INCLUDED

Preparations at Ponce, Puerto Rico, for the Embarkation of Troops A and C of This State.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Orders have been issued for the mustering out of the following commands:

First Vermont, First Maine, Fifty-second Iowa, Sixth Pennsylvania, Fifth Maryland, Second New York, Second Nebraska, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Indiana, all volunteer infantry; also Batteries A, B, C, and D, Ohio Light Artillery; First Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, Batteries A and B, Georgia Light Artillery; Twenty-eighth Indiana Light Battery, and the New York and Pennsylvania cavalry troops now in Puerto Rico.

The Puerto Rican cavalry mustered out are Troops A and C of New York, the Philadelphia City Troop, Sheridan Troop, and the Governor's Troop of Pennsylvania.

Other orders to muster out troops will be announced as soon as definite decisions are reached.

PONCE, Puerto Rico, Aug. 24.—Preparations are being made for the embarkation of the volunteers and cavalry ordered home. The cavalry includes Troops A and C of New York and the following Pennsylvania troops: The Philadelphia City Troop, the Sheridan Troop, and the Governor's Troop. These are concentrated here and at Guanica, and will probably sail on the transport Mississippi in the course of a few days. The Missouri volunteers will follow. The men are delighted at the prospect.

PENNSYLVANIANS TO GO.

Troops Ordered Mustered Out to be Sent to Mount Gretna.

CAMP MEADE, Middletown, Penn., Aug. 24.—Major Gen. Graham issued orders to-day detailing Col. William P. Duvall, Chief Ordnance Officer, as chief mustering-out officer of the corps.

The Sixth will be the first of the Pennsylvania regiments to be sent home. Gen. Graham received orders to-day from the War Department to muster out this regiment. It will probably be consolidated at Camp Meade, where a detachment is stationed, until the muster rolls have been prepared, and then sent to Mount Gretna to be mustered out. The present plan of the War Department is to discharge all the Pennsylvania troops at Mount Gretna.

The Eighteenth Pennsylvania Regiment, which has been consolidated with the Third Battalion of the Sixteenth, will probably be the next to be sent home. The Second Battalion arrived in camp last evening from Fort Delaware, and will be followed by the other four companies from Alliance, Ohio.

Col. Smith is still confined to his quarters from the effect of a sunstroke while marching from the cars to camp.

Private William Wibley, Company K, First Delaware, has been dishonorably discharged and sentenced to one year's imprisonment at hard labor for desertion. Private Stilley, Company E, and Private Gordon, Company D, of the same regiment, have also been dishonorably discharged for disobedience of orders.

Thirty-seven men in Company C of the Second Division, Engineer Corps, were ordered to the guardhouse to-day by the Captain for signing a petition to President McKinley asking for their discharge.

The only arrivals to-day were the First and Second Battalions of the Second Tennessee and the Third Battalion of the First Rhode Island.

AT THOROUGHFARE GAP.

Moving Troops to Middletown, Penn.—Men Ask for Dismissal.

THOROUGHFARE GAP, Va., Aug. 24.—Troops are being moved to Middletown, Penn., as rapidly as possible. Two battalions of the Second Tennessee left camp yesterday evening. The remaining battalion of the Second Tennessee will leave to-day in company with the provisional regiment composed of the Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Michigan and Ninth Massachusetts recruits. A portion of the Sixth Pennsylvania Regiment may be sent later in the day if transportation facilities permit.

"Esmeralda" was performed last evening by the King's Daughters of Thoroughfare and Haymarket, several young ladies from Washington and Philadelphia taking part. A band from the Seventh Illinois was provided, and every regiment in camp was represented in the audience.

Corp. W. F. Quinn, Company G, Seventh Illinois, is under arrest for circulating a paper, which gave the members of his company an opportunity to express their views on being mustered out. Sixty-one of the sixty-five men now on duty signified a desire to be mustered out. Corp. Quinn will be court-martialed for violating army regulations, his action being considered an offense against good discipline.

TROOPS LEAVING CAMP THOMAS.

Departure of Regiments from Chickamauga—Great Camp at Huntsville.

CHICKAMAUGA, CHATTANOOGA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK, Tenn., Aug. 24.—The Eighth Massachusetts, Twelfth New York, and Twenty-first Kansas left Camp Thomas to-day for Lexington, Ky., where they will camp until further orders. Other regiments were ready to move, but, on account of lack of railroad facilities, were unable to do so. The regiments of the Second Brigade, Second Division, First Corps, will soon begin moving to Knoxville. The First Illinois Cavalry is expected to leave at an early hour to-morrow for Chicago, arriving at its destination Friday night.

The commissary supply station, which has been located at Chattanooga for several months, is to be moved at once to Huntsville, Ala. Major Nye, Commissary of Subsistence, began to-day preparing for the move. A large amount of supplies is now on hand.

The Third Corps will begin moving to Huntsville as soon as the remaining regiments of the First Corps get to Knoxville and Lexington. Huntsville is to have by far the largest camp in the South. When the regiments ordered there arrive, there will be about 40,000 men at the little Alabama village. The place is well watered, healthy, and in every way adapted for a camping ground.

CAMP ALGER REVIEW ENDS.

Order to Appoint Mustering Out Officers—Soldiers on Trial.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The review of the troops at Camp Alger was completed this afternoon, when the Third Virginia, First Connecticut, and Eleventh Signal Corps passed before Gen. Gobin.

An order has been received to appoint mustering-out officers, but as yet no action has been taken. Major W. K. Wright, Chief Commissary, probably will be the chief mustering-out officer, with Major McButler and Capt. J. C. W. Brooks as assistants. All are regular army officers. No steps will be taken toward mustering out until the War Department designates the regiments to be disbanded. These probably will be the Seventh Ohio, Thirteenth Pennsylvania, Twenty-second Kansas, and First Rhode Island.

Thirty convalescent soldiers of the Eighth, Twelfth, and Thirteenth Pennsylvania Regiments will be sent to Philadelphia on a hospital train to-night.

An order issued from headquarters to-day approves the action of a court-martial in finding Private W. B. Wells, Company G, Third Virginia, not guilty of being absent without leave. He was absent, says the [illegible] for fifteen days, and yet, owing to [illegible] or worse, of the officers of his [illegible] misconduct in connection with the camp mail, is now in progress.

SIXTH INFANTRY HONORED.

Cincinnati to Erect a Bronze Memorial of Regular Troops.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 24.—A costly bronze memorial of the Sixth United States Regular Infantry Regiment and the officers and men who fell at Santiago is to be erected immediately by the citizens of Cincinnati. The money needed has been nearly raised by a committee from the Chamber of Commerce and the work will be proceeded with at once.

This splendid regiment, now at Montauk, met with more severe losses than any command, except the Sixteenth Regulars, in the assault on San Juan Hill, and the men's discipline and courage have created the greatest enthusiasm here, where they were stationed for about seven years previous to the war.

The memorial will consist of a large bronze tablet set in the face of the stone water tower or a special granite pedestal near the parade ground. It will be an imposing work and one of the finest tributes ever erected to a regiment of the regular army.

SAN FRANCISCO COURT-MARTIAL.

Private Scruggs on Trial in the Thomas Assault Case.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 24.—The first case before the new general court-martial appointed by Gen. Miller was that of Private Andrew W. Scruggs of the First Tennessee Regiment, charged with an assault upon Dan Thomas, a negro, with intent to kill. Second Lieut. John W. Hausserman of the Twentieth Kansas, who has been assigned to defend the prisoner, raised the objection that the accusation was defective because it failed to show where and when the alleged offense was committed. Without deciding the case, the court adjourned.

Charges against several other members of the Tennessee regiment for breaking into the house of the Thomas family will probably be taken up after the case of Scruggs has been disposed of. Gen. Miller has appointed a board of officers to assess the personal and property damages of the Thomas family.

EIGHTH NEW YORK'S BAD CASE.

More Than 300 Men of the Regiment Reported Ill.

ALBANY, Aug. 24.—Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast to-day received a dispatch from Surgeon General Terry, at Chickamauga, stating that the Eighth New York Regiment was unable, on account of the physical condition of its members, to take its contemplated march of sixty miles; that he had appealed to Gen. Breckinridge to authorize the abandonment of the march, and that the General had complied with the request.

In regard to the condition of the State troops South, the following statement was to-day made by Gen. Tillinghast:

"Brig. Gen. M. O. Terry, Surgeon General of the State, by direction of Gov. Black, is making a thorough inspection of all camps in the United States where New York troops are quartered. He has sent a long account regarding the condition of the Eighth Regiment Infantry, New York Volunteers, stationed at Camp Thomas. He reports the following sick: In the division hospital, 100; in Sternberg Hospital, 3; in Leiter Hospital, 3; at McPherson, Ga., 4, and 200 in quarters who should be in hospitals, but cannot be admitted owing to scarcity of space.

"He has recommended a long list of drugs that should be sent. Gov. Black has directed these to be purchased and forwarded by express. The Governor is expected to leave in a day or two for Washington to consult with the authorities in regard to the troops of New York State, and the advisability of sending North and mustering out the Eighth and other regiments."

Lieut. Tiffany's Convalescence.

BOSTON, Aug. 24.—First Lieut. Tiffany, son of the New York jeweler, and one of Roosevelt's Rough Riders, is at the Parker House, endeavoring to regain sufficient strength to return to his home. Lieut. Tiffany was among the number who came to this city yesterday on the hospital ship Olivette. He was on the convalescent list, and was consequently allowed to chose his own lodgings, while the more seriously ill and wounded were sent to the hospitals. Lieut. Tiffany enlisted in the Rough Riders as a private, and was promoted gradually until he received the commission of a Lieutenant for bravery in the campaign around Santiago. His brother Belmont is at the hotel taking care of him.

More Convalescents from Tampa.

On hundred and six convalescent soldiers of the Ninth New York Volunteers, under command of Capt. L'Hommedieu, arrived in Jersey City yesterday from Tampa, by the Southern express of the Pennsylvania Railroad. They were at once dismissed, and went to their homes in New York, with the exception of James Arnold of 20 Cornelia Street, and J. H. Davis, who said he had no home. They were sent to Bellevue Hospital. Many of the men were met by friends. All of them were glad to get home.

The Reception to the Soldiers.

Mayor Van Wyck is expected to return from his vacation next Tuesday and sign the resolution of the Municipal Assembly, which provides for a reception to the soldiers returned from the war. The Mayor will communicate with the Government at Washington with the purpose of having it represented. One date that is being considered for the celebration is Sept. 25.

Rough Rider Sick at Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 24.—A. L. Van Valen, a Roosevelt Rough Rider, is dangerously sick at his home in this city, and his physician, Dr. John P. Wilson, says he has malaria, probably contracted in Cuba. He came here last week on an eight-day furlough and brought with him several relics of the war, including a Rough Rider's hat, through which a bullet had passed, two skulls, and an old gun. These he placed on exhibition in a store window, and went around in his uniform calling attention to them. It was evident that he was in a very nervous condition. To-day he collapsed and seems a physical wreck. The doctor says that he has been sick for at least two weeks. He raves about the sufferings of soldiers on the journey North and talks about Santiago and Col. Roosevelt. He is in a precarious condition.

Gunner McCann Arrives Home.

Harry McCann, a son of Policeman McCann of Brooklyn, who was in charge of a gunner's crew on the cruiser Detroit, and is a survivor of the Maine, reached the home of his parents, 104 Pulaski Street, Brooklyn, yesterday, and brought along a massive gold watch with which he was presented by survivors of the Maine on the cruiser Detroit last week before his departure from Santiago, where his enlistment expired. McCann is twenty-seven years old, and has been in the naval service for many years.

Paymasters Have Yellow Fever.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The Paymasters who were at Santiago and were ordered to Puerto Rico will now go to Montauk Point instead. Two have taken yellow fever, and it is believed to be necessary to take the others to Montauk for disinfection. The money to pay the troops in Puerto Rico is aboard ship at Santiago, and will be sent north. When it has been received, another corps of Paymasters will be sent to pay the troops in Puerto Rico.

Our New Tariff Dues and Taxes.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Before leaving Washington Secretary Alger issued an order directing that Mr. Meiklejohn, Assistant Secretary of War, should have control of all matters relating to the tariff duties and taxes to be levied and collected as a military contribution upon the ports and places in Cuba, Puerto Rico, or the Philippines occupied by the forces of the United States.

The Enormous Gold Product of 1898.

This will be the greatest gold year in history. From South Africa, the Klondike, and Australia the precious metal is being shipped in large quantities. It is believed that this year's output will be nearly double that of any previous twelve months. [illegible]

RED CROSS FINANCES.

There Is Still Need of $100,000 for Relief Work—H. M. Flagler Gives $5,000.

At a meeting of the Red Cross Relief Committee, held at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon, a financial report was presented, showing that $220,268.84 had been received in contributions, and $155,984.12 expended, leaving a balance of $64,284.72. Out of this, expenditures on account of special funds amounting to $26,461.31 had been made, leaving an actual balance of $37,823.41 free for future expenses. A resolution was passed, expressing the sense of the committee that a further expenditure of $100,000 would be necessary to afford relief to the soldiers, both volunteer and regular, arriving from Cuba and Santiago. The Finance Committee was requested to take measures to procure that amount.

The following contributions have been received by Treasurer Frederick D. Tappen of the American National Red Cross Relief Committee, at 320 Broadway:

C. E. S. Hillside Presbyterian Church, Orange, N. J., $7.87; Richard M. Bruno, $20; John Muth, $5; Mrs. A. G. Myers, $5; Mrs. E. L. Stetson, $85; Richmond Grays, Chapter 148, Daughters of the Confederacy, $33; Mrs. J. W. Dongan, $10; Dongan & Merritt, $10; St. Paul's Church, Kinderhook, N. Y., $5.25; the Stewart, Howe & May Company, $100; Dr. George A. Cassiday, $5; Hatzel & Buehler, $25; J. A. Steurer, $8; W. Bourke Cockran, $25; H. E. Van Horne, $1; Speak No Evil Circle of the King's Daughters, Clifton, N. Y., $5; James G. Brown, $10; Mrs. F. W. Hays, Treasurer, Oil City, Penn., $280; Mrs. C. C. Wyeth, $20; Miss Eliza M. Hughes, $1; John D. Rockefeller, Jr., $200; John D. Archibald, $500; H. M. Flagler, $5,000; Rudolph Keppler, $100; J. D. Flower, $200; total, $6,620.25.

The Ice Plant Auxiliary of Bar Harbor sent to the Supply Committee yesterday $1,000, contributed in small amounts by a large number of people. At the Waumbeck cottages, Jefferson, N. H., $300 was raised at an entertainment under the auspices of the Land and Sea Ice Plant Auxiliary.

MONDAY AT GLEN ISLAND.

It Will Be a Big Day and All the Proceeds Will Go for Relief Purposes.

Next Monday has been set aside at Glen Island for the Women's Patriotic Relief Association. The entire receipts of the resort will be turned over to the association for the benefit of the families of the men who went to the front. The Starin Company has turned over everything to the women, who for the time being will practically own the pleasure grounds and everything on them. The first move of the women was to make all soldiers and sailors guests for the day at Glen Island. No invitations will be required for them. Their uniforms will carry them free everywhere.

It is expected that thousands of the men will be present. Col. Roosevelt and many of his famous Rough Riders will, it is thought, be on hand. The men of the Seventy-first will be out in numbers, and special invitations have been sent to Admirals Sampson and Schley, Commodore Philip, and other officers.

COST OF CUBAN RELIEF.

A Total of $371,619 Represents Outlay in the Island.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—In addition to the $50,000 appropriated by Congress and distributed by ex-Consul General Lee for the relief of the people of Cuba, the Central Cuban Relief Committee appointed by the President distributed food, medicines, and general supplies to the poor and suffering Cubans to the cash value of $321,619.

Of this amount $175,032 was in cash contributions and $146,587 in supplies. The total shipments of supplies was 2,942,102 kilos, or 3,236 tons, of which quantity 2,856,833 kilos was food, 66,753 kilos clothing, 13,652 kilos medicines, and 4,864 kilos miscellaneous supplies.

Funds for Supplies for Rough Riders.

R. B. Holmes, a member of the New York Stock Exchange, started a subscription on the floor of the Exchange yesterday to raise funds for supplies for the Rough Riders at Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point. The food will be sent from provision houses in this city to the Commissary Department at the camp, and thence distributed to the soldiers. It is the intention to supply fresh food, such as eggs, milk, and vegetables. Before the day was past Mr. Holmes had secured nearly $1,500.

Good Word from Fernandina.

A letter received yesterday by Stephen E. Barton from Red Cross Field Agent Kent, at Jacksonville, Fla., said that he had just returned from Fernandina, where the Sixty-ninth New York Regiment is encamped, and that out of eight regiments only 260 men are confined to the hospitals. The camp site is an ideal one, he says, and the officers and surgeons reported that they needed no assistance.

Relief Sent to Havana.

The Ward Line steamer Kennett, which left yesterday for Havana, carried twenty-five tons of Red Cross supplies. D. L. Cobb got special permission to sail on this steamer, Miss Barton having wired to him to come as soon as possible.

UNIVERSAL PEACE UNION.

Convention at Mystic, Conn., to Celebrate the Signing of the Protocol.

MYSTIC, Conn., Aug. 24.—The thirty-second annual convention of the Universal Peace Union opened at the Peace Temple in this place to-day. This was also the occasion of the thirty-first annual meeting of the Connecticut Peace Society. The sessions, all of which will be held in the new temple, will continue for four days.

President Alfred H. Love of Philadelphia presided over the convention. The attendance for the opening day was unusually large, several hundred being present during the morning and afternoon sessions. The meeting was opened at 10:30 this morning with prayer by the Rev. D. W. Phelps of Old Mystic. Letters of regret were read from President McKinley, ex-President Cleveland, President Eliot of Harvard, Prof. Charles Morton of Harvard, and Miss Clara Barton, who acknowledged the receipt of a contribution for Red Cross work from the Peace Union.

President Love delivered his annual address this morning. The other addresses of the morning session were made by Dr. Agnes Kemp of Harrisburg, Penn., and the Rev. Mrs. Amanda Deyo of Philadelphia. The principal addresses at the afternoon meeting were delivered by ex-Gov. John W. Hoyt of Wyoming, now of Washington, D. C., and Prof. Daniel Bacheller.

Arrangements were made to-day to make the meeting take the form of a peace jubilee in celebration of the signing of the peace protocol.

The important day of the convention comes to-morrow, when it is expected 10,000 persons will be in attendance.

The motto of the convention is: "Remove the causes and abolish the customs of war. Live the conditions and promulgate the principles of peace."

SPANISH FOURS ADVANCE.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—Spanish fours were quoted on the Stock Exchange at the opening of business this morning at 41⅝, a net advance of ⅝ from yesterday closing prices. Later they became very strong on bears covering and buying orders in Paris. The final price was 42¼, showing a net gain of 1⅛ from the last price of yesterday.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—Spanish fours opened on the Bourse to-day at 41.50, against 41, the final price of yesterday, and advanced vigorously in anticipation of the settlement between the United States and Spain, which is expected to cause option repurchases. The rise was also due in part to good buying on English account.

BERLIN, Aug. 24.—The Boerse to-day was quiet. Internationals were firm, and Spanish fours were in special favor, on the strength of advices from Paris.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 24.—The stock market was firmer to-day. Foreigners were strong, especially Spanish fours.

VIENNA, Aug. 24.—The tone of the market was much improved to-day, and American buying [illegible]

TORPEDO BOATS ARRIVE

The Ericsson, Cushing, and Foote Are Taken to the Navy Yard.

ALL ARE TO BE OVERHAULED

The Oregon and Texas Are Lightened in Order to be Ready for Docking—Many Visitors Turned Away.

Three torpedo boats, the Ericsson, Cushing, and the Foote, are now in the navy yard, and will be thoroughly overhauled as soon as possible. The Ericsson arrived on Tuesday evening in command of Lieut. N. R. Usher. She left Guantanamo Bay on Aug. 11 in tow of the collier Lebanon, and arrived at Key West Aug. 15. The following day she was taken in tow by the revenue cutter Morrell and arrived at Hampton Roads after calling at Charleston on Aug. 19. The Ericsson headed north under her own steam last Monday and arrived here after an uneventful passage.

Lieut. A. Gleaves and his executive officer, Ensign D. F. Boyd, who is one of the survivors of the Maine, are in charge of the Cushing, which reached the yard yesterday morning. They reported that nothing of any note occurred during the voyage. The Windom towed the Cushing from Key West to Hatteras and then the boat came on under her own steam. No repairs are needed on the Cushing and she came here under orders from the Navy Department.

The Foote arrived here yesterday afternoon from Hampton Roads, and, after passing Quarantine at 3:25 o'clock, went direct to the navy yard.

The work of lightening the Iowa and Oregon began yesterday afternoon so as to get them ready for docking. No board will be appointed to survey these vessels. The Constructors at the yard have already inspected them and their report has been forwarded to Washington. As soon as this has been returned approved, the vessels will be docked. A channel twenty-eight feet deep, leading to the new dry dock, has been cleared which is sufficient to admit either of the battleships to the dock if it were necessary to do so at once.

There was a rumor that the Oregon would join Admiral Dewey's fleet as soon as she was cleaned and painted and that she would go to Manila via the Suez Canal. It was also said on pretty good authority that the warship would return to the Pacific by the same route that she came east as it is considered the better although more expensive way.

Many persons who tried to obtain admission to the yard yesterday without the necessary passes were disappointed. There was an unfounded report printed in some papers that the yard would be open to the public from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. each day. This is not true. Intending visitors must write to the Captain of the yard for passes.

SCHLEY IS CONVALESCENT.

He Is Expected to Leave Westport for New York To-day.

WESTPORT, Conn., Aug. 24.—This morning found Rear Admiral Schley greatly improved and everything now points to a speedy and complete recovery. The Admiral passed a very comfortable night and arose with the other members of the Wortley household at an early hour. After breakfast, of which he partook with the family, the Admiral shaved himself and then proceeded to enjoy the day in perfect quiet and rest.

Access to the officer is denied to every caller, but Mr. Wortley announced that the Admiral this morning had declared his intention of going to Washington to-morrow unless his physician absolutely forbade it.

After his forenoon visit, Dr. Gregory announced that the Admiral might now be said to be convalescent. The physician, moreover, found his patient so greatly improved that he deemed it safe to grant him permission to leave Saugatuck to-morrow, provided the improvement continues.

Accordingly, it is stated, Admiral Schley is making plans to go to New York to-morrow, where he will go aboard his flagship, the Brooklyn, and later in the day proceed to Washington. It is added, however, that these plans are subject to change.

Reception for Admiral Sampson.

NEWARK, Aug. 24.—The Glen Ridge Club has arranged to tender Admiral Sampson a reception at the clubhouse next Saturday evening. As the house is small, the affair will be of a purely local character, and the invitations will be limited.

DISCHARGING NAVAL MILITIA.

All the State Sailors, Except Those on Four Monitors, Soon to be Free.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Naval officials say that within the next week all the men called from various States to man ships of the auxiliary navy will be on their way home, with the possible exception of those on the four old monitors around Boston.

The department is deluged with inquiries as to how soon these naval militiamen can return home. The letters come, not only from relatives, but from business firms, who say that as the war is over they want their clerks to return to duty. These influences have been aided by pressure from Senators and Congressmen, and the department feels some satisfaction in stating that all the men will be released by Sept. 1, except those on four of the old monitors.

The discharges are going on to-day, and will continue from day to day till all are released. To-day the Incas is discharging her men of the Boston Naval Militia at Boston. The Restless, with men from the New York and Connecticut Militia, has been ordered from Montauk to New York, where she will discharge her crew. The Aileen, manned by New York men, is under similar orders. The Arctic, manned by Pennsylvania men, is discharging to-day at League Island. The Elfreda and the Huntress, manned by New York men, will remain at Montauk to assist in hospital work.

The Cheyenne and the Chickasaw, manned by North Carolina men, are discharging to-day at Port Royal. The California militiamen on the Active, Iroquois, and Vigilant are being mustered out to-day at Mare Island, Cal. The Yankee has been ordered North to Tompkinsville, where she will muster out 265 men of the New York Naval Militia on her arrival. The Baltimore men on the monitor Ajax were discharged yesterday. The Rhode Island men on the monitor Manhattan are being discharged to-day. The men on the Nantucket also are being let off to-day.

Thus the release of the naval militiamen will be the last to release their men, mainly from Massachusetts and Maine, this delay being due to the necessity of sending tugs to convoy the monitors to the League Island Navy Yard, Philadelphia, where the crews will be let go.

DISMISSED MEN NOT EXAMINED.

Sailors of the Navy Not Protected Like the Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—According to the information of officers of the navy the men of that service who are now being mustered out are not protected by any such order as has just been made to put the men of the army in the way of getting their pensions in case their circumstances should hereafter lead them to ask to be pensioned.

While the order for the physical re-examination of the soldiers of the army was being prepared, an inquiry was made for the Navy Department in regard to it, and it was expected that an order similar to that made by Gen. Corbin would be issude from every department through the Bureau of Navigation, which has control of the muster in and out of enlisted men.

It cannot be ascertained that any of the men mustered out have made any statements such as are required in the case of army men, and they will consequently be at a disadvantage if they shall presently want pensions. The examinations in the case of the navy would be easier to make than in the army, as the men are kept in ships' companies until the day of muster out, and their number is less.

DISPOSITION OF AUXILIARY CRAFT.

Naval Board Arranges to Begin Its Sessions To-day.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The special Board of Naval Officers appointed to pass on the large fleet of auxiliary craft [illegible] sions to begin to-morrow morning, adjourned until that time.

The board as at present organized is somewhat different from that originally designated, owing to illness and other circumstances. The present board is composed of Capt. F. J. Higginson, commanding the battleship Massachusetts, who serves as President of the board; Capt. Henry C. Taylor, commanding the battleship Indiana, and Commander Edwin Wright, recently connected with the Lighthouse Service. Other officers familiar with the auxiliary fleet will assist the board.

The members have been authorized to visit the yards where the vessels are lying. It is probable their first move will be to Hampton Roads, where the greatest number of the auxiliary craft is located, after which they will go to New York, Boston, and such other points as may be necessary.

NAVAL MEN IN HOLLAND BOAT.

Tests Made with Government Experts Aboard Result Satisfactorily—Boat Needs Repairs.

The submarine torpedo boat Holland made a trial trip yesterday afternoon for the purpose of giving Lieut. Commander Kimball, of the United States Navy, an opportunity of testing it. Lieut. Kimball is Commodore of the torpedo boat flotilla, and watched the construction of the Holland. He did not see the completion of the boat, nor had he an opportunity to test her until yesterday, having been called away to active service in the Caribbean Sea.

The start was made at the dock of the United States Projectile Company, at the foot of Fifty-ninth Street, South Brooklyn. On board were Lieut. Kimball, Chief Engineer of the United States Navy Lowe, and Inventor Holland with his crew of six men. Aboard the tug that followed were Capt. Von Tromp, formerly of the Royal Dutch Artillery, now with the Cramps; J. R. Maltack, consulting engineer and expert on materials; C. M. Dally, of the Remington Arms Company; the Misses Dally, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Powers of Glen Ridge, Mrs. C. A. Morris, Miss Morris, Mrs. Cable, Miss Riter, Norman White of the Naval Reserves, and Lieut. F. W. Tappan, Inspector of Ordnance at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The party was in charge of Superintending Engineer Charles A. Morris of the Holland Torpedo Boat Company.

The door of the diver was closed at 3:40 o'clock, and four minutes later only the flags on the masts were visible. At 3:47 o'clock the submersion was complete. A series of porpoise-like dives was executed for ten minutes, and, as a final coup, the vessel went down eighteen feet, where it remained for two minutes. It came to the surface at 3:57 o'clock, and, at 3:59 o'clock, the conning tower was opened. The submersion and diving lasted nineteen minutes. Inventor Holland and Lieut. Kimball got aboard the tug and returned to the dock. The distance traveled by the Holland was estimated to be two and a half miles.

After his trip Lieut. Kimball said: "My purpose was to try the vertical helm, and, judging from the gauge, it worked beautifully. I will later witness from the exterior the same manoeuvres. I am very well pleased indeed, and find everything working better than I anticipated. She minds her helms wonderfully well, and her speed is more than I had thought." The naval representatives aboard the tug said that the porpoise movements were splendid.

The boat will make no more dives for ten or fifteen days, as repairing will be begun to-morrow. The gun breeches are honeycombed and new ones are to be put in.

CRUISERS OUT OF SERVICE.

Columbia and Minneapolis Ordered in Reserve at League Island.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Those very expensive and handsome cruisers, the Columbia and the Minneapolis, which Assistant Secretary Roosevelt hurried into the service at a time when the Navy Department was not altogether sure that there was to be war, are to go out of service, but not out of commission. Instead of having a commander and a full crew for each, a party of keepers will be put on board each ship at League Island. They will be maintained in a ready condition to meet emergencies. The ships will be commanded by Capt. T. F. Jewell.

The Columbia and the Minneapolis performed highly useful service during the war, but naval officers speak of their usefulness reservedly. Their commanders were not quite satisfied with the reflection that they were on ships that could not venture to fight with anything fit for serious fighting. The time of the officers and men was occupied for weeks in quieting the fears of people along the seacoast that a Spanish fleet would appear and bombard cities and towns and lay the Eastern border under ransom.

It is the belief at the Navy Department that these vessels will be the last of their kind in the navy. Something like their speed will be attained in vessels yet to be built, but it will be combined with fighting capacity like that of the vessels of Cervera's squadron.

Capt. J. H. Sands, who was in command of the Columbia throughout the Spanish war, was to-day detached from that duty and ordered to duty as Governor of the Naval Home at Philadelphia, one of the most desirable billets in the navy. In this duty he succeeds Commodore John C. Watson, now in command of one of the divisions of the North Atlantic Squadron.

NAVAL WAR BOARD PRAISED.

Secretary Long Addresses a Complimentary Letter to the Members.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The Navy Department to-day gave out the following letter addressed by Secretary Long to the President of the War Board in recognition of its services:

"Hingham, Mass., Aug. 21, 1898.

"My Dear Admiral: In view of the practical ending of the war with Spain, and the well-earned relief from further duty to which the Naval War Board is now entitled, I cannot, though absent from the Department, forbear to express to you, and through you to your associates on the Board—Commodore Crowinshield and Capt Mahan (retired)—the very high appreciation which the Department has of the services it has rendered since the war began.

"That its members have been faithful and diligent in the highest measure, goes without saying, for they are animated by the high professional spirit which distinguishes the Navy, and which they have themselves done much to stimulate and maintain. But from my personal knowledge and observation, I desire to add to this that equally marked have been the intelligence, the wise judgment, the comprehensive forethought and the unfailing competency to meet every exigency which have distinguished their deliberations and action. May it not be said that not one error has been made?

"Proper control by the Department has been exercised over all movements in the field, and yet at the same time commanding officers have been duly left to exercise discretion and have never been hampered in their work. I do not know how your work, as a member of that important board, could have been better done, or where in the arena of the war you could have rendered better service or deserved more honor.

"JOHN D. LONG, Secretary Navy.

"To Rear Admiral Montgomery Sicard, U. S. N., Chairman, Naval War Board, Washington, D. C."

PROGRESS ON THE ALBANY.

Fine Cruiser to be Launched in England Three Months Hence.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The cruiser Albany, purchased in England by the United States before the war with Spain began, was unfortunately not completed in time to be transferred as was her mate, the New Orleans, and so the latter vessel has monopolized the credit which this type of vessel could win in the contest.

The New Orleans, under command of Capt. Folger, distinguished herself whenever she had opportunity to operate, and the fact that she carried smokeless powder for all her guns made her conspicuous among the vessels of the navy, which were different in that respect. Capt. Folger has been quoted as saying that he considered the New Orleans capable of beating the Olympia in action, which will convey to many persons a startling idea of the strength and fighting capacity of the New Orleans.

The Albany is identical with the New Orleans, and when she is ready to be added to the naval list there will be many officers anxious to have the honor of commanding her. The latest report on her condition, made on Aug. 13, shows that the sheathing of the vessel has begun, and that she will be ready to be launched in three months. That will be some time away from completion, however, but it is expected that early in the next year the Albany will be ordered into commission.

To Dismantle Auxiliary Cruisers.

[illegible] at Cramps' shipyard to-day. The work of dismantling the St. Louis and putting her in the same condition as she was before the Government impressed her for war service will begin as soon as the necessary orders are received from Washington. The St. Paul, the sister ship of the St. Louis, is already at Cramps', and it is thought two months will elapse before the great ocean greyhounds will be in condition to be returned to the International Navigation Company.

Hobson to be Promoted.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 24.—A board, made up of Naval Constructors Seaster, Tawersy, and Bankson, held a session at the navy yard here to-day for the purpose of examining Lieut. Hobson, the hero of the Merrimac, for promotion. The board began its session at 10:30 and sat all day. Lieut. Hobson was not present, and it is thought he will be promoted without appearing before the board. He is now on his way to Santiago to superintend the raising of the Spanish warships.

SANTIAGO SCHOOLS TO OPEN.

First Mail in Ten Days Arrives—Gen. Linares Sails for Spain—Spanish Troops Depart.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 23—6:45 P. M.—The conferences between Gen. Wood, Military Governor of Santiago, and the local authorities with reference to opening the public schools, have resulted satisfactorily, and places will be ready for 4,000 children on Sept. 15. The salaries of the School Commissioners have been fixed at somewhat reduced figures; the element of sectarianism has been eliminated from the management, and American bases of education have been proposed.

The San Juan arrived to-day from Guantanamo Bay bringing two companies of Hood's Regiment and 107 bags of mail, delivered there by the Fern from Key West. It was the first mail matter received for ten days.

When the Fifth Regular Infantry arrives for garrison duty in the city, taking the place of Hood's Regiment, that will be transferred to San Juan de Puerto Rico, Crane's Immunes will be assigned to guard the Spanish prisoners of war.

The embarkation of the latter continues. To-day 1,200 sailed by the transport Montevideo, and 1,000 by the transport Pedro de Satrustegui. Thirteen hundred will leave by the transport Léon to-morrow.

The Spanish General, Linares, whom Gen. Toral succeeded in command at Santiago prior to the evacuation, left by the Pedro de Satrustegui. There was a great demonstration by the Spanish soldiery on his departure.

The United States transport Minnewaska left to-day with ninety-five men of the Thirty-third Michigan Volunteers, the Second Regular Cavalry, a Balloon Detachment of the Engineer Corps, and about 250 men of the First District of Columbia Volunteers.

TRANSPORTS TO RUN TO CUBA.

War Department Will Have Them Sail Regularly with Mails to the West Indies.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn of the War Department is contemplating the establishment of a line of transports from New York to Havana, Santiago, Ponce, and return. It is expected that the line will be ready for operation next week.

Havana will not be on the route at present, but as soon as that port is open the War Department's line of transports will touch there. Operations would begin at once, but the transports are now being used for carrying troops. The line will be utilized for transporting supplies of the Quartermaster's, Commissaries' and Surgeon General's departments, as well as such other freights as may be needed at the points occupied by the United States forces.

Mails will be carried also on these transports to and from the new American possessions. New York instead of Tampa has been selected because of the severe quarantine at Tampa against yellow fever. Heretofore means of freight and mail transportation to Cuba and Puerto Rico have been irregular and unsatisfactory. The new transports will run on schedule time and have scheduled dates for departure and arrival, like any other ocean steamship line.

25,000 RIFLES CAPTURED.

Spanish Arms to be Sent to Springfield—They May Not Be Used.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Gen. Flagler, Chief of Ordnance of the Army, has been informed that the number of arms surrendered at Santiago will be about 25,000, and that they are both Mauser and Remingtons. There are also "several millions" of cartridges to accompany the weapons. All of these arms, says Gen. Flagler, will be sent to Springfield, to be there examined with the idea of determining whether they shall be put to use in the army. The guns are understood to be in bad condition, and as to the ammunition nothing is specified.

Ordnance officers are inclined to doubt whether the Mausers will ever be issued to the army. Opinions differ as to the relative merits of the Mauser and the Krag-Jorgensen, the regular army rifle recently adopted, but the difference in favor of the Mausers, if there is any, is disposed of in the estimation of army officers by the fact that it is not the rifle adopted and now used by the army. To introduce the Mauser would be to invite some confusion and accident where two guns of nearly the same calibre were handled by troops.

If the Mausers are to be used at all, it is believed that it will be only in case an emergency like that of the war with Spain should arise. If it was highly important to put the best of weapons in the hands of newly organized volunteers, there might be occasion for issuing these captured rifles and the ammunition captured with them, if the ammunition remained useful. Smokeless powder ammunition is susceptible to deterioration, and it may be decided by the War Department that it will be better to rely upon the Government factories and new guns rather than try to use these Mausers and send abroad for new supplies of ammunition when they are needed.

URGING CUBANS TO DISARM.

Leaders Asked to Assist in Securing a Restoration of Peace.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The representatives of the Cubans in the United States are still making every effort to secure the disbandment of the Cuban forces and acquiescence in the policy of the United States in Cuba.

Letters are being sent and arguments made to the Cuban leaders pointing out that the interests of the Cubans lie in co-operation with the United States authorities. Little or no information has been received as to what effect these representations will have upon the leaders in Cuba, but it is believed that amicable relations can be brought about when the Cubans are persuaded that it is to their interest to accept the situation as the protocol leaves it.

THE POSITION OF THE CUBANS.

Gen. Joaquin de Castillo Makes a Statement on the Subject.

Brig. Gen. Joaquin de Castillo, who accompanied Gen. Shafter to Cuba as a representative of the Cuban Army and the Cuban civil Government, is in this city. When asked about the friction existing between Americans and Cubans at Santiago, said that the matter had been grossly exaggerated, and that so far as the Cubans were concerned they have the utmost faith in the American Government, and are confident that the pledge made in their behalf will be carried out.

"While deeply grateful," he said, "for what Americans have done for us, we are desirous of disproving the charges that have been brought against us as a people. Personally, I must say that Gen. Shafter has always treated me with the greatest courtesy. His misunderstanding with Gen. Garcia was occasioned by the fact that specific promises had been made to the latter which Gen. Shafter either would not or could not carry out.

"Before the American forces landed Gen. Shafter and Admiral Sampson met Gen. Garcia at Asenaderos for a conference, at which I was present. Gen. Shafter there, of his own accord, promised Garcia that on the surrender of the city it would be turned over to him. So late as the day before the surrender Gen. Shafter told me that the Spanish prisoners would be marched out of the city, and the Cubans would be allowed to enter.

"However, when the surrender was made we were told that we could not enter. Gen. Shafter [illegible] the situation finally by [illegible]

GORHAM
SILVERSMITHS
TRADE MARK
STERLING
Broadway & 19th St.
23 Maiden Lane

This statement, taken in connection with the fact that not a single Cuban flag was allowed to be raised, and that Gen. Garcia was not invited to be present at the surrender, naturally caused indignation among our forces.

"It appeared that all consideration was being paid to the wishes of the Spaniards, and that the Cubans were being treated as outcasts. The only words said by Shafter to Garcia concerning the surrender were: 'General, I guess you will be glad to see some of your friends to-morrow.' The failure to invite Garcia was as deliberate as the failure to invite Sampson.

"After the surrender Gen. Garcia told Gen. Shafter that as there did not appear to be any necessity for his remaining near Santiago he would withdraw his forces to lead them against the Spaniards in the other parts of the province. He also wrote a letter, which has already been published."

MAKING HAVANA HARBOR SAFE.

Harbor Mines Will Be Removed Before Our Ships Go There.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Negotiations have been opened through diplomatic channels by which it is expected that the Spanish Government will co-operate with the authorities here in the removal of the mines and torpedoes in Havana Harbor before the military commission assembles there, the naval authorities believing this to be a proper precaution before any of our naval ships enter the harbor with the Commissioners.

The suggestion was made through the State Department, and has been forwarded to the Spanish Government through the French Embassy. There is little doubt the matter will be arranged.

Money Orders for Cuba.

Postmaster Van Cott announces for the information of the public that the military station in Cuba issues money orders to any one, for payment, to any person, at any money-order office in the United States whether connected with the army or not, and charges therefor only the domestic fees. The military station is not an international office, and therefore has nothing to do with international business. Money orders will be drawn upon application at the Post Office in this city or at any of its stations or sub-stations payable at Military Station No. 1, Cuba, irrespective of the occupation of the person for whom the money order is intended.

Gold Destined for Cuba.

A special cablegram from London yesterday announced that Napoleons to the amount of $500,000 have been bought in that city for shipment to Cuba. The National City Bank of this city has ordered $250,000 in French gold for consignment to the same place.

RESTORING ORDER AT PONCE.

Gen. Wilson Closes Saloons in the Puerto Rican Town—Gen. Brooke Awaits Credentials.

PONCE, Puerto Rico, Aug. 24.—Gen. James H. Wilson has assumed control of the District of Ponce, and has ordered that all saloons shall be closed for three days with a view to quieting the existing disorders. They will be opened subsequently under special regulations. Gen. Wilson will prohibit the sale of liquor by the drink until a license system shall have been established.

Gen. Henry and his staff are here. They will return home immediately. Gen. Garretson will succeed Gen. Henry in his command. Gen. Grant has established his headquarters here.

The coasting schooner Dolores, flying the Spanish flag, entered the harbor this morning. Her Captain was uncertain whether a state of peace or of war existed, but decided to take his chances. The Dolores was not molested.

The Alamo, with supplies and clothing for Gen. Henry's men, sailed for Arecibo, on the north coast of Puerto Rico, this morning.

Gen. Brooke is still awaiting his credentials. On their arrival he will immediately leave for San Juan, a troop of the Sixth regular cavalry acting as escort.

Midnight Ride in Puerto Rico.

PONCE, Puerto Rico, Aug. 23.—During the attempt last night to locate the fire to the east of Ponce a platoon of Troop A of New York, under command of Lieut. Coudert, accompanied Lieut. Davenport of the Signal Corps, to Santa Isabel. The men had an exciting time, riding at a furious gallop after midnight, and covering twenty miles in two hours. Lieut. Davenport tapped the telegraph wires at several points without locating the fire. The party returned this afternoon utterly exhausted.

Miles's Departure Delayed.

PONCE, Puerto Rico, Aug. 23.—A cable message, announcing that Mrs. Miles, accompanied by her daughter, the wife of Col. Rice, sailed for Ponce on the United States transport Obdam from Charleston last Saturday, will delay the departure of Gen. Miles and his staff possibly several days.

HILL DYNAMITE CASE.

Police Involve the Victim's Brother-in-Law in the Matter.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—Officers at work upon the Hill dynamite case report the discovery that the wire, fuse, and electric caps found near the Hill residence after the explosion are similar to the apparatus used in Pain's fireworks recently exhibited on the site of the old Coliseum Building.

The significance of this, the police suggest, is the further discovery that John D. Graham, brother-in-law of Mr. Hill, who has been placed under a rigorous examination in connection with the crime several times, was on the night of the attempt to blow up the Hill residence in company with a young man who formerly worked for Pain. The latter's name is William Leach. The police say much will depend on the result of the interview with these men.

A Schooner Blown Ashore.

GREENPORT, L. I., Aug. 24.—There was a very severe storm in this section of Long Island early this morning. There was a very high wind, and the rain came down in torrents. The gale blew the schooner R. P. King, Capt. Hall, ashore near the Greenport Breakwater. She was in the employ of the Government in connection with the Lighthouse Department.

'Twas ever thus since childhood's hour,
I've seen my fondest hopes decay,
I never opened a bottle of OLD CROW RYE,
But that it's the first to pass away.

Nothing remarkable about that; it only shows that his friends were people of taste and knew what was good. His friends will stand by him as long as the Old Crow Rye lasts.

BUY ONLY OF RELIABLE DEALERS.
H. B. KIRK & CO.
69 Fulton St.
Also Broadway and 27th St.
Agents for the Pleasant Valley Wine Co.

Wanamaker's

Remember

ESPECIALLY while the weather is hot that the old Stewart Store is more easily accessible to a large majority of the people of Manhattan and Brooklyn than any other large New York store.

Underwear and Hosiery WE will offer to-day the following bargains in Underwear and Hosiery. Much remarkable cheapness appears in this short list:

Women's Ribbed Cotton Vests, light weight, low neck, of the 25c. quality. Some have slight weaving faults.

Three for 25c.

Women's Stockings. I. & R. Morley's fast black cotton, fine and firm. High spliced heels and double soles. Regular 38c. grade.

Twenty Cents a Pair.

Women's Stockings for hot weather. Open worked lisle thread, durable. Very cheap at

38c. a Pair.

Children's Stockings, black, medium weight, ribbed, double knees, heavy heels and toes, desirable for school,

10c. a Pair.

Children's stockings, black ribbed with unbleached feet, double knees, collected from our 25c. and 35c. grades.

Three Pairs for 50c.

Men's Half Hose, fine fast black cotton, heavy heels and toes, elastic and durable,

10c. a Pair.

Men's Half Hose, fine fast black, unbleached feet; only 9 to 10½. Cheap at 25c.

Three Pairs for 50c.

Men's Half Hose, unbleached balbriggan. Cheap at 25c.

Three Pairs for 50c.

Broadway.

Silent Shoes For Boys and Girls FOR knock-about hot weather use: Canvas low shoes with rubber soles sewed on. Easy, noiseless, and cool. Sizes up to boys' number six.

Forty Cents a Pair.

Men's Shoes NOT all sizes, but nearly all. Yours is probably among them. We refer to the Men's Tan Shoes that have been collected from the $6, $5, $3.90 and $3.50 grades and massed for closing at

Two Dollars and a Half.

The days of these shoes are numbered here. Procrastination loses bargains.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Metal Bedsteads WITH the advent of Metal Bedsteads our plans for leading in their distribution began. Now we command the largest stock in the market.

To-day we show sixty-two sorts of the best white enamelled, at prices that go from $3.50 to $35. They are constructed in the best manner, with the latest improvements in springs and attachments. The savings effected by the prices of the August Trade sale are 25 per cent.

At $3.50—1 1-16 in. pillars, with "A" grade woven wire mattress attached; made in three ft. width.

At $4.90—1 1-16 in. pillars; brass knob ornaments; "A" grade woven wire mattress attached; made in four widths.

At $5—1 1-16 in. pillars; brass knob ornaments; "A" grade woven wire mattress attached; made in 3 ft. sizes only.

At $7.90—1 1-16 in. pillars; swell footboard; brass top rails and knobs; "A" grade woven wire mattress attached; made in four widths.

At $9—1 1-16 in. pillars; ornamentally arched head and footboard; brass top rails; "A" grade woven wire mattress attached; made in 4 ft. 6 in. sizes only.

At $12.75—1 1-16 in. pillars; brass head ornaments in head and footboard; brass top rails and knob ornaments; "A" grade woven wire mattress attached. 50c. additional for each six inches over three feet.

Fourth floor.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

CANADIAN CUSTOMS FRAUD.

Appraiser at Vancouver Unearths a Mongolian Conspiracy.

VICTORIA, Aug. 24.—C. C. Eldridge recently appointed Appraiser at Vancouver, has unearthed a conspiracy to defraud the customs which has been in existence for years. While searching the recent records of the Customs Department here, Eldridge found that by using a double set of invoices, Chinese and Japanese merchants had defrauded the Government out of thousands of dollars, their operations having extended over six years. The modus operandi was simple. Mongolians in the East, who sent out goods to their countrymen in the West, prepared two invoices, one for the use of the merchant and the other to be used at the Customs Department. The latter invariably misrepresented the value of the goods.

PRESIDENT FILLS OFFICES.

Sidney O. Weeks Appointed Surveyor of Customs at Patchogue.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The President to-day made the following appointments: Assistant United States Treasurer at Philadelphia—John W. Tipney of Pennsyl- [illegible]

BANKERS TALK IN DENVER

W. S. Witham of Atlanta Delivers a Patriotic Address on the War with Spain.

BUSINESS MATTERS DISCUSSED

E. H. Pullen of New York Contributes a Paper on Thirty-seven Years in a Bank—Five Candidates for the Executive Council.

DENVER, Aug. 24.—The second day's session of the twenty-fourth annual convention of the American Bankers' Association was called to order by President Hendrix at 10 o'clock, with practically a full attendance of delegates. Prayer was offered by the Rev. H. Martyn Hart, Dean of St. John's Cathedral.

A call of States came first on the day's programme, brief statements being made by representative bankers on general business conditions. Without exception reports of general prosperity came from all over the country.

To-day's session was devoted to the discussion of practical banking questions. There were four general subjects under discussion, thirty minutes being allotted for each, and only five-minute speeches being allowed. The first subject was "Patriotic Spirit of Bankers." The discussion was opened by J. D. Powers, President of the First National Bank of Owensborough, Ky.

A Southerner on War.

W. S. Witham of Atlanta, Ga., who followed, said in part:

"This is an educational war. It is also a righteous war in that it obliterates the difference between brother and brother arising out of our civil war. I come to you from a land marked by many tombs, and whose long saddened memories are once more broken by the triumphs of her chivalrous sons, in proof of our oft-expressed loyalty to the Stars and Stripes.

"It is a war of reconciliation. Shall the poor man sneer at the rich, since he has seen the charge of El Caney led by a Roosevelt? Shall class hate class after seeing Hamilton Fish, the son of a millionaire, fall at the battle of Sevilla—caught in the arms of a penniless cowboy from Texas? Shall the white man feel contempt for the black man, since he saw that hero of the colored troops rush ahead of our faltering lines, mount the fort of San Juan, seize and break down the Spanish flag, then fall lifeless, pierced by no less than thirty-two Mauser bullets? Shall the Spaniard hate his American conqueror, who, after taking 25,000 of them prisoners, filled their empty stomachs with American food, gave them free passage home on safe, clean boats, singing as they sailed, 'God be with You Till We Meet again'?

"This, too, is a uniting war. Did you ever see such a Fourth of July as the last one? Never, since old Liberty Bell rang forth for the first time her sweet notes of freedom. In all 120 years of our National independence there has not been such a Fourth of July as the last. The Fourth of July, 1776, stood for freedom, that of 1812 stood for the protection of American citizenship, that of 1861 stood for the Union, but the Fourth of July, 1898, stood for universal freedom. I wish you had been with me at the celebration in my own city. Before that gathering of over 10,000 people there stood upon the stage as participants representatives of all classes. The first speaker was a Jew, the second a Gentile, and the third a Catholic priest. A chaplain of the United States camp opened the meeting with prayer. The presiding officer was an old Confederate soldier. A Georgia girl waved the American flag, while a Yankee band played 'Dixie.' Then I said we want a new song, a universal anthem, and the subject of it shall be: 'God Save the Queen Under the Star-Spangled Banner In My Country 'Tis of Thee Way Down South In Dixie.' This is what I call big dividends from the front.

"The blowing up of the Maine made a grave for many brave soldiers, but, at the same time, it created the cemetery of sectionalism. The burning of Cervera's fleet by our own revealed more than one conquered foe of America—for it left in full view of all the world the ashes of sectional hate. There is no Mason and Dixon's line to-day. Yes, it is a divine war, for we find ourselves doubly freed in our endeavor to secure freedom to our neighbor."

Thirty-seven Years in a Bank.

E. H. Pullen, Vice President of the National Bank of the Republic, New York, sent an address, which was made a minute of the meeting. In part, it follows:

"Mr. President, Fellow-Members of the American Bankers' Association:

"Gentlemen: The title given to the address I am to deliver presupposes that I am to talk about the experience and observation of some one who has been thirty-seven years in a bank.

"My banking life began when civil war was imminent, and soon the clash of resounding arms was heard, brother was arrayed against brother, and the fate of the Union hung trembling in the balance for long, weary years of fratricidal conflict.

"There has been a gradual change in the methods of clerical work in banks, and to-day's methods are radically different.

"The methods of conducting the routine work of banks have in a large measure been revolutionized, simplified, and improved by the use of stenography, the typewriter, phonograph, and other modern inventions. You may adopt all the checks and safeguards that human ingenuity can devise or long experience suggest to prevent defalcations or fraud in the clerical force and official staff, but after all, in the final analysis the question resolves itself into one of trust or faith.

"With the introduction of the National bank system came almost simultaneously the payment of interest on bank balances and sharp competition between financial institutions to secure deposits. Prior to 1861 interest on balances was paid with rare exceptions by banks, except banks of savings. Nevertheless, this pernicious practice, instead of decreasing by reason of unfavorable experience, has grown with the passing years, and has become so fastened on banking methods that it will require heroic measures to dislodge it.

"The results of this practice are clearly manifest in the congestion of money during protracted periods of each year in the large cities, which it is impossible to employ at even a saving rate, so that practically during those period large balances on which interest is paid are a source of loss instead of profit.

Paying for Deposits.

"Neither did old-fashioned banking include the furnishing of capital to customers, but strictly confined accommodation to the discounting of acceptable notes given for value or secured by satisfactory collateral, thus restricting borrowers to well-defined limits.

"The competition is narrowed in banking to a small compass. The price, or interest, if you choose, that will be paid for deposits, the extent of and rates for accommodation, and the area of free territory—that is continually widening. Beyond question, in a short time, Santiago, Havana, Puerto Rico, Honolulu, and Manila will be added to the par list.

"The expense of conducting banks has greatly increased, growing larger by degrees and beautifully more. It is pertinent to inquire whether the clerks have shared proportionately and equitably in this increase.

Some Business Maxims.

"I am impressed with some deductions drawn from wide observation, indeed so profoundly impressed that in my mind they have crystallized into maxims.

"I will allude to a few:

"First—No officer of a bank should consider it as his personal property, arrogate to himself its control, or flatter himself that he is indispensable to its success.

"Second—Officers of banks should not attempt to do too much nor exact too much from others.

"Third—The golden rule should be observed in the treatment of subordinates. Do not be distrustful, suspicious, and continually fault finding. Sift your clerical force until it consists of competent and faithful men.

"Some banks grant pensions to clerks who have served them long and faithfully, and it seems reasonable to believe that such action redounds to the prosperity of the institutions.

"We like to have our salaries increased. Let us remember that 'there are others,' for whom it should be our pleasant duty to care.

"We like promotion. Let us advance our subordinates consistently with their merits and qualifications, when the opportunity arises.

"We appreciate sympathy in our personal [illegible]

wasted in continual worry or in unavailing regret over losses that are irreparable.

"Fifth—We should not carry the bank home with us.

"Adversity is not exclusively the fruitful cause of care, anxiety, or perplexity.

"Prosperity brings in its train a sea of troubles that occasion as much worry as the other.

"If anxieties from either source come to us officially let us lock them up securely in the bank when we leave it at the close of each day—to take them home with us would accomplish no good, but, on the contrary, do serious and needless harm.

Avoid Growing Old.

"Finally, my brethren, let us avoid growing old. A woman is as old as she says. A man is as old as he feels.

"Carefully preserve young feelings in your hearts and minds and illustrate them in your lives.

"Young men in these days age very rapidly. They accumulate wisdom so fast that they stagger under its weight and become prematurely old.

"In our profession to-day are many old young men who in activity and apparent age compare unfavorably with our young old men. Do not understand me as speaking disparagingly of young men. One of the happiest recollections of my banking life is that I was graciously permitted to help young men to enter and advance in our profession.

"Let us prolong our youth in feeling, activity, and, as far as we can, in appearance, even to the Psalmist's limit, three score years and ten, but we must not forget that we cannot live forever.

"The time will surely come when we shall be admonished by nature that our working days are drawing to a close.

"To die in the harness confers no honor. Rather than lag on the stage of life, it will be better to retire and make room for others, who are waiting to fill our places.

"At the close of long service we are entitled to a holiday—a rest—a surcease of labor and care.

"We need not be idle, every moment can be wisely and profitably employed—time will not be a burden, but can be utilized so that it will constantly minister to our happiness.

"In the sunset of life we can rejoice in fragrant memories of the past and bright hopes of an enduring future."

The delegations from twenty-three States, representing their respective State associations, met to-night and nominated five candidates for executive council of the American Bankers' Association. The following are the nominees: Charles R. Hanna, Council Bluffs, Iowa; H. W. McCoy, Peoria, Ill.; S. R. Shumaker, Huntington, Penn.; Robert McCurdy, Youngstown, Ohio; A. P. Woolridge, Austin.

Cornelius A. Pugsley, President of the Westchester County National Bank of Peekskill, N. Y., moved that the following telegram be sent to President McKinley:

"The Bankers' Association in its twenty-fourth annual convention, assembled at Denver, representing banks of every State and Territory, begs most heartily to congratulate the President of our beloved Republic upon the successful conduct of the war, and the brilliant achievements of our army and navy and the prospect of peace."

The motion was carried unanimously.

A. C. Anderson, cashier of the St. Paul National Bank, St. Paul, Minn., read a paper on "Practical Safeguards Against Check-raising."

The association adjourned at 2 P. M. till to-morrow.

AN ITALIAN MURDERED.

His Body, a Bullet Hole in the Head, Found in the Bronx Park District.

In the grass that grows rank back of a saloon at Villa Avenue and Potter Place, in the Bronx Park district, a child in his play yesterday stumbled over the body of a man who had been murdered. In the afternoon an Italian laborer took the news of the find to the Bronx Park Station.

Two policemen went out to investigate, and found the body in the yard. There was a bullet hole in the man's head and another in his left breast. Beside the body was a razor. The police removed the body to the station, and then went on with their investigation without apparently notifying the Coroner's office or sending word to the Central Office.

The saloon back of which the body was found is kept by Joseph Altiri. It is the resort of laborers working on the Jerome Park reservoir. After several hours Altiri was found and arrested by the police. His head was bound with bandages. He said that Tuesday night a number of laborers were fighting in his saloon, and when he undertook to put them out they turned on him, and hence his injured head. After the men were outside, Altiri says he heard two shots fired, but did not try to find out whether any one was hurt.

The police found that the dead man was an Italian laborer named Giovanni Bragio. So far as could be learned, he has no relatives in this city.

CUSTOMS OFFICER ACCUSED.

American Official Said to Have Committed Abduction in Canada.

OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 24.—Complaint has been made to the Dominion Government by the friends of Thomas Meagher, a resident of Port Lambton, who, it is charged, was recently abducted from Canadian soil by United States Deputy Collector of Customs, Henry Avery.

It is alleged that Meagher crossed the St. Clair River in a steam launch, near the clubhouse at Marshland, and that, after he had entered American waters, Avery ordered him into port for the purpose of overhauling the launch. According to the report, Meagher continued on his way and was followed into Canadian waters and upon Canadian soil. Without explaining why he submitted to capture, Meagher's friends declare that he was placed under arrest by Avery and an assistant, within the jurisdiction of the Dominion and without warrant.

They further allege that he was taken across the river to the Marshland Hotel and kept handcuffed to a bedpost for twenty-four hours, with the exception of a brief interval during which the prisoner was paraded trough the hotel grounds. Meagher, it is claimed, was not taken before any Magistrate and his friends say they were denied access to him.

Finally, it is alleged, Meagher was lodged in Port Huron Jail, without any legal form of commitment.

SPANISH FOR CHICAGO SCHOOLS.

Dr. Andrews Thinks It Essential Under the New Order of Things.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—Spanish will be added to the list of studies taught in the Chicago schools, if Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews, the new Superintendent, has his way. Chicago's new educational chief also favors the annexation of the Philippines.

Dr. Andrews says that when Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines come under the control of this Government rich, new fields for business enterprises will be opened to the young men of Chicago. For that reason he considers it fully as essential now to teach the Spanish language as German and French.

"Since we are beginning to spread out," said he, "and take in new territory some of our schoolboys may want to seek their fortunes when they grow up in these countries wrested from Spanish control. It would be greatly to their advantage to understand the Spanish language, which is spoken by the common people of those islands."

LIGHTNING HITS AN OPEN CAR.

One Passenger Killed and Others Injured Near Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 24.—During a heavy thunderstorm to-day lightning struck a Summer car on the Second Avenue Traction line, and as a result one passenger is dead, another will probably die, and four others are badly hurt.

B. S. Frear, aged sixty-two, a well-known business man of Haslewood, was killed. Injured:

Mrs. Sarah Munyall's skull was fractured, and she was hurt internally. She will probably die.

Eugene Munyall, her son, was badly cut about the head.

David Thomas's head and arm were cut and bruised.

An unknown foreigner had a foot crushed.

James A. Butler was shocked.

The passengers were panic stricken. Mr. Frear alighted on his head, crushing his skull. He lived but a short time.

All the injured received their hurts in attempting to jump before the car came to a standstill.

A Pardonable Indiscretion.

Flossie (weeping)—I am so disappointed in him. I am sure he was tipsy last night. He [illegible]

REPUBLICANS ARE HOPEFUL

Representative Babcock Expects Gains in the West to Offset Losses in the East.

THE PROSPECT IN NEW YORK

Wisconsin Congressman Anticipates the Loss of a Number of Districts in This Section.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Representative Babcock of Wisconsin, Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, arrived here to-day at noon and will at once enter actively upon his work as Chairman of the Congressional Committee.

"So far as National matters and the support of the President are concerned," said he, "the Republican Party throughout the West is a unit. I have yet to hear the first criticism of Mr. McKinley or his Administration from a Western man. The difficulties we will have this Fall apply both to the West and the East, and they refer to differences arising from contests in State matters.

"In the States of Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin we can expect to make gains, for the reason that these States are solidly Republican now. In Northern Illinois the condition is the same. We must face the fact that we will lose a number of districts in New York, Pennsylvania, and other Middle Eastern States. Tammany is in control in New York City, which was not the case in 1894 and 1896, when we carried the city.

"In the extreme West, the free silver sentiment has died out to a wonderful degree—to a much greater extent than any one who has not been in the West lately would be inclined to believe. There is no chance there for recruits on that issue. We will make gains in Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, Wyoming, California, and, possibly, Washington. I do not think our gains in the West will offset our losses in the East, but I feel satisfied that we will make enough gains to allow us to organize the next House.

"I have found a wonderful amount of confidence among Republicans everywhere I have been, and this is based upon the success of the Republican Administration. To so great an extent is this feeling prevalent that Republicans say we will win with hands down. To my mind, that feeling shows a great mistake. We will have a good working majority of sound money Republicans in the next Senate. This majority will be from six to nine. But there is no use disguising the fact that the election of a majority in the House will be a very close and difficult matter, and our Republican friends should understand this.

"The reasons for our losses in the House will come from dissatisfaction over the disposition of patronage and from local conditions in the various States. While we will have votes to carry the next House, we cannot expect to have as large a majority there as we have now. We now have fifty-one majority, so that we can sustain some losses and still have a good working force. But the situation is such that it behooves every Republican to be on the alert, especially in close districts, because we will need every one of them."

"Where will the gains in the number of Republican Senators come from?" Mr. Babcock was asked.

"At present," he said, "we have thirty-six sound-money Republican Senators who hold over. There are nine States in which elections take place, and in which it is absolutely certain that Republican Senators will be elected. This will give us forty-five, or one-half of the Senate. In addition to the above, elections for Senators take place in Nebraska, Wyoming, West Virginia, Delaware, New York, Indiana, California, and Washington, and we have these States from which to secure gains.

"How do the people of the West feel concerning the results of the war? I have found a sentiment of general satisfaction there over the results of the war, and I find those who voted for McKinley are especially proud of it, whether Republicans or Democrats. All the acts of the Administration meet with their ready approval. I think, however, in Wyoming the feeling is against the acquisition of territory in the Eastern Hemisphere. As near as I was able to 'size up' the situation, the people there feel that there will be no adequate compensation for us in the Philippine Islands; that the serious questions that we would have to face when we become a party to the Eastern question are of such a character that it requires a very close and careful investigation before any territory there is annexed or acquired, beyond a naval station and the necessary harbors for our shipping.

"The people do not want to hear anything about free silver, and they are convinced of the wisdom of Republican tariff legislation, and they do not want to hear any more about that. Practically, the only thing that interests the public now is the war situation and the general policy of the Government in regard to the acquisition of foreign territory. There is no such demand for literature as we had in 1896, and we will not handle any such quantity as we handled then."

Saratoga Democratic Convention.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 24.—The Saratoga County Democratic Convention, which met at Ballston Spa to-day, elected as delegates to the State Convention John Foley, James Dougray, and James P. Thompson. A resolution was unanimously adopted indorsing ex-State Senator John Foley of Saratoga for nomination for the office of Attorney General. Joseph P. Brennan of Saratoga, a Corporal in the Second Regiment, New York Volunteers, now at Fernandina, Fla., was nominated for member of Assembly.

HANNA ON FOREIGN POLICY.

Ohio Senator Thinks Cuba Will Soon Be Americanized.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 24.—Senator M. A. Hanna of Ohio arrived in the city this evening from the Yellowstone Park. Speaking of the annexation question, he said:

"The Philippines is a problem we cannot solve in a hurry. We, of course, must retain a coaling station there; but I do not think it likely we shall want more than Manila and its harbor.

"Cuba is another problem. I never was much of a Cuban, and am not prepared to commit myself as to the policy we should pursue there. We propose to establish a stable government in that island, but what constitutes a stable government has not yet been defined. I think, however, Cuba will be an evolution, and in about twenty years it will be so thoroughly Americanized that there will be no question as to what a stable government means."

MINERS STARVING IN OHIO.

Gov. Bushnell Asked to Relieve Distress in Hocking Valley.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 24.—State President W. E. Farms and Jacob Winn, constituting a committee of miners of the Hocking Valley, called upon Gov. Bushnell to-day and asked him to take steps to relieve the present distress. The miners' leaders have been trying for several days to get Receiver Monsarrat of the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railroad, owners of the mines at Jobs, the largest in the State, to resume work in the interest of 600 men and their families.

Mr. Monsarrat alleges dullness of traffic and West Virginia competition as a reason for his refusal. The committee represented that the miners are without the necessaries of life, and even starving, and the State will act.

Middlesex Shoe Factory Closes.

MARLBOROUGH, Mass., Aug. 24.—The Middlesex Shoe Factory, owned by Rio & Hutchins, and employing 275 hands, has shut down for an indefinite period. The cause of this action is a strike of the stitchers, who left their work Saturday, Aug. 13, and who refuse to return so long as the forewoman of their department, Mrs. Robert Henderson, retains that position. The strikers claim that Mrs. Henderson was tyrannical to an unbearable degree in the discharge of her duties.

Fatal Game of "Tag" on Housetop.

Six small boys played "tag" on the top of a five-story tenement at 312 East Forty-sixth Street last evening. Eight-year-old Joseph Baldwin, who lived at 319 East Forty-sixth Street, was "it," and was making a desperate effort to catch one of his little companions, when he made a misstep and [illegible]

Have You

ever used Lundborg's Violet Water? Delightfully refreshing and fragrant.

JUDGE TERRELL ON SINGLE TAX.

Reply to Criticisms Made on a Recent Speech that He Delivered in Texas.

Austin Dispatch in The Dallas (Tex.) News.

Judge A. W. Terrell, being interviewed by a reporter regarding recent criticisms in the press by the followers of Henry George of his address at the State University commencement, said:

"The following was my only reference to Mr. George: 'Equally disastrous would be the scheme of Henry George, who would tax the homestead out of existence by compelling the owner to pay rent on it for the benefit of the good and the bad, the industrious and the indolent alike. Such schemes would reverse the order of a progressive civilization, and make a tenant at will in his own home. This would equalize conditions, but would banish civilization.'

"My critics are charitable enough to believe that I do not understand Mr. George. Let us see. Mr. George, in his 'Progress and Poverty,' and also in his essay on the 'Irish Land Question,' distinctly announced that all land, like air and water, was created by God for the use of all men, and that all men had an equal right to it; that, therefore, the individual ownership of land was wrong, and should not be tolerated.

'His remedy for poverty, announced in his pamphlet on the 'Irish Land Question,' (page 40,) was to 'sweep away' all private ownership of land by appropriating to the State 'its full rental value.' He said: 'When this is done, men may continue to call themselves landlords if they wish to, but as what, under this system, was paid by the tenant would be taken by the State, it is pretty clear that middlemen would not long survive, and that very soon the occupiers of land would come to be nominally the owners, though in reality they would be the tenants of the whole people.'

"This, in a nutshell, was the remedy of Mr. George for poverty.

"To illustrate: A man who has invested the earnings of a lifetime to buy a farm finds himself, either from age or disease, unable to work it and rents it to tenants. Mr. George would appropriate for the use of the State by taxation the full rental value of that farm. Thus the landlord would collect rent from his tenants, and the State would then collect by taxation all the rent from him. This extreme case illustrates the doctrine—for, according to Mr. George, all men must pay the rental value of the lands they claim and occupy to the State.

"Most men who live on their farms will regard this remedy as rather drastic. Mr. George said: 'The only true and just solution of the problem, (poverty,) the only end worth aiming at, is to make all the land the common property of all the people,' ("Irish Land Question," Page 39.) That was the sort of title the Comanche Indians once asserted as they roamed over the prairies. No doubt it resulted in a free and easy condition of affairs, but they failed to progress much in civilization.

"That Mr. George was a man of noble impulses all will concede; that good men adopt his ideas and are found in the land leagues now established over our State is equally true; but I really cannot find time to discuss with them whether the land that a citizen of Texas has paid for belongs equally to everybody else.

"Mr. George asserted that God created all land to be, like air and water, for the use of all men alike. This he often reiterates, for it was the cornerstone of his theory to banish poverty.

"One naturally shrinks from the impious efforts to invade the secret councils of God and interpret his motives in the creation. I do not know whether or not God intended that all men should have an equal right to every farmer's land which that farmer has paid for. Mr. George asserts this. I doubt it. At any rate, he and his followers have no more conception of God's motives in the creation than I have. I know nothing about it, and in the absence of any certain knowledge on the subject I will be excused for doubting whether my farm was designed by the Creator for the equal use of every idle, lazy, or vicious stranger who may assert an equal right on account of his superior knowledge of God's motives in the creation.

"Those who may desire to know what I said on the subject of land ownership and agriculture as a safeguard of free government can obtain the address, I presume, from the State university.

"I have been trying to enjoy, after a long journey and much disquiet, a season of rest on a farm for which I have paid. The title seems clear, and there is a natural disposition to regard myself as the owner. Most people who have paid for their farms feel the same way.

"Many distinguished gentlemen in Texas are in politics. I am not. Now, if the followers of Mr. George want a controversy, (since they cannot obtain one with me,) let them call those gentlemen out on the land problem as interpreted by Mr. George. I really thought last Winter during the White-cap epidemic that the leaders in political thought fought rather shy over the demonstrations of Socialism."

BISMARCK'S HOMELY DOG.

He Knew It Was Ugly and Laughed at Its Admirers.

From The London News.

BERLIN, Aug. 4.—To-day's crop of Bismarck stories includes an exceedingly amusing one about the dead Chancellor's dog, Tyras II. It was a sorry animal, and when Anton Memminger met it at Kissingen in company of its illustrious master he observed that it was far from beautiful.

"You are quite right," Bismarck replied; "I myself have never found the dog either wise or beautiful. At first it was painful to look at him. Yet there are always men who do not deny their origin, and who like to do homage even to their cousin, the dog. There are ladies, too, cracked enough to desire a few hairs from this animal, and to carry them about in a golden locket as a valuable keepsake and talisman. Ah! if they only knew that the dog was a present from the Emperor. It is true that I had a beautiful dog—the greyhound, Rebecca Tyras I., which was given me by the Munich Dog Rearing Society. That Tyras was really an excellent animal, under whose guardianship I was safer than under the protection of the whole of the Berlin police. But he was poisoned by a miserable scoundrel, a faithless farm servant, and I was truly grieved. Then my birthday drew near, and the Emperor asked the Minister, Bötticher's, advice, and he told him about the poisoning of Tyras. The Emperor forthwith commanded: "See that you get a new Reichshund." And Böttcher, who knew about as much of dogs as certain diplomatists do of history, went to a dog-training establishment and ordered a new Reichshund. When the animal was introduced to me my servant, Pinnow, shed tears of emotion, and wanted to give it to the Samaritan Association. Its ribs stuck out from its starved body like those of a stranded ship. Its tail was like a disjointed flag. I felt like covering my head with grief, for I involuntarily interpreted it as a bad omen for the new course. 'Hold the thing, or I will tumble over!' I called out.

"On the following morning the Emperor came to me, and congratulated me on my birthday. As I neither expressed my gratitude for the 'beautiful present,' nor mentioned it in any way the Emperor observed: 'Apropos, you have said nothing about the dog I sent you for to-day.' 'Ah, exactly,' I answered, 'I had almost forgotten it,' and called out to Pinnow: 'Bring it in.' What a sight! The Emperor in his astonishment could find no words suitable for the expert taste of his diplomatic dog dealer, Böttcher, and plainly perceived that he could reap no great honor with this imperial present. He saw that he had been done once again, and cried out: 'And this thing cost me £30!' And afterward, what do you think? The firm who had thus deceived Böttcher actually asked for permission to describe themselves as dog dealers to Prince Bismarck. I sent them an answer which I warrant they will never sell to an autograph hunter."

The Kaiser Rehearses as a Pilgrim.

From The London News.

BERLIN, Aug. 5.—The Emperor is getting gradually ready for Palestine. On Monday he was seen riding in the park at Wilhelmshöhe clad in the tropical suit which he has had specially made for his forthcoming pilgrimage. The costume is described as consisting of a yellowish white stuff, ornamented on the breast with yellow braid. The riding boots are a yellowy brown, and the helmet is likewise provided with yellow [illegible]

FIGHT IN THE PHILIPPINES

Governor of the Visayas Reports Defeat of Insurgents with Heavy Loss.

CHIEFS CAPTURED AND SHOT

Spanish Armies in Philippines and Cuba Ordered to Act in Accord with Our Troops to Make Armistice Respected.

MADRID, Aug. 24.—The Government has received a dispatch from Gen. Rios, Governor of the Visayas Islands and the successor of Gen. Jaudenes in the Governor Generalship of the Philippines, saying that there has been bloody fighting between the Spaniards and the insurgents, with an estimated loss to the latter of 500 men. The Spanish losses were "unimportant."

The dispatch says that a number of the insurgent chiefs were captured and shot. A Sergeant of gendarmes who attempted to incite a rising against the authorities barely escaped lynching at the hands of the populace. He was turned over to the courts and shot.

Gen. Rios adds that he has organized six battalions of natives and Spaniards for the purpose of resisting a threatened invasion of insurgents from the Island of Luzon, and also a small squadron to watch the coasts and rivers of Mandanao Island and the Visayas.

The Government is highly satisfied with the services of Gen. Rios.

The Minister for War, Lieut. Gen. Correa, when asked what instructions had been given to Gen. Rios in regard to opposing the insurgents, replied that he had ordered the Captains General of Cuba and the Philippines to act in accord with the Americans, but if the Americans should prove unable to make the insurgents respect the armistice, then the instructions were to repel by arms any attack upon the Spaniards.

MERRITT IS GOVERNOR.

Formally Assumes the Duty and Transfers the Command of the Eighth Corps to Otis.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 24.—A special from Manila, dated Aug. 23, says:

"Gen. Merritt has assumed the Governor's duty and transferred the command of the Eighth Corps to Major Gen. Otis. Brig. Gen. H. G. Otis of California has been ordered to report to Gen. Anderson, and Gen. MacArthur has been assigned to command the Second Division.

"Col. Ovenshine of the Third Regulars will command the brigade in place of Gen. MacArthur."

DEMANDS OF PHILIPPINE REBELS.

Want Islands to be Annexed by Either America or England.

MANILA, Philippine Islands, Aug. 24.—At a conference to-day between the insurgents and the Americans the former declared emphatically that they were willing to co-operate with the Americans and to surrender their arms promptly if assured that the islands would remain either an American or a British colony under the protectorate of the United States or Great Britain.

Otherwise the insurgent leaders asserted they would not dare disarm, but must positively refuse to do so. They threaten a fresh rebellion within a month if the Americans withdraw.

Many Spaniards assert that they are eager to invest their fortunes in new enterprises, but that they fear ruin if the Americans withdraw.

A few monopolists, fearing competition, are secretly intriguing against the new régime.

The natives assert that the religious orders are instigating opposition to American supremacy.

Newspapers published in both the English and Spanish languages have already appeared.

REINFORCEMENTS REACH MERRITT.

Arrived at Manila on Transports Rio de Janiero and Pennsylvania.

MANILA, Philippine Islands, Aug. 24.—The United States transports Rio Janeiro and Pennsylvania arrived to-day.

The former brings two battalions of South Dakota Volunteer recruits for the Utah Light Artillery and a detachment of the Signal Corps, and the latter the First Montana Volunteers and 800 recruits for the First California Volunteers.

Promotion for Merritt's Officers.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The President has called upon Gen. Merritt, commanding the military forces at Manila, for his recommendations regarding the operations that resulted in the capitulation of the Philippines. It is the President's purpose to promote the officers who rendered conspicuously meritorious services in the land fights at Manila, just as was done in the case of the gallant officers at Santiago.

Money for Our Army in Philippines.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 24.—About one million dollars, mostly in gold and silver coin, will be carried to Manila on the Scandia for the payment of the United States troops in the Philippines. The coin will be guarded by a detachment of soldiers.

British Warships Bound to Manila.

HONGKONG, Aug. 24.—The British cruiser Hermione and the British gunboat Peacock left to-day for Manila, Philippine Islands.

Columbus Steel Plant to Expand.

COLUMBUS, Aug. 24.—The King, Gilbert & Warner Company, operating one of the largest steel plants in the country, has closed a contract for fifteen acres of ground and will at once enter upon the work of largely extending its immense plant in this city.

You are invited to inspect the new Fall shapes of

Knox Hats.

They have the usual perfection in lines, superiority of material and workmanship, and are the standards of fashion. The proper finish to correct attire.

Now Ready.

"Patronize American Industries."

For Sale at the Retail Stores:

212 BROADWAY, Cor. Fulton St.;
194 FIFTH AVE., (5th Ave. Hotel);
340 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN;
191 STATE ST., CHICAGO.

And by the representative hatters in every city in the United States.

NONE GENUINE WITHOUT THE TRADE-MARK.

THE TRAMP SEASON IS HERE.

Hints as to the Proper Treatment of "Wandering Willies."

From The Utica Morning Herald.

Tramp time has come again. Perhaps there is not another section of country so infested with tramps as Waterville and vicinity a short time before and after the hop harvest. Long before the hops commence to blossom there start from the various cities in this and other States small detachments, consisting of from two to perhaps eight or ten persons, all setting their faces toward this objective point. They begin to reach their destination the last of July, and from that time until nearly the 1st of September continue to pour in. They are now to be seen lining all the main thoroughfares, camping in the woods and in the open. Everywhere they are in evidence. The larger part of them are strong, stalwart, young and middle aged men, who look as though they could easily wield the hod or axe and earn their own living. Although many of them are annual visitors, yet they come long before the hops are ripe, and always tell the same old story, running something like this:

"I was out of work, and hearing that there would be a chance to earn money in harvesting the hop crop, I came on, but found to my disappointment that I was misinformed as to the time the harvest commences, and not being able to obtain work am obliged to ask for something to eat."

All this and often more is frequently told in language and with an accent that is proof that the solicitor was well-brought up, and doubtless has seen better days. This army of tramps subsists on the corn and potato fields of the farmers, supplemented by the cold victuals they can beg from door to door, given by kind-hearted people who do not like to turn a deaf ear to their applications for fear they may deny food to some who are worthy. It does not seem necessary that able-bodied persons should be obliged to beg their daily food. The writer recently asked seven of these persons if they wished a job of work. The first six refused, but the seventh was glad to get it. He proved a good worker, and withal so intelligent and faithful that his job is likely to last until hop picking commences.

His story is that he has lived in Australia several years, but that hard times came on after the boom and he could not get work. When the money he had saved dwindled down to just enough to pay his passage to New York he used it for that purpose. Upon arrival he found no chance to earn a living, and hearing of the hop fields made his way there on foot. He came too early and preferred to earn rather than beg his sustenance.

This man has considerable polish, uses good language, is very intelligent, and, evidently from his knowledge of the country, spent considerable time in Australia. He says he has a sister in Boston, and that his present ambition is to earn enough money to buy a decent suit of clothes before he sees her.

Supposing this man is not able to obtain work and is obliged to depend on the generosity of others for his living, how long a time will it require for him to become a confirmed tramp and be obliged to beg from door to door? Some tramps are the offspring of tramps, and were educated to the notion that the "world owes them a living," but doubtless the larger number were made so by circumstances. It seems as though there ought to be some way whereby those who are willing to earn their bread could have an opportunity and be encouraged by work being provided for them. If those who are inclined to be charitable, as well as those who feed tramps as the easiest method of getting rid of them, were to offer them work first and then food or money afterward, the result would be that not only would they be the means of redeeming from tramphood many who follow that order, but, better still, it would [illegible]. Injudicious almsgiving is the parent of begging.

There are but few who could not find something for laboring persons to do that would [illegible]

When an able-bodied young man begs from door to door, [illegible] "If a man will not work, neither shall he eat." Yet we certainly ought to give an opportunity to earn a living, [illegible] should not be applied to the aged, weak, or infirm.

Zola Pays His Fine.

From The London News.

M. Octave Mirbeau, novelist, essayist, and dramatic author, has been to Versailles to pay the fine to which M. Zola was sentenced, and the costs of the trial. [illegible] M. Mirbeau [illegible] furniture would [illegible] sold [illegible] for him.

The Fact that

Londonderry Lithia Water

is to be found among the staple articles of supply in every leading hotel and club in the U. S. should be convincing evidence of its superiority as a table water. There are many waters, but only one

Londonderry.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

A DAY OF RECORD WEATHER

A Combination of Heat and Humidity Makes New Yorkers Uncomfortable.

MANY PROSTRATED, SOME DEAD

One Woman Tries to Kill Herself While Temporarily Insane—Horses Suffer Severely — Relief Expected To-day.

The thermometer made a record yesterday. It reached the 88 degree mark at 4 o'clock. This was in the Weather Bureau's office and at the same time thermometers on the street marked 96 degrees. This is not a record for heat for the Summer, but it is a record for Aug. 24, the Weather Bureau being unable to find a hotter Aug. 24 since the records were kept. It would have been uncomfortable enough if those who had to stay in town yesterday had only the heat to contend with, but the humidity was also very high and made the day probably the most uncomfortable of the year. There was 89 per cent. of humidity in the atmosphere at 8 o'clock in the morning and it kept near this mark all day long until a thunderstorm and a heavy rainfall in the evening cooled the atmosphere a little and the humidity dropped down to 68 per cent.

There were more than fifty persons prostrated by the heat and nearly all had to be taken to hospitals. Several persons died and one woman tried to commit suicide. Horses in all parts of the city became exhausted and fell in the streets. Many of them had to be killed to put them out of their misery.

The heat was so great on Eighth Avenue where the underground trolley is in course of construction that nearly 100 of the laborers quit work. One foreman remarked that it must be hot when an Italian laborer will quit.

The parks in the lower part of the city were crowded during the evening. The rain drove all away for a short time but as soon as it cleared up they were back again trying to find a cool spot.

Awful Day for Horses.

Superintendent Hankinson of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals said that the day had been an awful one for horses. The officers of the society who go about the streets had ordered over 300 horses to be taken to their stables during the last forty-eight hours, and the two ambulances recovered 75 horses in the same time.

The excessive heat, together with several constitutional ills last night, drove Mrs. Margaret Lorenza, sixty years old, of 170 Avenue B, out of her mind, and while in this condition she made a determined effort to kill herself. She used a dull butcher knife, and with this mutilated her throat in a terrible manner, but not fatally.

Her husband Herbert, some years her senior, arrived in time to prevent the woman from killing herself. Policeman Maloney of the East Fifth Street station was called in, and he sent her to Bellevue Hospital. She is detained as a prisoner. There is little doubt in the minds of the Bellevue physicians that the woman was temporarily insane when she tried to end her life.

Dudley Phelps, twenty-eight years old, of 48 West Fifty-ninth Street, was overcome at Fifty-eighth Street and Sixth Avenue, and was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital. Phelps is a son of Deputy Collector Col. Dudley Phelps of the Custom House. He is in Judge Dittenhofer's law office. The physicians at the hospital say he will be out in a day or two.

The Deaths Reported.

The following deaths from the heat during the day were reported:

James McNulty, forty-four years old, of 212 East Forty-fourth Street, fell unconscious from the heat last night while working in the Metropolitan Traction Company power house at One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street and Lenox Avenue, and died before the arrival of an ambulance.

Patrick Flood, forty-seven years old, of 49 Jersey Avenue, Jersey City, was overcome by the heat at Fifty-second Street and Fifth Avenue while at work there. He was removed to Flower Hospital and died there last night.

John Murphy, thirty-eight years old, of 237 Sixty-seventh Street, Brooklyn, was overcome by the heat yesterday while walking on Fourth Avenue, near Bay Ridge Avenue. An ambulance from the Norwegian Hospital responded to the call, but Murphy was dead when it arrrived. He was an employe of James Weir, a florist, at 67 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn.

While Trolley Car No. 821 of the Nassau Railroad, on its way to Coney Island, was going along Eighty-sixth Street yesterday the conductor, James Stephens, was overcome by the heat and fell from the car. He struck on his head, and was picked up insensible. At the Norwegian Hospital, where he was taken, it was said that he was suffering from concussion of the brain, and would probably die. He is forty-four years old, and lives at 608 Sixth Avenue.

There is promise of relief from the heat to-day, as the local forecast is thunderstorms and cooler weather.

GREAT DAMAGE UP THE STATE.

Many Persons Struck by Lightning, Which Also Started Several Fires —Cloudbursts Cause Floods.

Dispatches from various points in this State report destructive thunderstorms yesterday. A number of persons were struck and some of them killed by lightning, which also started several fires.

At Crawford, near Middletown, at an early hour in the morning, Mrs. John Yerks was killed by lightning. Her two sons were rendered insensible, but recovered.

A bolt passed into the sleeping room of Floyd Truex's house in Middletown and knocked the plaster off six inches from where his wife was reclining. It passed over her and struck the crib where the baby was sleeping and then went out the window. Mr. Truex stood in the doorway of the room and saw the occurrence. All escaped injury. At least a score of houses and barns with contents were totally destroyed. The country round about was flooded by a cloudburst and a number of bridges were washed away. Several engine rooms and factories in the town were also flooded, and will not be able to start again for a week.

Damage estimated at thousands of dollars was caused by a hurricane which swept through Troy. The roofs of four factories were blown off. Three men employed at the power house of the Lakeside Railroad Company were badly injured by the west wall of the building falling, and one of them, an electrical engineer named Carl Dingen, may die. Another man is believed to have been fatally injured by being blown from the roof of Fiske's factory. A live wire fell upon Tony Metrone, an Italian laborer, who was instantly killed. The street car service was delayed for a considerable length of time because of trees which fell on the rails and trolley wires. Part of the roof of the Church of the Assumption was carried away, and the statue of the Virgin Mary was blown down and lodged in the cellar.

At Rochester Franklin L. McCutcheon was struck by lightning, and was unconscious for half an hour. Half an inch of rain fell in less than an hour. The sewers were unable to carry the water away, and considerable damage was done.

In the vicinity of Schenectady seven farm buildings were struck by lightning and burned.

St. John's Lutheran Church, the dwelling of George Oakleaf, and other buildings at Lyons were struck by lightning.

A cloudburst in the town of Deerfield did great damage to property. The water fell so rapidly that it filled the creek banks, and was four feet over the roadway in a few minutes. Bridges were carried away, barns were floated off and deposited in unusual places, and pigs, calves, chickens, and other live stock were carried down in the flood. Two big washouts occurred on the Adirondack River, but the telegraph wires were down and particulars could not be ascertained.

Lightning Kills Two Men in Vermont.

RUTLAND, Aug. 24.—During a thunderstorm Sunday Samuel Swan of New Bedford, Mass., a Summer visitor, who was out for a ride on his wheel, took refuge in a barn in Bolton, Vt., which was struck by lightning. Mr. Swan was instantly killed. The same day Dr. Royal T. Sawyer was killed by lightning while sitting in his office at Worcester, ten miles from Batton. These two bring the total of deaths by lightning this season in this State to 29.

Heavy Storm in Massachusetts.

GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., Aug. 24.—The heaviest thunder and rain storm of the season passed over this district at an early hour this morning, causing damage to telephone and electric light systems and causing a loss of several thousand dollars to railroads and highways by extensive washouts. During the storm lightning struck the house of Michael Carey, at this place, and the barn of Andrew Knight, at Mill River.

Four Deaths from Heat in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—The official maximum temperature in Chicago of 93° in midafternoon on the Auditorium tower was within a degree of the record of the hottest day of the year. The thunderstorm which broke over the city at 8 P. M. caused a drop of 20 degrees from the maximum, but before this relief came the heat claimed many victims. The cases of prostration reported to the police includes four dead, ten seriously overcome, and nine whose recovery was expected. The dead are Diedrich Anderson, Annie Bartt, John H. Clothier, and Patrick Kennedy.

FEMALE BULLFIGHTERS.

Women Who Arouse Enthusiasm of the Mexicans by Their Skill with the Espada and Banderillas.

From The Philadelphia Press.

In spite of the many attempts made by certain religious organizations and philanthropists, bullfighting continues to be the sport par excellence in the City of Mexico. An ordinance excludes the sport from the city proper, but in the environs there is no law against it, although the license is prohibitive except in the great Bucareli ring, where weekly fights are held. The sport is patronized by all classes of people from the President of the republic down to the humblest cargador who can secure the price of admission.

During the past year a female quadrilla of bull fighters has caused a greatly augmented interest in the sport by the skill with which they handle the sword and banderillas in the great rings of Spain, and so great was the fame they achieved that the Mexicans were fain to gaze upon their charms and witness their skill and bravery. An immense sum of money was guaranteed the señoritas torras before they left the mother country, and they are now giving performances before immense crowds in all the large cities in the republic.

So novel a sight as six women flirting with a mad bull could not be missed, and our party of ten unanimously voted to witness the performance. Securing a box the day before, we went early to watch the arrival of the President and his staff, as well as the other strata of society which dearly loves a bullfight, a taste never exterminated from the Spanish strain, yet paramount in the blood of the native-born Mexican.

There is an undercurrent of excitement as you enter the immense ring, with rows of boxes and tiers of seats, about equally divided into the "sunny side" and the "shady side," the former occupied by the lower or peon classes. In the centre of the shady side of the ring is the Governor's box and to the left the musicians' stand, whence lively airs are played at intervals.

Precisely at 3:30 o'clock a door opposite the Governor's box is opened and the procession enters the ring. First come the señoritas toreras, or "lady bullfighters," dressed in the regulation costume, which consists of knee breeches and jacket, elaborately embroidered in gold and silver bullion, and pink silk stockings.

They march around. Then the bull enters. This animal always closes his eyes when he charges, and there is far less danger in this part of the performance than one would imagine.

A señorita advances, goes through the play; then another and another until the bull is somewhat tired, the female performers being assisted at critical points by the two male protectors who follow closely in their wake.

Two of the women then take the banderillas, which are long darts with prongs like fishhooks, and, by skillful manipulation of the red capes, invite the bull to charge toward them. As he makes a lunge the darts are planted in his side, where they hang, and further enrage him. Eight or ten banderillas are planted in the animal's side, when a cornet sounds from the Governor's box, which is the death signal.

The woman who has been assigned to do the killing takes a sword and red cape and advances to the Governor's box, where she makes a speech, salutes his Excellency, then engages the attention of the bull. Sometimes the animal refuses to fight and is sent out of the ring, and another one is brought in. Often the horns of a too ferocious creature are sawed off, the spectators sometimes insisting that this be done if the animal looks particularly dangerous.

Now comes the critical moment, and the crowd manifests interest in diverse ways. Those in the front rows stand up, and are speedily called down by the spectators in the rear.

Fair-faced women, who look incapable of hurting a fly, lean forward, and anxiously watch every movement of the matador as she strives to plant the sword in the heart of the animal. The bull lunges toward the matador, and he passes her with a rush the sword is deftly planted in the animal clear to the hilt, and the enthusiasm of the spectators knows no bounds. As the animal staggers, falls, regains his feet and falls again, bellowing with pain, the scene is indescribable.

A delicate-faced woman just in front of me stands up and cheers with the howling mob, clasps her white hands in an ecstasy of delight, and throws her corsage bunch of violets at the feet of the woman in the ring.

A pretty girl, scarcely fourteen, tosses a bunch of roses, peons throw their sombreros aloft in joy, and the leading society young men send downward a rain of silver dollars at the torera's little Spanish feet. Several facetiously inclined men in the front row toss into the rings spools of cotton, papers of pins, and pair of scissors, the gentle irony of which is greeted by the crowd with shouts of approval.

A male matador then cuts off the right ear of the dead bull, and presents it to the Señorita Angelita, (little anger,) and she retires for a brief rest, followed by thundering applause. The footmen with the mules enter and the bull is dragged from the ring.

This scene is repeated until six bulls have been dispatched, some of which are killed in the most bungling manner, and the señoritas toreras, pitiful exemplification of the newest phase of the new woman, retire from the ring, followed by a rain of silver dollars and mad applause.

LA BOURGOGNE'S VICTIMS.

A New York Lawyer in London to Litigate Their Claims.

From The London Mail.

Among the most recent arrivals at the Hotel Cecil is Mr. Asa A. Alling, a leading lawyer of New York. One of the purposes of his visit to London is to take counsel's opinion and institute further inquiries respecting a number of claims which his firm is making on behalf of the administrators of American citizens and others against the owners of La Bourgogne.

"We have fifteen claims in all," said Mr. Alling, in conversation with a representative of The Daily Mail, "and one of the objects of my visit is to determine if possible whether to proceed with them in London. At present the actions have been commenced in New York, but if it is considered advisable we can drop them there and renew them here. Some of the claims are in respect of persons who were American citizens and of others who were aliens.

"Of course," continued Mr. Alling, "quite a number of interesting points in connection with the claims will arise. One will be as to whether we can proceed in New York or London or whether we must go to Paris. As to that, I attach importance to the decision just given by one of your Judges. Then there is the case of aliens. The owners of La Bourgogne will no doubt raise the point that we have no jurisdiction, especially in the case of an alien. We are proceeding under an enactment in America which is similar to Lord Campbell's act, and I find that recently your Mr. Justice Darling decided that an alien could not take advantage of this act. But there is to be an appeal, so that it is still an open question.

"At all events, whether the actions are tried in New York, London, or Paris, they will be fraught with considerable interest, and will, I should say, raise an important issue as to the responsibilities of steamship companies."

Fall River Mills Shut Down.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 24.—Notices were posted to-day at the Merchants' Manufacturing Company's office of a two weeks' shut-down, commencing Monday morning. The shut-down will stop 123,000 spindles and cause an enforced idleness of 1,350 employes, whose weekly pay amounts to $8,000.

THE QUEBEC CONFERENCE

American and British Commissioners Actively Preparing for Business.

WILL BE NO GENERAL HEARINGS

Details of Proceedings Not to be Made Public Until the Work of the Commission Is Completed.

QUEBEC, Aug. 24.—Both the American and British Commissioners have been busy all day working out plans for procedure and looking over the great volume of work they have before them.

Nothing in detail of the commission's work will be given to the press until after its work is finished. This has been agreed upon by both sides, the reason being to prevent, as far as possible, the demands for hearings before the commission.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Senator Fairbanks have both stated that it would be impossible for the commission to grant general hearings. On the most important questions expert testimony will be taken, and where local interests are seriously affected a single representative of the interests may be heard. Beyond this the Commissioners say they will be unable to grant any requests for hearings. Briefs and documents on all questions will, however, receive attention.

Sir James Winter, the representative from Newfoundland, arrived at noon and will be present at the joint session to-morrow.

To-night Sir Wilfrid Laurier gave a dinner to the Commissioners at the Garrison Club, and in all the speeches was expressed the sentiment that the work of the commission would be carried out in a most amicable way, and that the results would be of lasting benefit to the two great Nations.

Yesterday a rumor was going about here that the conference would at the joint meeting to-morrow adjourn for an indefinite period to meet at Washington. There appears to be no good foundation for the rumor. It is quite possible that the commission may take a recess after two or three weeks, but the Commissioners on both sides stated to-night that no adjournment would be taken until after the work had been carefully looked over and both sides had become satisfied as to what could be accomplished in the way of a general adjustment of all questions to be decided.

The State election in Maine, in which Congressman Dingley is interested, occurs on the 15th of September, but Mr. Dingley says that he will be able to attend to all his duties in connection with the commission. Senator Fairbanks and Senator Gray are also interested in the elections in their respective States, but do not intimate that it will become necessary for them to postpone the work of the commission because of the elections.

Don M. Dickinson, who has been before the American Commissioners in the interests of the Michigan lumbermen, left to-day for Omaha. Mr. Dickinson brought to the attention of the American Commissioners the advisability of changing the old treaty of 1817, under which neither Canada nor the United States is permitted to "build and maintain" war vessels on the great lakes. In behalf of the shipbuilders of Buffalo, Cleveland, and Detroit and other lake cities, he asked that the word "build" be stricken out of the old treaty, and that the shipbuilders be permitted to compete with other parts of the country.

He did not ask that the provision prohibiting the maintenance of more than one cruiser by either Government upon the lakes be changed.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 24.—The Provisional Government has decided not to send any representative to Quebec to watch British Columbian interests at the international conference. The Government, however, will prepare a memorandum for submission to the British members of the conference, setting forth the views of the Government on all questions and all points pertaining to the preservation of provincial interests.

CURIOUS NAVAL ACCIDENTS.

Singular Fates—A Corvette Carried Over a Town and Back on a Tidal Wave.

From The Boston Evening Transcript.

Curious disappearances and accidents to our warships characterized the early history of our navy, and in spite of all the efforts of the Navy Department to explain the cause of the disasters, many of them are as absolute mysteries to-day as when they happened, says George E. Walsh, in Leslie's Weekly. When the Government built ten new gunboats to prosecute the war against Tripoli, in 1805, they were sent out as soon as they were finished and before they were named. Each one was given a number and dispatched to the scene of the war. No. 7 sailed from New York June 20, 1805, under the command of Lieut. Qgelvie, and after she cleared Sandy Hook Light she was never heard from again. She went down with all on board before she had even been named.

A most extraordinary accident was that which happened to the corvette Monongahela at Santa Cruz in 1867. While at anchor in the harbor a tremendous tidal wave lifted her upon its crest and carried her clean over the town of Frederichstadt and back without injuring the town or the boat to any extent. The receding wave landed her on the beach instead of in the deep waters of the harbor, and it cost our Government $100,000 to float her again. Fully as strange was the fate of the sloop-of-war Wateree. She was anchored in the harbor of Arica, Peru, in 1868, when a huge tidal wave swept inland and flooded the whole city. The wave carried the sloop several miles inland, and finally landed her in the midst of a tropical forest. It was impossible to release her from such a peculiar position, and the Government sold her for a nominal sum. The purchasers turned the vessel into a hotel, and the remains of the once formidable war vessel loom up in the tropical forest to-day as a monument to the power of tidal waves.

Among other cases of disaster which are attributed to the violence of the waves or weather, there is none more interesting than that of the strange fate of the Saratoga. When she sailed from Philadelphia in October, 1780, under the command of Capt. James Young, there was no finer or handsomer war vessel afloat. That she was as formidable as she was attractive she soon demonstrated in a practical way. After cruising around a short time she captured three British vessels in succession, and then with her prizes started to return to Philadelphia. But off the Delaware Capes she encountered a British ship of line. As the Saratoga carried only eighteen guns and the Intrepid was a seventy-four gun ship, Capt. Young considered it safer to run away. The enemy did not chase her far, but returned to protect and recapture the British prizes. The Saratoga sailed away in the very teeth of a storm, and she was never heard from again. Did she founder at sea in the gale or was she blown up by her own magazines?

There are some peculiar accidents to our naval vessels in the past that are accounted for, but while the mystery of their loss is removed and explained, the strangeness of their mishaps is no less interesting. For instance, there is the sinking of the United States sloop-of-war Oneida in 1869. She was bound home from Yokohama, but when a short distance from port the British steamer Bombay ran into her and cut off her stern. The injury was so mortal that the Oneida immediately fired her guns of distress; but in the darkness the Bombay crept away instead of returning to assist her. In a short time the sloop went to the bottom, carrying all of her crew with her. When the news reached Yokohama the Captain of the British steamer was mobbed by the indignant populace, and he was dismissed from the service in disgrace.

Hurricanes have been responsible for the wreckage of several of our naval vessels other than those at Samoa in 1889. The brig-of-war Bainbridge was turned over by a hurricane off Cape Hatteras in 1863, and everybody on board was lost except a colored cook, who managed to cling to pieces of the wreck until picked up. Ninety-eight lives were lost by the wrecking of the sloop-of-war Huron in 1877. A small hurricane blew her on the shore off Norfolk, and she was pounded to pieces by the violent surf. The Saginaw was wrecked in the very middle of the Pacific in 1870.

MADAME WORTH.

Appreciation at Her Death of Her Part in Her Great Husband's Career.

From The London Telegraph.

Mme. Worth did not outlive her husband very long. She was an admirable woman in every respect; her charity, even considering her ample means, was practically boundless; yet it is doubtful whether but for the name she bore her death would have aroused the interest throughout the length and breadth of the civilized globe that it has excited. Both the news of and the sorrow caused by her demise would have been virtually confined to a comparatively small circle; for, fortunately, benevolence such as hers is, if not very frequent, at any rate, not absolutely phenomenal. And there is no evidence, so far as I know, that she ever bore a part in the labors of the man who by sheer and unaided genius rose from a modest Lincolnshire lad to world-wide celebrity in a calling in which he had only one noteworthy predecessor, namely, Leroy, who flourished during the First Empire and the Restoration. Truly, there were faiseurs and coutouriers—manmilliners is not the English equivalent—before Leroy; both Brantome and Mme. de Sevigne made mention of them, but they did not operate upon a large scale, and stupendous as were the transactions of Worth's predecessor, they sank into utter insignificance compared with those of the erstwhile employe of Swan and Edgar.

And, curious though it may seem, Mme. Worth, absolutely foreign as she remained to her husband's active career, was, nevertheless, a contributory, but not a main cause of it. "A woman endowed with less sense, with a less evenly-balanced mind, would make the life of a man in my position a purgatory on earth," said Mr. Worth to me one day. In reality, the sentence was altogether irrelevant to the business on which I had come to see him, and, as a rule, he was not very communicative either with regard to his public or private affairs to any one, and least of all to journalists; but he made an exception in favor of English correspondents. Still, the sentence seemed apropos de rien, and I was proportionately surprised. I had asked him for an interview concerning a contemplated measure which at the time caused a good deal of fluttering among the grandes dames de par la troisième République. It was proposed by some of Mr. Worth's minor competitors to start a kind of private "reference office" with regard to the solvency of their clientèle. Mr. Worth discountenanced the scheme from the beginning, and there was an end to our conversation, when with a smile he pointed to an article in Le Temps, in which the widow of a physician had set forth the woes of her sisters, if they were at all prone to jealousy. I do not remember the whole of it, only the last lines. "My son also is a physician," the widow said, "and my daughter-in-law is very much in love with her husband. Well, I pity her from the bottom of my heart." These were the words that elicited Mr. Worth's remarks. After showing me the paper he went on: "I do not suppose there is a man living who has come into more immediate contact with the number of lovely women I have encountered. What, in the name of all that is good, could I have done if Mme. Worth had had a bee in her bonnet like that? I should have been obliged to shut up shop, for, after all, in spite of every regard for les convenances, I was now and again obliged to place my hands on a woman's shoulders, to touch her waist, &c. Fancy my having had to give a full and detailed account of all this!" And he laughed outright. "But Heaven be praised, Mme. Worth is too sensible for that."

It was perhaps the greatest praise he could have bestowed upon her, for there is no doubt that during the heyday of the Second Empire Mr. Worth had dealings with a greater number of lovely women in one day than the most famous physician saw in a week. And there is equally no doubt that among the number there were Mesdames and Mesdamoiselles Benoiton, and all sorts of bonnes pauvres, who were constantly seeking whom they might devour. Mr. Worth had to be doubly cautious. He was a foreigner, and an Englishman to boot. "I candidly own I am annoyed," said Louis XIV. on one occasion. "With all my authority, I have been trying in vain against those extravagantly high structures on women's heads. Not a single person has lowered them in deference to me. But all at once there appears upon the scene a stranger, a bit of rubbish (une guenille) from England who wears her hair low upon her head, and suddenly all the Pricesses go from one extreme to another." The "bit of rubbish" happened to be Lady Sandwich, the wife of the English Ambassador. If Lady Sandwich was a bit of rubbish in the Grand Monarque's eyes, we can well imagine what a former employe of Gagelin's, in the Rue de Richelieu—for Mr. Worth was no more than that—must have been in the eyes of those who envied him and bribed the journalists of the Second Empire, not particularly squeamish in that respect, to give voice, or rather pen, to that envy. "And after all that they sing in "Charles VI.": "Jamais, jamais, en France, l'Anglais n'y règenera," exclaimed the father of M. Camille Pelletan, one night, as he saw at least three dozen carriages in front of Mr. Worth's establishment. There was to be a grand ball at the Tuileries that night, and Mr. Worth's principal clientes had come, as was their wont, to put their dresses on in the various rooms set apart for the purpose, and in order that he might put the finishing touch to them. Often they had to wait their turn for two or three hours, yet they would not go until he had given them a glance, for there is nothing la vraie mondaine takes so seriously as her personal adornment. "When I see two grandes dames talk brightly and animatedly while they are waiting for me," said Mr. Worth on the same occasion to me, "I know they are talking about their husbands or their other mankind; when they are talking seriously, almost reverently, I know they are talking dress. That is the difference between them and Mme. Worth. When she is talking about our home, she is serious; when she wants a new dress, she becomes very animated." This was the woman who went to her long rest on Sunday night.

The Virtues of Sugar.

From The London News.

Children all over the world, and all the keepers of "sweet-stuff" shops, ought to join in a testimonial to the learned though anonymous scientist who publishes in the Allgemeine Zeitung an enthusiastic glorification of sugar. Not only as a "genussmittel," but much more as a "nahrungsmittel," sugar is almost the most valuable thing which enters the mouth of man, woman or child. There is scarcely any other equally important feeder of muscle power. The laborer can do nothing better than keep a few lumps of sugar in his pocket. The negroes in sugar plantations renew and quicken their weary bodies by sucking the sugar canes. Sugar is a fine restorative for soldiers. A Dutch army surgeon asserts that during an expedition in Sumatra he found that the best means to maintain the soldiers in vigor and freshness, not only during the march, but during the fight, was a generous allowance of sugar. Each man was served with a handful at a time.

The Swiss chamois hunters bear similar evidence to its marvelous powers of sustenance and of recuperation after exhausting fatigue. The writer gives an account of successful experiments made with sugar as food for athletes by several of the Dutch rowing clubs, by pedestrians, by cyclists, and others whose bodily powers need "a rapid, portable, and innocent stimulant." Sugar is coming more and more into use in Holland in the course of "training" for contests, and it is as good for beasts as it is for men. The poor hardly realize as yet, or only realize unconsciously, what a treasure they possess in cheap sugar. Its value in fever has been emphasized by Hupeland and others. That which is supposed to injure the teeth in the consumption of "goodies" is not the sugar, but the so-called "fruit acids" which are introduced to flavor the sugar. Negroes, who devour sugar in so huge a quantity, have the best teeth in the world.

Headache Powders Condemned.

From The London News.

A word of warning has been issued with regard to the indiscriminate use of headache powders, to which so many people fly for relief during the dog days. In his quarterly report on the health of the Borough of Chorley, Lancashire, Dr. J. A. Harris, the medical officer for the district, calls attention to the sale and purchase of these remedies. He states that under his direction the county police obtained six or seven samples from different shops in the town and had them submitted to analysis. In every case the quantity of the active ingredient was found to be in excess of the maximum dose of the drug allowed in the British Pharmacopœia. The subject was brought up and discussed at the recent British Medical Congress at Edinburgh, and there was a general consensus of opinion that these drugs required to be handled with the greatest possible care, and that a slight error of judgment with regard to dose might be followed by disastrous results.

TENNIS WITH THE CANADIANS.

Winner of the Ladies' Singles to Challenge for the Moore Trophy.

NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE, Ontario, Aug. 24.—Play in the international tennis tournament was continued here to-day. The ladies' singles, which has the entry of some of the best lady players in the country, was the feature of the day's playing. The winner of this event will challenge Miss Juliette Atkinson, the National and Canadian champion, for the Moore Trophy, which Miss Atkinson has already won twice. The men's handicap singles were started, and the novice singles advanced to the semi-finals. Scores:

Men's Singles.—First Round—C. M. Dana (15) beat A. R. Fechelmer, (15,) 6—2, 4—6, 6—4; Peter Porter (half 15) beat A. H. Blackwood (half 30,) 6—3, 5—7, 7—5; G. F. Peterson (half 15) beat J. Norton (half 15,) 7—5, 6—4; S. G. Tate (half 30) beat P. Wright (half 15,) 6—1, 6—1; A. H. Langton (15) beat H. Wimer (half 15,) 6—2, 6—3; J. Bissell (15) beat H. Simon, (30,) 6—4, 4—6, 6—2; C. Misiner (half 15) beat L. Kohn, (40,) 6—2, 2—6, 6—2.

Ladies' Singles.—Preliminary Round—Miss Maud Banks, Philadelphia, beat Mrs. Burgess, Brantford, 6—3, 6—4; Miss Kathleen Atkinson, Brooklyn, beat Miss Hamilton, Oakville, 6—3, 6—3.

Novice Singles.—First Round—G. Wagner beat G. D. Lamont, 6—0, 6—1; A. W. Marquis beat H. J. McLaughlin, 6—0, 8—6.

Semi-Final Round—James Norris beat H. E. Gabriel, 6—3, 4—6, 6—1.

Golf at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, Aug. 24.—Despite the unpropitious weather the Saratoga Golf Club to-day opened its second annual tournament. The event of the day was for the United States Hotel Cup, conditions thirty-six holes, medal play, first sixteen scores to qualify for United States Hotel Cup; second holes to qualify for Consolation Cup, offered by G. P. Ide of Troy. There were forty-two contestants, but only thirty-three finished play. The winner of the day was John Reed, Jr., of St. Andrew's Golf Club, Yonkers. He received the trophy offered by M. M. Shoemaker, of Cincinnati, Ohio, for best qualifying score of the day. Reed's score was as follows:

5 4 5 4 5 6 4 5 5 6 4 4 6 5 5 6 4 5 5—89
5 4 5 5 6 7 4 5 5 5 4 4 6 5 5 4 4 5 4—93

Total.....182

A Shafter Anecdote.

From The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

The necessity that there shall be only one man who "has the say" in a military command is thoroughly recognized in the United States Army. A story is told of Gen. Shafter, commander of the American expeditionary force for the invasion of Cuba, which illustrates the punctilio of the regulars in this regard.

At a certain frontier post at which Shafter, who then held an inferior rank, was commander, many years ago, a discussion arose among several officers as to the exact time of day. A Captain, with his watch in his hand, said:

"It is now exactly 3 o'clock."

"Oh, no," said a Lieutenant; "by my time it's eight minutes past 3."

A third young officer drew his watch out of his pocket. "I know my time is exactly right," he said, "and my watch says two minutes past 3."

At this juncture Major Shafter looked at his silver watch.

"I don't know what your watches say," he remarked, "but I wish you to understand that in this command it is five minutes past 3."

Then the young officers remembered that the authority of the commanding officer extended even to the time of day.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Lieut. Col. John W. Clous, Deputy Judge Advocate General, is detailed as Secretary and Recorder of the commission appointed on the part of the United States to arrange with the Spanish Commissioners for the evacuation by Spain of Cuba and the adjacent islands, and will report to the United States Commissioners for duty accordingly.

Capt. Juan S. Hart, First Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry, is honorably discharged from the service.

The leave of absence on account of sickness granted First Lieut. Wilbur E. Dove, Twelfth Infantry, is extended one month.

First Lieut. E. W. Ames, Assistant Surgeon, Fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, is relieved from duty with his regiment and will report to the Adjutant General of the army for orders.

First Lieut. Albert L. Mills, First Cavalry, is appointed by the President, under the provisions of Section 1,313, Revised Statutes, to be Superintendent of the United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., and will repair to the Academy and enter upon duty accordingly.

Leave of absence for three months, on account of sickness, is granted Second Lieut. Louis H. Dross, Sixth Infantry.

Leave of absence for one month on account of sickness is granted First Lieut. Arthur W. Orton, Fifth Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry.

Second Lieut. Frank R. McCoy, Tenth Cavalry, will proceed from Lewistown, Penn., on the expiration of his present sick leave to Montauk Point, Long Island, N. Y., and join his troop.

First Lieut. John J. Pershing, Quartermaster, Tenth Cavalry, will report for temporary duty at the headquarters of the army.

Lieut. Col. John N. Coe, Thirteenth Infantry, will proceed to join his regiment upon the expiration of his present sick leave.

The following-named brigade Surgeons, United States Volunteers, will report to the commanding General, Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, Long Island, N. Y., for assignment to duty: Major Ira C. Brown, Major Simon P. Kramer, and Major Samuel W. Kelley.

The following-named brigade Surgeons, United States Volunteers, will proceed from the places hereinafter designated to Santiago de Cuba and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty: Major John G. Davis, now on duty with the Seventh Volunteer Infantry, at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Major John J. Archinard, now on duty with the Second Louisiana Volunteer Infantry, at Jacksonville, Fla.

The following-named Brigade Surgeons, United States Volunteers, will report to the commanding General, Third Army Corps, Chickamauga Park, Ga., for assignment to duty: Major Charles A. Adams, Major Oscar Lesure, Major John L. Macumber, Major Bial T. Bradbury, now on duty with First Maine Volunteer Infantry at Chickamauga Park, Ga.; Major Henry H. Lee, now on duty with the First Vermont Volunteer Infantry, Chickamauga Park, Ga.; Major John E. Woodbridge, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, will report to Major William B. Davis, Surgeon, in charge of United States General Hospital, Fort Myer, Va., for assignment to duty.

Major David C. Peyton, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Camp Meade, Middletown, Penn., and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty.

The following-named Acting Assistant Surgeons, United States Army, will proceed from the places hereinafter designated, to Camp Meade, Middletown, Penn., and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty: D. N. Grealish, Buffalo, N. Y.; Frederick H. Mills, Buffalo, N. Y., and H. M. Miley, Chambersburg, Penn.

Capt. Edward R. Hutchins, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, is relieved from duty with the Second Army Corps, and will proceed at once, accompanied by his authorized clerk, to Tampa, Fla., and report to Major Albert D. Niskern, Purchasing and Depot Commissary at that place, for assignment to duty as his assistant, and temporarily relieve Major Niskern from those duties. Major Niskern, upon being thus relieved, will proceed on the transport Coma and superintend the distribution of supplies, under the direction of the officer in command of the guard, to the Cuban destitutes in and near Havana.

Acting Assistant Surgeon A. Ames, United States Army, having reported to the Surgeon General of the army in compliance with orders, will proceed to New York City, N. Y., and report to Major George H. Torney, Surgeon in charge of the United States Army Hospital ship Relief, Pier 22, Brooklyn, N. Y., for transportation to Ponce, Puerto Rico, and, upon his arrival there, will report to the commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Francis R. Percival, United States Army, will proceed to Camp Russell A. Alger, Falls Church, Va., and report to the Chief Surgeon, Second Army Corps, at that place, for duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon D. H. Lamb, United States Army, will proceed from Owosso, Mich., to Fort Myer, Va., and report to the commanding officer of the United States General Hospital at that post for duty.

First Lieut. Charles J. Bailey, First Artillery, will return to the University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt., and resume his duties as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at that institution.

Major George W. H. Stouch, Chief Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, will visit Greeley, Fort Collins, Eastonville, Lucerne, or Longmont, Col., as required, not exceeding four times per month in all, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, for the purpose of inspecting subsistence stores.

Major Jonas M. Cleland, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers, is relieved from duty in the Department of the Missouri, and will proceed to Chickamauga immediately to take station there and report to Major B. B. Ray, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers, for duty.

Major Ralph Hartzell, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers, is relieved from duty in the Department of the Colorado, and will proceed to Chicago, take station there, and report to Major B. B. Ray, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers, for duty. The leave of absence on Surgeon's certificate of disability granted Capt. John A. Dapray, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, is extended one month.

Capt. Edward L. Munson, Assistant Surgeon, United States Army, is relieved from duty in command of the Reserve Ambulance Company of the Fourth Army Corps, and will report to the Surgeon General of the Army for duty in his office. Brigade Gen. William Ludlow, United States Volunteers, will proceed, as soon as practicable, via New York City, to Washington, D. C., on official business.

Lieut. Col. Andrew G. Hammond, First Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, will proceed to Clarksville, Tenn., on official business, under special instructions from the Secretary of War.

Acting Assistant Surgeon A. R. Booth, United States Army, will report to the Surgeon General of the Army.

Capt. Frederick M. Alger, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, having reported to the Adjutant General of the Army, pursuant to instructions from the Major General commanding the Army, will proceed to his home and await further orders.

Capt. John B. Kerr, Sixth Cavalry, will proceed to New York City and report to Ferdinand W. Peck, Commissioner General for the Paris Exposition, for duty pertaining to the exposition.

The following assignments of Second Lieutenants, recently appointed from civil life, (to rank from July 9,) are announced:

First Artillery—William F. Stewart, Jr., Battery A; Charles H. Whipple, Jr., Battery B; Hudson T. Patten, Battery C; Earle W. Tanner, Battery H; Frederick W. Phisterer, Battery I; Robert H. C. Kelton, Battery L; Elmer J. Wallace, Battery M.

Second Artillery—Carroll F. Armistead, Battery B; Winfred B. Carr, Battery C; Rush S. Wells, Battery G; E. B. Martindale, Jr., Battery H; Edward Carpenter, Battery I; Henry T. West, Battery K; Henry J. Hatch, Battery M.

Third Artillery—Oliver L. Spaulding, Jr., Battery A; Lyman M. Bass, Battery B; Guy T. Scott, Battery D; Henry C. Evans, Jr., Battery E; Harry L. Ames, Battery G; Henry M. Boutelle, Battery H; Henry M. Merriam, Battery I; Conrad H. Lanssa, Battery K; Edward Kimel, Battery L.

Fourth Artillery—Hanson B. Black, Battery A; Percy Poe Bishop, Battery C; Charles S. Haight, Battery D; Charles P. Faulkner, Battery G; Herbert J. Brees, Battery H; James B. Mitchell, Battery L; George Williams, Battery M.

Fifth Artillery—Joseph B. Douglas, Battery A; William R. Doores, Battery B; Morrell M. Mills, Battery E; Woodson Hocker, Battery G; Harrison Hall, Battery I; John R. Procter, Jr., Battery K; Harry P. Wilbur, Battery L.

Sixth Artillery—Wright Smith, Battery A; Alfred A. Starbird, Battery B; William M. Copp, Battery E; Charles R. Lloyd, Jr., Battery I; James F. Howell, Battery K; William T. Hase, Battery L; Ward B. Pershing, Battery M.

Seventh Artillery—Peter C. Hains, Jr., Battery A; John C. Goodfellow, Battery D; Robert R. Wallach, Battery F; John T. Gearin, Battery G; David McCoach, Battery H; Arthur F. Cassels, Battery I; C. Stuart Patterson, Jr., Battery K; Ralph P. Brower, Battery L.

First Infantry—Campbel King, William B. Folwell, Harry E. Knight, Edward E. Downes, Courtland Nixon, Harry E. Whitney.

Second Infantry—Charles R. Hickox, Benjamin H. Watkins, Augustus C. Ledyard, Raymond Sheldon, Archie J. Harris.

Third Infantry—Tenney Ross, John R. B. Hannay, Frank S. Burr, Charles C. Lodd.

Fourth Infantry—Joseph W. Glidden, Frank Halstead, Louis E. Hill, Ward Cheney, Frederick G. Knabenshue, Mark Wheeler.

Fifth Infantry—E. James Williams, Gerard Beekman Hoppin, Alfred B. Maclay, (since resigned,) James Leonard Graham, William C. Clarke, Jr.

Sixth Infantry—Frederick S. L. Price, Marshall Childs.

Seventh Infantry—Benjamin J. Tillman, John F. B. Mitchell, Jr.

Eighth Infantry—Harry A. Eton, Henry S. Wagner, Gaston S. Turner, Edward W. Perkins.

Ninth Infantry—William K. Naylor, Harry F. Dalton.

Tenth Infantry—George J. Holden, George DeG. Catlin.

Eleventh Infantry—Edgar A. Acklin, Edwin Chase Hoyt, James M. Darrach, James Malcolm Graham.

Twelfth Infantry—William H. Williams, James Edward Bell, R. W. Burnett, Lawrence A. Curtis.

Thirteenth Infantry—Harold B. Smith, George D. Arrow Smith, Pearl M. Shafter, Peyton G. Clark, Cliften C. Kinney.

Fourteenth Infantry—Joseph H. Le Gilbreth, Allen G. Wright.

Fifteenth Infantry—Louis S. D. Rucker, Jr.

Sixteenth Infantry—Philip E. M. Walker, James McD. Cormack, William R. Ebb, John J. Toffey, Jr., David B. Mulliken, Stanley H. Ford.

Seventeenth Infantry—Charles F. Humphry, Jr., Arthur Cranston, Frank Hassaurek, Irving J. Carr, Robert O. Van Horn.

Eighteenth Infantry—Bryan Conrad, Moor N. Falls.

Nineteenth Infantry—Edward Croft, Watts C. Valentine.

Twentieth Infantry—James D. Taylor, Jr., Henry C. Bonnycastle, George H. Knox.

Twenty-first Infantry—George C. Martin, Carl A. Martin, Adolphe H. Huguet, Edward A. Bumpus, Charles R. Ramsay.

Twenty-second Infantry—Robert R. Nevin, Harry R. Campbell, Ivers W. Leonard, Ralph B. Parrott.

Twenty-third Infantry—William A. Lieber, Robert M. Brambila, Alexander J. MacNab.

Twenty-fourth Infantry—Daniel F. Keller, Robert E. Frieth, Donald McNulta, Stanley Howland.

Twenty-fifth Infantry—Thomas J. Powers, Jr., John N. Straat, Jr., Archibald I. Harrison.

Navy.

Lieut. W. B. Caperton is ordered as Executive Officer of the Marietta.

Lieut. J. E. Roller's order of the 19th is modified, and he may delay until Sept. 1 reporting on the Essex.

Gunner J. W. Bullas, retired, is ordered to the Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, for treatment.

Assistant Paymaster D. M. Addison's resignation as Paymaster's clerk, on duty at the Pensacola Navy Yard, is accepted.

Capt. J. H. Sands is detached from the command of the Columbia and ordered to duty as Governor of the Naval Home.

Assistant Surgeon L. B. Baldwin is honorably discharged Aug. 23.

Mate W. F. Burke is detached from the Iroquois and ordered home.

Lieut. H. L. Turner is detached from the Iroquois and ordered home.

Passed Assistant Engineer H. P. Gray is detached from the Iroquois and ordered home.

Mate J. M. Squier is detached from the Vigilant and ordered home.

Lieut. W. E. Sunn is detached from command of the Vigilant and ordered home.

Ensign A. E. Morgan is detached from the Active and ordered home.

Ensign T. M. Shaw is detached from the Active and ordered home.

Mate G. E. Kemmerer is detached from the Vigilant and ordered home.

Ensign W. C. W. Auferman is detached from the New Hampshire and ordered to the Huntress.

Ensign A. D. Pearce is detached from the New Hampshire and ordered to the Huntress.

Passed Assistant Engineer F. C. Gettilffe is detached from the Vigilant and ordered home.

Mate W. G. Morrison is detached from the Iroquois and ordered home.

Mate A. H. Eliot is detached from the Iroquois and ordered home.

Ensign C. O. Bond is detached from the Newport and ordered home.

Lieut. W. Doty, retired, is detached from the Naval Station, Key West, and ordered home.

Assistant Paymaster R. Coffin is detached from the Hawk and ordered immediately to the Iris.

Assistant Engineer A. E. Williams is detached from the Active and ordered home.

Mate J. J. Delaney is detached from the Active and ordered home.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Fern arrived at Caimanera Aug. 20, Kanawha and Glacier arrived at Caimenera Aug. 22, Yale arrived at Fort Pond Bay Aug. 23, Resolute arrived at Montauk Aug. 23, Wilmington, Morris, Wompatuck, Pompey, and Siren arrived at Fort Monroe Aug. 23, Mayflower sailed from Caimanera for Charleston Aug. 23, St. Louis sailed from Montauk for Philadelphia Aug. 23, Vesuvius sailed from Charleston for Brooklyn Aug. 23, Sylvia sailed from Charleston for Fort Monroe Aug. 23, Hercules arrived at Norfolk Aug. 23, Osceola arrived at Norfolk Aug. 24, Annapolis arrived at Guanica Aug. 24, Ericsson arrived at Brooklyn Aug. 24, Cushing arrived at Brooklyn Aug. 24, Fishhawk arrived at League Island Aug. 24.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...5:20	Sun sets...6:44	Moon rises..11:21

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...12:48	Gov. Isl'd...12:41	H. Gate....2:30
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....1:31	Gov. Isl'd...1:32	H. Gate....3.21

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) AUG. 25.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alliance, Colon	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Ardandhu, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Capri, Pernambuco	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Hildebrand, Para	2:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
H. H. Meier, Southampton and Bremen		12:00 M.
Mary Park, La Plata	2:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Orinoco, Bermuda		3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, AUG. 26.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Carib, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
New York, San Domingo and Turk's Island	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
State of Texas, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, AUG. 27.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alleghany, Kingston		
Boadicea, London		
Idaho, Hull		
La Gascogne, Havre	3:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lampasas, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Patria, Hamburg		1:00 P. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Umbria, Queenstown and Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Belgic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 28 at 6:30 P. M.

Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 28 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Moana, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 2 at 7 A. M., 11 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Olympia, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Sept. 8, at 6:30 P. M.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. Registered mails close at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) AUG. 25.

Chattahoochee, Savannah, Aug. 22.
Etona, St. Lucia, Aug. 18.
Excelsior, New Orleans, Aug. 20.
Gilurnium, Shields, Aug. 11.
Lucerna, Hull, Aug. 10.
Norge, Christiansand, Aug. 12.
Russian Prince, Antwerp, Aug. 5.

FRIDAY, AUG. 26.

Chalmette, New Orleans, Aug. 20.
Croft, Dundee, Aug. 18.
Kansas City, Savannah, Aug. 23.
Lucania, Liverpool, Aug. 20.

SATURDAY, AUG. 27.

Bulgaria, Hamburg, Aug. 13.
La Touraine, Havre, Aug. 20.
Nardkyn, Hamburg, Aug. 13.
Prins Willem IV., Port au Prince, Aug. 21.

SUNDAY, AUG. 28.

Galileo, Newcastle, Aug. 14.
Galileo, St. Lucia, Aug. 21.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, Aug. 16.
Vega, St. Michaels, Aug. 17.

MONDAY, AUG. 29.

Alexandra, London, Aug. 18.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, Aug. 18.
Tauric, Liverpool, Aug. 19.

Arrived—Wednesday, Aug. 24.

SS Boston City, (Br.,) Barclay, Bristol Aug. 9 and Swansea 11, with mdse. to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 A. M.

SS Leander, (Nor.,) Mathison, Hamburg Aug. 7, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:15 A. M.

SS Werra, (Ger.,) Mirow, Genoa Aug. 11, Naples 12, and Gibraltar 15, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 A. M.

SS Teutonic, (Br.,) Cameron, Liverpool Aug. 17 and Queenstown 18, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 10:42 A. M.

SS Manhattan, (Br.,) Whitney, Liverpool Aug. 11, in ballast to Gustavus Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 A. M.

SS Arecuna, (Br.,) Houston, Vera Cruz, &c., Aug. 2, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 A. M.

SS Vera, (Br.,) Nicholson, Huelva Aug. 5 and Gibraltar 7, with sulphur ore to the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company—vessel to Bowring & Archibald. Arrived at the Bar at 2 P. M.

SS Princess Anne, Hulphers, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Saale, (Ger.,) Blanke, Bremen Aug. 16 and Southampton 17, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:50 P. M.

SS Richmond, Hiller, Richmond and West Point, with mdse. to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Goldsboro, Townsend, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Carib, McKee, Jacksonville Aug. 20 and Charleston 21, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Sailed.

SS Belvernon, (Nor.,) for Port Antonio.
SS Vittoria, (Br.,) for Newport News.
SS Deutschland, (Ger.,) for Flushing.
SS Rotherfield, (Br.,) for Perth Amboy, N. J.
SS Taff, (Br.,) for Port Antonio.
SS Germanic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS Noordland, (Belg.,) for Antwerp via Southampton.
SS Bluefields, for Newport News and Richmond
SS Abydos, (Ger.,) for La Guayra, &c.
SS Guyandotte, for Norfolk and Newport News
SS Irrawaddy, (Br.,) for Trinidad, &c.
SS Caribbee, (Br.,) for Ponce, &c.
SS Shawmut, for ——.
Ship County of Kinross, (Br.,) for Calcutta.
Bark John Swan, for Wellington, N. Z.

By Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—SS Panama, (Fr.,) Capt. Curel, arr. at Bordeaux from New York Aug. 21.

SS Excelsior, (Ger.,) Capt. Muller, Rotterdam from New York, passed Dungeness yesterday.

SS Jacob Bright, (Br.,) Capt. Mills, New York for Inagua, &c., arr. at Nassau yesterday.

SS Strathleven, (Br.,) Capt. Moor, sld. from Fowey for New York Aug. 23.

SS Auranla, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, from Liverpool, sld. from Queenstown for New York at 1 P. M. yesterday.

SS Karamania, (Br.,) Capt. Johnston, arr. at Naples from New York Aug. 23.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, (Ger.,) Capt. Engelbart, arr. at Bremen from New York via Southampton Aug. 23.

SS Flaxman, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, arr. at Manchester from New York Aug. 23.

SS Avery Hill, (Br.,) Capt. Hullah, Calcutta via Colombo for New York, passed Perim Aug. 23.

SS Hispania, (Ger.,) Capt. Kuhlwein, New York for Hamburg, passed the Butt of Lewis Aug. 24.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Voege, New York for Rotterdam, passed Scilly yesterday.

SS Patria, (Fr.,) Capt. Briand, Naples, &c., for New York, passed Gibraltar yesterday.

SS Strathmore, (Br.,) Capt. Cunningham, New York for Singapore, &c., passed Gibraltar yesterday.

SS Majestic, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, arr. at Liverpool from New York to-day.

SS Abbazia, (Aust.,) Capt. Thianich, sld. from Trieste for New York Aug. 19.

SS Lancelot, (Br.,) Capt. Case, sld. from Coronel for New York Aug. 20.

SS Taormina, (Ger.,) Capt. Muller, sld. from Rio Janeiro for New York Aug. 20.

SS Lahn, (Ger.,) Capt. Pohle, from Bremen, sld. from Southampton for New York at 5 P. M. to-day.

SS Georgian, (Br.,) Capt. Parker, arr. at this port from New York to-day.

SS Nomadic, (Br.,) Capt. Clarke, sld. from Liverpool for New York to-day.

SS Island, (Dan.,) Capt. Skjodt, New York via Christiansand for Stettin, arr. at Copenhagen to-day.

SS Palatia, (Ger.,) Capt. Karlowa, arr. at Hamburg from New York to-day.

Spoken.

Ship Boadicea, (Br.,) Capt. Briggs, New York for Melbourne Aug. 4, was spoken in lat. 7 S., long. 36 W.

Bark Laghetto, (Ital.,) Capt. Bannati, New York for Penang Aug. 13, was spoken in lat. 31, long. 34.

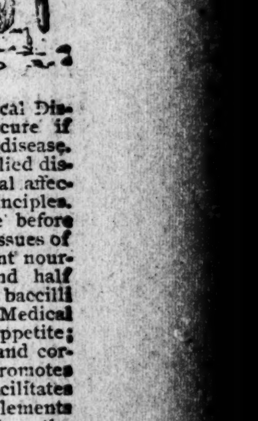
Miscellaneous.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The British steamer Ranza, before reported aground near Goodwin Sands, with bow stove from collision with the British steamer Gloamin, has been towed further in shore. She is lightering so as to bring the damage above water.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—Advices received say that the British bark Castor, Capt. McMurtry, from Philadelphia for Hiogo, which put into Cape Town on June 30, leaking, as before reported, was docked to have her bottom examined, and several butts of planks were found to be started. The cargo, which had been discharged, was found to be undamaged, and will be reshipped as soon as the vessel is ready for sea, without any further discharging.

NASSAU, N. P., Aug. 24.—The British steamer Jacob Bright, Capt. Mills, which sailed from New York Aug. 11 for Inagua and Bluefields, and went ashore on Egg Island on Aug. 16, as previously cabled, arrived here this morning. She is very little damaged.

DR. R. V. PIERCE'S MEDICINES.



The cold chills of fear run up and down the back of the bravest man when he looks down the barrel of a death-dealing Winchester in the hands of a man who means "shoot." Every hour and every minute men face death in a more frequent and equally certain form—death in the guise of that deadliest enemy of mankind — consumption. Out of all the tens of thousands who yearly die from consumption 98 per cent. could be saved. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is an almost unfailing cure if taken in the earlier stages of the disease. It will cure consumption and all allied diseases, as bronchial, throat and nasal affections. It cures by going to first principles. A man's body starves a long time before consumption attacks him. The tissues of his lungs starve for lack of sufficient nourishment. They become inert and half dead and then are attacked by the baccilli of consumption. The "Golden Medical Discovery" restores the long-lost appetite; it strengthens the weak stomach and corrects the impaired digestion; it promotes the flow of digestive juices and facilitates the assimilation of the life-giving elements of the food into the blood. When the blood is pure and rich, old inert tissues are torn down, carried off and excreted, and new, healthy, muscular tissues replace them. It allays inflammation of the mucous membranes, soothes the cough, facilitates expectoration, and deepens the breathing, supplying the system with a much needed stock of oxygen. It drives out all impurities and disease germs. Medicine dealers sell it.

"I was first taken nearly two years ago with choking and aching in my throat," writes Mrs. D. Z. Moore, of Deming, Grant Co., N. Mexico. "I took everything I could think of and spent a great deal of money. Three doctors treated me. My throat ulcerated and I lost my voice. I could scarcely talk. The doctors called the trouble bronchial affection, and said the larynx was badly affected. I was almost dead with consumption. My neighbors thought I would not live a month. I began taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. From the first I commenced to improve and now have as good health as ever. I owe my life to Dr. Pierce."

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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GEN. MILES AND SECRETARY ALGER.

Secretary Alger has followed up his singular apology with a visit to the camp at Montauk. It is characteristic, not of the American people, but of the visitor, that "explanations" of this visit should spring up in great variety and profusion. The Secretary says that he has gone there to inspect for himself the condition of the troops and to do what he can to ameliorate their condition. There is no reason why he should not do this. There are many reasons why he should. But nobody seems to believe that the reason he gives is the real reason. Some say that he has gone to Montauk to see what he can do to baffle the political aspirations of Col. Roosevelt, which are in fact the aspirations not so much of Col. Roosevelt as of the Republicans of this State. Others say with more plausibility that he has gone to conciliate the "soldier vote," the pensioner vote upon which he has heretofore relied being steadily diminished by the ravages of time. But nobody seems to believe that he has gone for the purpose for which he says he has gone.

Meanwhile appears the interview with Gen. Miles, which places directly upon the Secretary the responsibility for the unnecessary retention of the army before Santiago. The delay in the removal of that army was the cause of hundreds of deaths and of thousands of ruined lives. The responsibility for it is one that no man would care to carry. Yet it appears that the War Department was warned in advance by Gen. Miles of what would happen if the army were not removed. The warning was unheeded, and nothing was done until a fortnight afterward. Then the publication of the protest of all the commanding officers bullied the department into doing what it would have saved so many lives by doing two weeks before on the recommendation of the Major General commanding the army. The protest of the Generals, or rather the publication of it, was so unusual as almost to amount to insubordination. The statement of the commanding General is also pretty clearly insubordinate. But it is safe to say that nobody will be brought to trial for either. Each was a "commendable indiscretion." The two taken together fix the responsibility for avoidable sickness and death unescapably upon the Secretary of War.

It is no wonder that Gen. Alger thinks it time to "do something." His error is in his supposition of what it is necessary for him to do. What he must do is to get out of the War Department, where he has been, is, and will be a public nuisance and a public danger. Where he goes after that is a matter of small moment. It is rumored that he aspires to be Senator from Michigan upon the combined strength, we suppose, of his old and his new "war record." His old war record is that of a malingerer. His new war record is that of a blunderer and marplot. But that is for the consideration of the people of Michigan. If they can stand being represented by him, certainly the rest of the country can. The rest of the country will be moved to protest by a repetition of the bargain by which Mr. Hanna became Senator, and Mr. Sherman was "kicked up stairs" into the Secretaryship of State. It is asserted that such a bargain is under consideration, and that the sitting Senator is to be "kicked up stairs" into the British Embassy. That would be a frightful thing, but even that would be less outrageous than the retention of Secretary Alger in the War Department after the record he has made there.

BLACK.

"Up like a rocket, down like a stick," will be the terse and contemptuous verdict of history upon the public career of Frank S. Black. Suddenly yanked from his Trojan obscurity two years ago and put on view before a people facing in anxiety and fear a great financial peril insomuch that they paid but scant attention to the personality or the character of their candidate, he was elected Governor by the prodigious majority of 212,992. He became Governor of New York, a great office, which many great men have filled, and in which great reputations have been made. Opportunity on her rounds had given a thundering knock at his door and waited long for him to accept the gift she had come to bestow.

He was disgracefully unworthy of his visitor. Turning his back upon her, he entered at once upon a career of executive licentiousness. His first important act shocked the moral sense of the community and made the men of his machine, hardened and not squeamish, shake their heads in misgiving. Payn, the old lobbyist and corruptionist, became the exponent of Black's public morality.

In successive executive acts he adhered with defiant shamelessness to that standard. In his public papers rough words of outspoken contempt defined his Boeotian attitude toward things which all decent men hold to be seemly and worthy of respect in public administration, while vicious appointments, the initiation of evil laws, and the pursuit of partisan and detestable policies exhibited his lawless view of the obligations of a public trust. He was a bad Governor.

Then he tried to be good. As the year of the new Governorship campaign opened he became ostentatiously independent of the machine. He opposed bad bills in the Legislature. He fooled ingenuous reformers so that they began to speak well of him. The devil was sick for a renomination and was monkish.

Then came the canal scandal, revealing a gigantic deception of the people, the spending of great sums of the public money, the waste, extravagance, partisanship, and Aldridgeism of the canal management and the threatened ruin of the entire system of waterways that have cost the State a hundred millions of dollars. It was Black's scandal, all of it, for he kept Aldridge in office and became responsible for his deviltries. Yes, the canal scandal is Black's to bear, and it has punished him.

Two years ago 787,516 voters of this State gave him their suffrages. To-day he is politically the worst discredited man in the State. He would be crushed mercilessly were he again a candidate. But even that aspiration, which in his blindness and folly he cherishes, is denied him by the wisdom and clearer foresight of the boss. Platt drops him because the people distrust and detest him.

There was a Governor of New York fifteen years ago who came to that office unknown to the people and went from it to the White House, and was recalled to it eight years later. What an antithesis, what a contrast! The careers of Grover Cleveland and of Frank S. Black are alike only in the circumstances of their beginning. Thereafter they are at all points and in all respects dissimilar because the two men are wholly unlike in character.

Undoubtedly public office is a public trust. But when faithfully administered it offers the greatest opportunity for private gain in public confidence and respect. Black, as a small and incapable man, has never lifted his eyes to contemplate the major profit and advantage that lay within his grasp. He has groveled amid the mean and dirty spoil of the flock.

THE AMERICAN CAESAR.

Mr. Henry Labouchere, in Truth, says a large standing army would be necessary if the United States were to embark on a spirited foreign policy of annexation. "This army," he declares, "would soon crush out democracy at home, and in the end some popular General would feel it his duty to save society by making himself such a President as the Constitution never contemplated."—London Press Disptach.

Stuff! Mr. Labouchere is a man of notable originality and freshness of view. His opinions are unhackneyed and pleasingly heterodox. But what his paper has to say about our standing army is mere dull convention, thinking to pattern, and heedless copying of an outworn formula.

The theory that the maintenance of a larger standing army than we now have would imperil our free institutions and lead to a dictatorship rests upon the assumption that the world's common people have made no advance in political aptitude for two thousand years; that the people of this country in particular are on a level with the people of the Spanish Republics of South America and no better able to take care of themselves and defend their liberties; that what has been is the immutable law of all future ages; that Rousseau and Thomas Jefferson were altogether inerrant and that their wisdom is good for all time; that change is death, and that the fools are still in the majority.

The cry of Caesarism that was raised in 1880 when the nomination of Grant for a third term appeared probable was not more unaffectedly idiotic than the mumbling of the soothsayers who now foretell our downfall through the spirit of militarism engendered by preparations to administer our new possessions.

We need a regular army of 75,000 men at home; temporarily 25,000 more for Cuba; 5,000 for a few years in Puerto Rico, when probably 2,000 will suffice; and 30,000 men at Manila if we take all the Philippine Islands—less than 150,000 men all told. We want at least twenty-five battleships of the first class, swift, heavily armored, and formidable in battery power, many armored cruisers, and the fleet of torpedo boats and destroyers for which bids have just been opened, with men and officers enough to man all of them, and by drill and practice maintain our sea power in the forward position where Dewey and Sampson and Schley and the men behind the guns have placed it.

But what a rash fool would be that "popular General" who should attempt to use our army and navy as the stepping stone to unconstitutional power. Coxey was not more absurd nor Debs more feather-headed than a General aspiring to be the American Caesar. Some crack-brained Boulanger might attempt the job, but he would be driven into his shell by ridicule unless he made a nuisance of himself. Then he would be clapped in jail and people would forget him in a week.

LEAP FROG IN THE NAVY.

A correspondent calls our attention to the wholesale promotion of naval officers by means of advancement in "numbers." He gives some instances of the injustice which has been wrought upon deserving officers in this way. They have suffered punishment in being pushed back on the list and away from their chances of promotion, which would not be justified except upon the sentence of a court-martial for grave offenses.

In the present war all of Dewey's captains and a number of his executive officers have been first advanced. Some of them were advanced over the captains of the Atlantic squadron who were quite as deserving as themselves. One of the victims was Capt. Clark, whose conduct of the unequaled voyage of the Oregon, though not "eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle," was none the less eminent and conspicuous and deserved recognition. Another was Capt. Sigsbee. Then came the victory at Santiago, and all of Sampson's captains were "jumped," some of them over the very captains who had been jumped over them for the action of Manila Bay. It is a game of leap frog, which is not only undignified but outrageous.

The statute provides that rear admirals shall be chosen, in time of war, not by seniority, but by selection from officers, down to commanders, who shall have "eminently distinguished themselves by courage, skill, and genius in their profession." That is just. Nobody grudges his promotion to Dewey, Sampson, or Schley. But that officers in subordinate capacities, who have simply been doing their duty, but who have had the luck to be "in it," should be jumped over the heads of other officers, who have equally been doing their duty, but who have had the luck to be "out of it," is an outrage and is calculated to demoralize the service. Only in such exceptional cases as that of a Cushing or of a Hobson should such a thing be permitted. And in such exceptional cases the officers passed over will acquiesce.

We do not blame the President for taking the only way the law provides for recognizing conspicuous services. We blame the law for not providing a method which will not do injustice to men equally meritorious but working in more obscure fields. The only recommendation for the method of leap frog is that it is cheap. It costs the Treasury nothing. The expense is laid upon the naval officers who are put back. It would be easy to devise a better method. A decoration or a brevet rank might be conferred for signal services, and this decoration or brevet might carry with it an increase of pay without an advance in lineal rank. Happily, all the promotions need the consent of the Senate. When the Senate convenes one of its first cares should be to find a way of rewarding some naval officers without degrading other naval officers.

THE BLASTOPHAGA PSENES.

There is something unusually gratifying at this moment in both the sound and the looks of the name of the blastophaga psenes; it shows up so well in print, and it seems to exactly express one's feelings in this kind of debilitating August weather. Indeed, there is that in the appeal to the eye and ear of the blastophaga psenes which makes us feel sure that President Guggenheimer of the Municipal Council will do his best to prevent its establishment in this country; which, by the way, quite apart from the consideration of names, seems to be already sufficiently well provided with bugs.

For the blastophaga psenes is not, after all, a new assortment of swear words, but an insect of Italian origin which it is gravely proposed to acclimatize here. This would be a bold experiment which, in view of the dire results of the acclimatization of the Canada thistle, the English sparrow, and the un-American but disastrously prevalent whisky peg of Scotch and soda, ought not to be hastily undertaken. The importation of the bug may have to be followed up by the importation of another bug to rid us of it. Bugs are apt to thrive only too well in strange lands, and to grow so greatly in numbers as to become a grave problem like the prairie dogs of Nantucket.

A few years ago some person of a droll and presumably scientific turn of mind took to Nantucket, for his children to play with, an assorted pair of prairie dogs who were no more preposterous in appearance than others of their race. As toys prairie dogs are next to useless owing to their propensity to disappear from the place in which they are put, and the children found more desirable playthings. But a large part of the island was soon populated with comical but undesirable strangers who played havoc with the sheep and cattle pastures and put the Nantucket farmers in a murderous mood. Prairie dogs still linger on the island, in spite of all efforts to exterminate them, and their mounds disfigure at least one of the golf courses and make more or less natural bunkers out of which not even an expert can play.

But this is wandering far from the subject of the blastophaga psenes, which fertilises the Smyrna figs raised in Italy, and which thrives and has its being on the wild Capri fig trees. It is proposed by Dr. Howard, entomologist of the Agricultural Department, to establish it in California for the improvement of fig culture there. As a stranger, doubtless, the Californians may give it welcome and hope for the best, while we of the East may take courage from the fact that the Rocky Mountains will separate it from us.

About the middle of December, 1895, the civilized world became conscious, perhaps for the first time, that Italy was attempting to carve out a colony in northeastern Africa, through the news of the crushing defeat inflicted upon Gen. Baratieri by the black soldiers of Menelek. It was some time before the general public comprehended either the significance of the Abyssinian campaign or the ten years of Italian occupation that had made it possible. It is quite likely that before the middle of September the news of another great battle will come in the same unexpected way from northeastern Africa—from the valley of the Nile where the Sidar, Sir Herbert Kitchener, with nearly 80,000 British and Egyptian troops, is rapidly closing in on 300,000 Dervishes near Shabluka. The inevitable defeat of the Khalifa and his hordes will have far-reaching results—to England and hence to the world. Not only will the gateway be opened to the wealth of Central Africa, but a civilization will develop along the Upper Nile valley, where for centuries all has been decay and ruin. It will be the advent of a new Egypt, which cannot fail to make Africa the centre of the world's attention during the coming century. It seems to have been particularly ordered by fate for the advance of civilization that Baratieri should have been defeated and that the French expeditions of Major Marchand, Capt. Cassemajon, and Prince Henri d'Orleans should have come to naught.

Sept. 13 next there goes into effect in Russia a regulation concerning importations to which it would be well for Americans interested in the iron and steel industry to give due heed. About two years ago the Russian Commissioner of Ways and Means of Transportation, Prince Chilkoff, visited this country on a tour of investigation, his aim being to examine into the excellencies of the American locomotive and rolling stock with the idea of having them placed on the Trans-Siberian Railway and also to see what had been done here in the development of agricultural machinery, having in view its introduction on the large farms in the interior of Siberia, which are soon to be opened up by the new railway. Later many hundred American locomotives were contracted for, and about a year ago, at the suggestion of Prince Chilkoff, a regulation was promulgated which provided that from Sept. 13, 1898, to Dec. 31, 1903, agricultural implements and machines not now manufactured in Russia might be admitted to that country free of duty. Here appears to be an excellent opportunity for the American manufacturer.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—There is a fatal attraction about The Boston Transcript, its views, and its manner of expressing them, and in that mysterious influence, whatever it may be, lies the explanation of the frequency with which mention is made in this column of a paper by no means remarkable for wisdom or enterprise. Even in discussing a topic so extremely local and peaceful as the Harvard Summer School, The Transcript manages to inspire a more or less ribald jeer at itself and its city—thereby securing another advertisement for which we don't get a cent. The school in question, our contemporary thinks, has other than direct justification for existence, for the students who come to study books also take walks, and so are enabled, to their inestimable profit, to see the beauties of Boston and Eastern Massachusetts! "The studious interest," we read—quite against our will, as in the case of certain patent medicine fables—"the studious interest, the keen delight felt by these young people from Cincinnati, or St. Louis, or Keokuk or Boisé City in the cradle of American institutions is something to give pleasure to any beholder. They enter King's Chapel or Paul Revere's Church with the travelers' thrill of appreciation enhanced by patriotic ardor. They tread Boston Common for the first time with a joy beyond that which Bostonians feel in stepping foot for the first time on English soil, for the place is a part of their own land, not of their mother-land." And so it runs on, Bostonianly and Transcriptionally, and the experienced reader does not pause to make his comments at that queer "joy beyond," but goes on expectantly till he comes to this: "Numbers of them are returning happily to their homes with their illusions preserved, confident as they were before they came that Boston and Boston Bay are the most beautiful places they have ever beheld in all their busy useful citizen-building freshwater lives." Isn't that reference to "illusions" delightful? Just what the writer meant by it is uncertain, but he seems to think that illusions are valuable and that Boston is a good place for those in danger of losing them to visit. Well, perhaps it is. The residents of the city are certainly so well supplied with treasures of that sort that they surely wouldn't take away the illusions of anybody else.

—From many quarters comes a demand for the abolition of prize-money as a part of our system of rewards for naval prowess. The system is undoubtedly open to criticism, and even to denunciation, for its only excuse is to be found in ideas of war that have long been abandoned on land, and it is to be hoped that before our navy has any more fighting to do, matters will have been so arranged that the sense of duty done, and glory won—not to speak of generous pay honestly earned and drawn—will be for the sailor as for the soldier a sufficient recompense. The prize-money question, however, is not pressing for instant decision, while a somewhat remotely related evil certainly is. Why should such a thing as "fouls" be recognized as a possible incident, heavily penalized, in the contests of yachtsmen? For that matter, why should real sportsmen of the amateur variety, whatever their line of activity, take into consideration the chances of anything worse than an unavoidable and regretted accident? No race was ever won on a "foul," and therefore none should ever have been awarded on one, and no prize should ever have been accepted for such a reason. Sharp practice is, or ought to be, an unthinkable quantity, as between what are called gentlemen, and it is about as bad for the victim of a trick to profit by it as it is for the perpetrator of the trick to try to profit by it. When accidents occur a new start should be made; when one contestant has reasonable doubt of his antagonist's honor, the proper remedy is instant withdrawal for good and all from dealings of any sort with a person so disgraceful. The "foul" has no excuse for existence in amateur vocabularies and codes.

—European residents in Japan show a somewhat amusing anxiety in regard to the sufferings they must undergo if they get into jail after the new treaties go into effect. A recent memorial to the British Government declares that this is a most serious matter, likely to lead to vexatious complications as soon as foreigners come under Japanese law, and certain, if left unsettled, to imperil the amicable relations subsisting between her Majesty's Government and that of his Imperial Japanese Majesty. The memorialists say that to imprison British subjects under the conditions prevailing in Japanese jails, the cells of which are absolutely unwarmed in Winter, and in many cases are mere barred dens resembling nothing so much as those in which wild animals are kept, with the clothing insufficient, and the food such as few, if any, foreigners can digest, will be for many literally a sentence of death. Only a few weeks ago the vernacular papers reported that fifty Japanese in the Saga Prison had been frost-bitten; and if this is possible with Japanese, who are accustomed in Winter to houses unwarmed by artificial heat, it may readily be imagined that foreigners simply could not survive under such conditions. The suggestion made is that at each of the present treaty ports a building should be constructed for the reception of unconvicted foreign prisoners, and the incarceration of those who are convicted. Such prisons should be modeled on those of Western countries, and the food should be such as foreigners are accustomed to eat, and should be prepared under foreign superintendence. While such special prisons could be placed wholly under the control of the Japanese officials, the foreign Consuls should be given the same rights that visiting Justices possess in England, and should be able to enter and inspect them at any time, to receive complaints, and to give directions as to food and treatment, without requiring any authorization or permit from the Japanese Government or local authority.

PERSONAL.

—Service for thirty years as an officer in the Army Medical Department undoubtedly gives an intimate and detailed knowledge about the work and the workings of that department which no outsider can pretend to possess. Recognizing that fact, we can endure with more patience than might otherwise have been the case the charge of injustice which "X," the correspondent whose letter we published yesterday, brought against The Times, because of its criticism of Surgeon Gen. Sternberg. But the respectful consideration which we have given our accuser's communication has not revealed in it any reason at all, either for a confession of unintentional wrong committed, or even for a revision of opinion. "X," like Secretary Alger, resorted to the argument that a vast number of things have been done, a huge amount of supplies purchased, an enormous corps of surgeons and nurses organized. Who has questioned this? Who has denied it? He did not once touch upon the vital point, the only important point, that the soldiers of a country with unbounded resources and an unbounded inclination to use its resources in protecting the lives and preserving the health of those soldiers, have died by the hundreds in home camps of fevers absolutely and easily preventable; that they have suffered while in transit and at the front from lack of medicine and care, and that to-day, close to the Nation's metropolis, victims of typhoid are lying by the score on hard boards, without any of the simple delicacies which their condition demands. These are facts which people who have not served thirty years or one day in the Medical Department can see for themselves. And, since we do see them, of what use is it to tell us about colossal labors performed? What conviction is there in the statement that the Surgeon General's "executive ability has been highly complimented by all who are familiar with his work"? The executive ability of Secretary Alger, too, was "highly complimented," not long ago, by an anonymous authority of whose right to speak on the subject we have the Secretary's own assurance. Results accomplished, not multiplicity of things done, are what demonstrate executive ability. That the Surgeon General is not alone to blame for past and existing conditions, everybody is perfectly well aware, but for one thing the responsibility is wholly his, and that is the failure to protest instantly, and effectively, and long ago, against acts and policies which he must have known would bring his skill, his labors, and his good intentions to naught. There his responsibility is undivided, and it is so heavy that it will crush him.

—Americans knew before the war began that the Spaniards were able manipulators of their own magnificent language, but we were told that theirs was the eloquence of form, not of substance, and that their fine speeches were simply the result of having little to say and much time in which to say it. This theory is evidently in need of revision. We have, indeed, been treated to many noble specimens of sonorous nonsense from Spanish sources; but we are also getting just now a series of Spanish speeches and letters fully as admirable in spirit and idea as they are graceful merely as literature. Admiral Cervera produces almost daily a real triumph in the line of turning enemies into enthusiastic friends; several of his officers, notably the Commander Cavanillaf, are equally adroit in this sort of composition, and we have already commented on the remarkable achievement of Pedro Lopez de Castillo, a private in the ranks at Santiago. These men certainly know how to make the best of a difficult situation; how to be, if not happy, at least dignified, though the victims of cruel and crushing defeat. Compare them with Thomas Windham-Quin, better known as the Earl of Dunraven. There was one who bore a noble name of some antiquity, and yet he could make no better use of a victor than to change him into an enemy. The Spaniards—some Spaniards, at any rate—are infinitely better equipped with that phase of common sense which is known as tact. And, while talking about tact and Dunraven, it occurs to us that a word or two with Mr. Charles Russell may not be out of place. It is easy to understand why he should mention once or twice the fact that he has confidence in the honor and honesty of American yachtsmen. This was necessary because he had to live down the noble Earl; but is he not giving us assurances of his trust just a little too often? It's rather nice when some things are tacitly understood—taken for granted, as it were.

PEACE JUBILEES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A number of our cities are already announcing their intention to hold peace jubilees and active preparations are being made to insure successful results.

Would it be deemed ungracious to suggest the wisdom of waiting before we celebrate peace jubilees from Maine to the Philippines? In the first place, no treaty of peace has yet been signed, merely the protocol, the preliminaries. While we all anticipate no difficulty in the final settlement, the end is still some months distant, with a disputatious Senate and a proud and perverse race of Dons as factors in the problem.

But the weightier reason for delaying peace jubilees is simply the fact that thousands of our brave soldiers are still in the hospitals, hundreds more are likely to swell the number, and God alone knows how many will be called to the last resting place within the next month or two. With the thought of our brave boys in blue in their suffering and the awful sorrow that has befallen thousands of families in the land, due not to the use, but to the blunder of imperfectly organized camps, this is no time for jubilee.

Let us wait until Thanksgiving Day. That is three months ahead. By that time there may be peace in distressed households, the final treaty may have been signed, and the whole Nation will be in a mood for a genuine jubilee. ABRAM S. ISAACS.

New York, Aug. 24, 1898.

DE-GRADATIONS IN THE NAVY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An officer found guilty of a grave violation of the Articles of War may be sentenced by court-martial to loss of numbers, as in the case of Commander McCalla some few years ago.

What Commander McCalla suffered by sentence of court-martial, Commodore Watson is now made to suffer by the operation of our system of promotion.

By the July Navy Register Commodore Watson stood seven on the list of Commodores, and would have reached the rank of Rear Admiral Oct. 10, 1900. But by the recent promotions three officers have passed over him, viz.: Rear Admiral Sampson, who, by the July Register, stood at the head of the list of Captains; Rear Admiral Schley, who was nine on the list of Commodores, and Commodore Philip, who stood three on the list of Captains. Thus Commodore Watson, who has been doing good service in the blockade on the coast of Cuba, and who had been selected to command the Eastern Squadron to go in pursuit of the Spanish force under Camara, has been, through no fault of his own, put back or degraded three numbers. It is just possible that this set-back may result in his never reaching flag rank—the rank of Rear Admiral.

Or, take the case of Capt. Lamberton, who by the January Register stood fourth on the list of Commodores. For his services under Dewey at Manila he was promoted, so that in the July Register we find him thirty-seven on the list of Captains. But by the recent promotions Capt. Chadwick is advanced five numbers, going over Lamberton and shoving him down one number. Had the war continued it is easy to conceive that other officers might have been advanced, so that in time Lamberton might be fortunate if he was not shoved down below his original number! To say that this is trifling with distinguished officers is to put it altogether too mildly.

The advancement of some officers by degrading others, which de-gradation involves, in certain cases, a loss of rank and pay, has already created a great deal of bitterness of feeling in the service. It is destructive of esprit de corps, and is setting brother officer against brother officer. This one objection alone is sufficient to stimulate the inventive faculties of Congress to devise some other method of rewarding officers for distinguished service during war.

Aug. 24, 1898. NAVY.

IN DEFENSE OF GERMANY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Ludwig of Asbury Park was perfectly right when he complained in his letter about your treatment of everything German. When you declare now you did not intend to say anything against the German people, but only against the Government and officials, you know very well that is an excuse very handy perhaps, but very little based on facts. Your behavior against everything German in the last few months has caused very much ill-feeling among your many German readers because they did not expect such treatment from The Times. You printed every lie about Germany cabled from England and commented editorially on it—German hating and German abusing—but if the thing was proved to be a lie afterward you did never find it worth while to say so.

If the yellows behave that way, no sensible man cares about it, but in the case of The Times it is different. But it seems that at last, you, too, could not resist the temptation to give vent to the true American feelings about all things German, hidden by you for so long a time.

The Germans in this country have been abused, their habits, their customs, their women ridiculed for the last sixty years, but the most sensible class of people—alas! a very small one—knew better, or, at least, refrained from joining the chorus. You have reached your object, so far; you have filled with anger and indignation every German that reads your paper. But do you think it right to instigate and breed distrust and hatred and contempt between associates in business and members of families? I do not say all that because we Germans are afraid of Americans. Americans generally seem to have that idea if any other nation tries to be friendly to them—but because I do not see what the continued abuse of a nation can do, millions of members of which have found homes in this country and have helped to develop it—a nation which has contributed perhaps more than any other to the intellect and advancement of this country, giving thousands of Americans the finishing touches in their education. I do not see anything of American fairness in this case, but perhaps your countryman, Bayard Taylor, was right, after all, when he said that nations usually possess those virtues in the least degree about which they pride themselves most.

H. SELERT.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 22, 1898.

NOT CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would feel grateful to you if you would insert these lines in the editorial sheet of your worthy daily. From the reputation of your paper and your strong stand for right and for the uncovering of any corruption that is hidden, be it in State or society, I am sure your intention is to be as just and fair to Christian Science as you are to all other subjects.

I would, therefore, wish to inform you that the name "Christian Science" has been misused in connecting it with the meeting alluded to at Old Orchard Beach, as that was a gathering of "Faith Curists," whose leader, I believe, is the Rev. Dr. Stimpson.

The "Christian Scientists" never resort to such means for raising funds. Each branch church works independently and gathers its funds quietly from its own members. The discoverer and founder of "Christian Science" is the Rev. Mary Baker G. Eddy of Concord, N. H., author of its text book, "Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures."

It is no more correct to apply the term "Christian Science" to "Faith Cure" than it is to call Catholicism Protestantism.

A CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST.

New York, Aug. 23, 1898.

Penniless Rough Riders.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If the statement in The Times of to-day be correct, that the six convalescent but still weak Rough Riders who accepted an undertaker's hospitality, and some of whom slept in coffins in his workshop, were penniless and had no other asset than a transportation order to their homes, would it not be relevant for Col. Roosevelt to rise and explain how such things can happen, and whether it would hurt the Colonel or other wealthy officers of such a distinguished regiment to contribute or loan $1 apiece to semi-invalided men mustered out under such conditions. X.

New York, Aug. 24, 1898.

Concerning the Germans.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I do not think The Times has been at all severe on the Germans. I know of a German society in New York City that has stopped its subscription to a paper published in Germany, on account of its attack on America. My associates have decided to reject in their purchases articles fortunately stamped, "Made in Germany."

A. C. MUNN.

Newark, N. J., Aug. 24, 1898.

NUGGETS.

The Cornfed Philosopher.

"I have noticed," said the Cornfed Philosopher, "that the juicier a story is the apter it is to leak out."—Indianapolis Journal.

The Domestic from Boston.

Mistress—Why do you wish to leave?

The Maid—I—I—I saw the master kissing you, and I can't stand such familiarity.—Vanity Fair.

Why He Went to War.

Hicks—You say you know why Peckhen went to the war. Why, man, you never saw him in all your life.

Wicks—But I've seen his wife.—Boston Transcript.

The Soldier Dream.

"You poor fellow!" said the Red Cross nurse. "How hungry you must be!"

"Yes'm," replied the trooper from Santiago. "Have you got any pumpkin pie?"—North American, (Philadelphia.)

ANENT MR. ALGER'S APOLOGY.

From The Buffalo Commercial, (Rep.)

Secretary Alger seems to fail to catch hold of the fact that the people are not so strongly inclined to suspect that the War Department has done things it ought not to have done, as that it has left undone many of those things that it ought to have done.

From The Daily Argus, Middletown, N. Y., (Dem.)

Anonymous defenses of Secretary Alger continue to appear in print. Their source is easy to divine, but they are waste of ammunition—so much firing in the air. The case against the Secretary is closed. He is damned by the testimony of all the surviving soldiers of the war with Spain. The dead, victims of his political favoritism, of his greed for fortunes for his parasites, of his short rations and deficient medical supplies, are voiceless, else they too would speak.

From The Post Express, Rochester, N. Y., (Ind.)

Yet Secretary Alger has the hardihood to say that "everything that human ingenuity could devise has been done to succor the army." We do not hesitate to say that he is quite mistaken.

From The Boston Evening Transcript, (Ind. Rep.)

The failure of Secretary Alger has been due to his not possessing the administrative capacity or business ability equal to giving to the several bureaus of his department harmony of action. Every department seems to have been allowed to do what seemed best in its own eyes when it seemed best in its own eyes. The hand of the clear-headed administrator who could think over the whole field of action was conspicuous by its absence. Without falling so low as some of his critics have accused him of falling, yet Secretary Alger has not risen to the requirements of his position and he cannot escape the responsibility for that failure.

From The Chicago Record, (Ind.)

Secretary Alger may find it necessary to hire a hall.

From The Public Ledger, Philadelphia, (Ind.)

Both Alger and Sternberg have published elaborate explanations of their course in mismanaging their respective departments. Their defenses are practically the same and may be condensed into a single line: Neither man was great enough to cope with the situation before him, and both were too small to resign. It is intimated that their statements are made at this time in the hope that the wave of public indignation at their incompetency may pass over before Congress meets, and so there may be no demand for an investigation, but in this calculation they reckon without the thousands of soldiers who have suffered at their hands, who are about to return to private life, and who, with their hundreds of thousands of friends, will not forget their wrongs in four short months.

From The New Haven Register, (Dem.)

The burden of "General" Alger's defense is that no one not directly in contact with the facts can possibly realize to what an extent this country was unprepared for war, what a tremendous burden the raising and equipping of an army of over 200,000 men imposed upon the War Department, and how rapidly it has all been done. We shrink from calling attention again to the faithful, though inefficient Deadwood church organist, whom the miners were implored not to shoot because "he is doing the best he knows how," but the similarity in ability between this stiff-fingered Western musician and "General" Alger as Secretary of War is so striking that we cannot resist the comparison, to the former's advantage. A more preposterous and boggy defense was never made, nor one more insulting to the intelligence of the country, and if we are moved to blush at the necessity we feel under of apologizing and explaining, we feel like offering up a hymn of thanksgiving that no such epistle will be forthcoming from the Department of the Navy.

From The Intelligencer, Wheeling, W. Va., (Rep.)

According to Secretary Alger it seems that the causes of complaint have been unavoidable in some instances, but that in others they were due to a lack of knowledge as to the sanitary conditions to be observed and "carelessness on the part of untrained regimental and company officers in not observing instructions." It is true that the work has been tremendous, and that the time was necessarily too short. The figures given by the Secretary tell a story of a vast amount of labor done under enormous pressure. It is a pity that this was so. The public has made allowances for these facts, but the feature of the Secretary's letter, and which comes nearest to fixing the blame for the cause of complaint in connection with the neglect of the men on the transports, is his statement that it was largely due to the disobedience of orders.

From The Richmond (Va.) Dispatch, (Dem.)

Our Secretary of War tries hard to explain away the inefficiency of the department over which he presides, unmindful, apparently, of the truth of the French phrase, "He who excuses accuses himself."

From The Burlington (Vt.) Free Press, (Rep.)

The Secretary of War recognizes the widespread and very serious criticism of the management of his department by a somewhat elaborate explanation. Boiled down to a sentence, it is a confession, or statement, that he and his subordinates were swamped by the size of the task laid upon them. * * * Excuses and explanations make a poor substitute for performance of duty. The boys in the ranks and line officers have done their duty, and by their courage and patient endurance have supplemented and overcome the defects of their superiors. For the needless sufferings they have endured the men responsible therefor ought in due time to be called to a stern reckoning, beginning at the top.

From The Portland (Me.) Daily Press, (Rep.)

What the public want to know is why there were not adequate medical supplies at this camp, (Chickamauga,) why there were not enough doctors and enough attendants, to minister promptly to the sick. It (Mr. Alger's letter to Mr. Depew) throws no light on these points to tell how many million rations the War Department purchased, how much they cost, or how much they weighed.

From The Pittsburg (Penn.) Post, (Dem.)

One of the huge jokes of the season is the letter written to Chauncey M. Depew by Secretary of War Alger, purporting to be a résumé of the work done by the War Department since the declaration of hostilities with Spain, as well as a defense of the department. There is not a teaspoonful of information in the entire article, and we suggest that Mr. Depew at once hunt up some other source for knowledge of the mismanagement that has characterized Alger's conduct of the war. The letter contains nothing but a few statistics familiar to every one who has kept track of the operations of the Government in the field. Alger is utterly silent on the vital question of his notorious incompetence. The records of the War Department contain all the information that Chauncey M. Depew is seeking. There he will find the condemnation of Alger.

IN WOOD AND MEADOWS.

G. C. Bragdon in The San Francisco Call.

Beneath the pines above the cascade's pool,
Where eager trout are watching for their food,
We snuff the resinous balm in shadows cool,
And feel the sombre sweetness of the wood.
The pines breathe happy sighs, the thrush's song
Is an enchantment, and the cascade's fall
An ever-lulling monotone among
The woodland sounds, commingling with them all.
There is a murmur, not of stream or breeze,
But, let us fancy, of an elfin foe,
Marching from haunts in bushes, brakes and trees
To cause invading Gullivers to go.
Back! back! invisibles, for we must stay
Till twilight comes and dryads cease to play.

The century elm in this broad meadow-field
Is beckoning us to come within its shade
And listen to the orioles half concealed
Among its leaves, in feathered flame arrayed.
See how the daisies clustered near keep time
In nods of starry whiteness to their tune,
While bees are humming sympathetic rhyme
Along the clover of the lavish June.
Such are the signs, O Nature, of thy will
To win and hold men's too inconstant hearts,
And lift the gloom which harsher things instill,
And cure their morbid fancies and their smarts.
Tempests are fierce and Marches bleak and bare,
But these remembered make the June more fair.

BISMARCK'S SECRET GRIEF

Statesman Told Dr. Schweninger that His Dismissal Was His Death Blow.

HIS AGONY OF SOUL INTENSE

Regretted that He Could Not Seek Solace in Suicide—Other Reminiscences Recounted by His Physician.

BERLIN, Aug. 24.—Through the medium of his friend Count von Hoensbruch, editor of the Tägliche Rundschau, Dr. Schweninger gives a history of his personal relations with Prince Bismarck and his illness. Says Dr. Schweninger:

"My whole thoughts were centred upon the Prince. Now my life seems aimless. My telegram of July 27 was in no sense a lie. It was directed against the sensational newspaper announcement that the Prince was afflicted with poisoning of the blood. When I telegraphed you the Prince was particularly well. After a long series of sleepless nights, he had slept seven hours, and he felt fresh and invigorated. He smoked five pipes, one after the other. I felt no uneasiness in leaving him. He was indeed so well that I invited him to take champagne, after having forbidden him to take any alcoholic drink since March.

"'What, my dear Schweninger, may I really drink some sec again?' cried the Prince, incredulously.

"We drank a bottle and a half. He was once again the Bismarck of old. His pains had left him."

Dr. Schweninger describes his historical return to the dying Chancellor. He says:

"Death was due to want of air in the lungs. He imagined that death would result from sudden paralysis of the brain or heart. There had always been trouble in the leg since the St. Petersburg incident, but this was by no means so bad at the time of his death as at many times previously. The rapid closing of the coffin was dictated by no desire to prevent anybody whatever from seeing the body."

Passing from his professional to his private relations with Prince Bismarck, Dr. Schweninger relates that Bismarck had repeated to him again and again that his dismissal was his death sentence. It robbed him of the whole object of his life. The hermit of Friedrichsruh had no field in which to exercise his superabundant energy.

"His agony of soul," says Dr. Schweninger, "was intense. Often did he say to me: 'The old Romans voluntarily took leave of life when they were forced to quit the scene of their public activity, but this fate is not for me.'"

Eulogizing Prince Bismarck's conversational powers, Dr. Schweninger says:

"I remember not long since listening to him discuss a particular subject which had here better be left unmentioned. In his passion he suddenly clasped his head with both hands and stormed:

"'If I could but interfere in this disgusting business and tell them what result it will have; but, as you know, Schweninger, my trumpet will sound no longer. It no longer holds wind.'

"Mournfully the Iron Chancellor looked into the political future. 'We are advancing toward difficult and dangerous times,' he would say.

"Despite his temperament, Bismarck's pulse was scarcely sixty to the minute. His lungs were magnificent. One breath a minute would have sufficed him if necessary.

"His character," the doctor concludes, "which I got to know as no one else, was simplicity itself. The phrase 'No one is great in the eyes of his valet' did not apply to Bismarck."

MR. CURZON'S SUCCESSOR.

Sir H. Naylor-Leyland, Whose Wife Is Also an American, Elected to the Viceroy's Seat in the Commons.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The election for the seat in the House of Commons for the Southport Division of Lancashire, S. W., made vacant by the acceptance of George N. Curzon of the Viceroyalty of India, was held to-day and resulted in the return of Sir Herbert Naylor-Leyland (Liberal) by a majority of 272 votes over his Conservative opponent, Lord Skelmersdale.

At the last election for the seat Mr. Curzon, in the Conservative interest, was returned by a majority of 764.

The result of the election is a bad defeat for the Government, Mr. Curzon having held the seat since 1886.

Peculiar circumstances affected the contest. A section of Liberal Unionists, headed by the Chairman of the local Unionist Association, declined to support Lord Skelmersdale on the ground that now that the home-rule agitation is dead there is no longer any need for Liberals to vote for Conservatives. Thereupon Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, plunged into the fray with a letter urging the Unionists to vote solidly for Lord Skelmersdale, because home rule was not dead, but only sleeping.

The Unionist leaders professed to feel contempt for this "little Unionist revolt," the success of which is likely to have important results as regards the relations of the parties in the future.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—All the papers this morning agree that Lord Skelmersdale's defeat is an expression of the electors' dissatisfaction with Lord Salisbury's Chinese policy.

The Daily Chronicle and Daily News declare that it sounds the knell of the Conservative Government.

Sir Herbert Scarisbrick Naylor-Leyland is a retired Captain of the Second Life Guards, and was born Jan. 24, 1864. Like Mr. Curzon, whom he succeeds, he married an American girl, Miss Jane Chamberlain of Cleveland, Ohio. Lady Naylor-Leyland took a great and active interest in her husband's candidature and succeeded in winning many votes for him.

This will not be Sir Herbert's first experience of Parliamentary life, for from 1892 to 1895 he represented Colchester in the Conservative interest. In 1895 he resigned his seat and came out as an advanced Liberal and Home Ruler.

SOLICITOR COLLAN SENTENCED.

Ten Years for Trying to Murder Hubert Birkin at Tangier.

GIBRALTAR, Aug. 24.—Owen Collan, the solicitor who shot and bludgeoned Hubert Birkin at the Bristol Hotel, Tangier, Morocco, a couple of months ago, after Birkin had insured his life for £50,000, ($250,000,) and had made a will leaving Collan £25,000, ($125,000,) was to-day found guilty of intent to murder.

He was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude.

LORD C. BERESFORD'S MISSION.

He Starts for China to Report Upon British Trade Prospects.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, Conservative Member of Parliament for the City of York, who was recently commissioned by the Associated Chambers of Commerce on a special mission to China, started on his Eastern journey this afternoon.

Lord Beresford goes to investigate the prospects of commerce and to report particularly as to the extent to which the Chinese Government will guarantee the safety of British capital already invested, and of contemplated investments. He will probably be absent several months.

Col. Sir C. S. Gzowski Dead.

TORONTO, Ontario, Aug. 24.—Col. Sir Casimir Stanislaus Gzowski, K. C. M. G., Aide de Camp to her Majesty the Queen, died this morning at his residence here at 6 o'clock. He was born at St. Petersburg in 1813, became a staff officer to the engineer force in Canada, and was knighted in 1890. Of late years he had withdrawn from active participation in politics and public life.

Strike of Spanish Miners.

MADRID, Aug. 24.—At the San Quintin Mine, in the Province of Ciudad Real, 2,000 miners have gone on strike. Forty gendarmes have been ordered there to prevent trouble. [illegible]

JUMPED OUT OF WINDOW.

American Colony in Paris Startled by Attempted Suicide of "Vicomtesse de Henriot."

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The Paris correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says a sensation has been created in the American colony by a beautiful and wealthy Californian lady, always described as Vicomtesse de Henriot, jumping from a second-floor window in the Rue Blanche to the pavement, sustaining terrible injuries.

There is no hope of her recovery. The operation of trepanning will be performed to-night.

300 MINERS DROWNED.

The Kasimir Coal Mine at Nienco in Silesia Flooded.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—A dispatch from Vienna to The Daily News says that 300 miners were drowned by the flooding of the Kasimir coal mine at Nienco, near Sohnowiec, Silesia, three days ago.

The Kaiser Praises Explorer Lerner.

BERLIN, Aug. 24.—Herr Theodor Lerner, the explorer, who returned to Hammerfest recently after an unsuccessful search for Herr Andrée, telegraphed to Emperor William the results of his expedition. The Emperor replied: "I send my congratulations to the German North Pole Expedition for the splendid success which German determination and circumspection have just achieved under your command."

Felicien Rops Dead.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 24.—The death is announced of Felicien Rops, the Belgian etcher.

THE LAMBS CLUB ENTERTAINS.

A Dinner in Honor of the Members Who Have Been Fighting Aboard the United States Warships.

Several hundred members of the Lambs Club held a jollification last night to mark the return of several of its members who had acquired renown while fighting aboard the ships of the United States Navy. Quite a number of Lambs are afloat under the stars and stripes, but it is seldom they have had a chance to set foot in the comfortable new quarters of the club at 70 West Thirty-sixth Street. Last night the Lambs gave a dinner to the home comers and their naval comrades.

Capt. Robley D. Evans, the famous commander of the Iowa, was expected as one of the guests. The reports that he is suffering badly from malaria, or from a sprained ankle, were denied, and it was promised he would surely be on hand. The dinner was not begun until shortly before midnight, and at an early hour this morning Capt. Evans had not been seen. The naval Lambs who were being fêted by their fellow members were Lieut. L. L. Van Duzer, Lieut. Nathan C. Twyning, and Chief Surgeon R. Percy Crandall, all of the Iowa. Besides these, there were present by invitation Capt. Lincoln Karmany of the Marine Corps of the Iowa, Lieut. M. J. McFarland of the Oregon, Ensign Macaulay of the Brooklyn, and Lieut. Arthur Burtis of the New York.

A throng of Lambs gathered immediately upon the closing of the few theatres that were running, and the clubhouse was well filled with the flock. The visiting officers were in light uniforms and seemed to enjoy greatly to mingle with land folk. Speeches of an informal nature were begun about 1 o'clock this morning, and the occasion continued to an hour near daybreak.

Among those present were Clarence L. Collins, De Wolf Hopper, Thomas Manning, Maurice Barrymore, Dan Daly, William Gillette, Walter Hale, Victor Herbert, Charles H. Hoyt, Rafael Joseffy, E. W. Kemble, E. E. Kidder, Wilton Lackaye, L. J. P. Lincoln, A. S. Lipman, Glen McDonough, Frank Murray, George F. Nash, Chauncey Olcott, Tony Pastor, G. C. Perugini, J. G. Saville, Mark Smith, Augustus Thomas, E. W. Townsend, Stanford White, Marshall P. Wilder, Fritz Williams, Harry Woodruff, John H. Booth, James H. Breslin, Charles Delmonico, T. Henry French, Charles M. Frohman, R. P. Lounsberry, Thomas B. Clark, J. W. Wheelock, H. P. Whittaker, and J. Dunbar Wright.

SAVED BY A HUMAN LADDER.

Three Men Bravely Rescue Two Women from a Burning Building in Elizabeth, N. J.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 24.—A fire here this morning in the big double flat, 31 and 33 Broad Street, owned by F. L. Heidritter, was attended with not a little excitement and several people had narrow escapes from death.

The fire started at 7 o'clock in the rear of the paint shop of Ludwig & Glasser, on the ground floor of No. 33, and in an endeavor to extinguish it, Louis Ludwig, a member of the firm, was badly burned about the face, hands, and shoulders.

Mrs. John Husbands and her three children were in bed on the floor over the paint store when the fire broke out. Mrs. Husbands ran to the stairs, only to find that she could not get down that way. She then made for the windows. Street Commissioner Thompson, Mr. Meeker, and another man secured a ladder, which they placed alongside the building, and one of them hastily climbed it and took Mrs. Husbands and her children down to safety. They were clad only in their night attire, and were taken in by neighbors.

While Mrs. Husbands was attempting to reach the stairway, similar attempts were being made by Mrs. K. Kanngisser and Miss A. Kern, who were on the floor above. Mrs. Kanngisser lives there, and Miss Kern, who lives in New York, had been stopping with her. They, too, were in bed when they were suddenly aroused by the cries from the street. When the women saw that they could not get out of the burning building by way of the staircase, they ran to the front windows. The apartments began to fill with smoke, and the women, fearing they would be overcome before the firemen could render assistance, climbed out of one of the windows, and hung from the ledge. Some of the excited residents in the streets suggested that they drop from the window on to the awning in front of the paint shop. The cooler heads, however, prevailed upon them to remain where they were; and the wisdom of their advice was evidenced, when almost at the very instant the flames seized upon the awning and destroyed it.

Commissioner Thompson, Mr. Meeker, and a third man saw the perilous position of Mrs. Kanngisser, and made a sensational rescue. They all climbed up the ladder until they had gotten on a small cornice on a level with Mrs. Husbands's apartments. Then one of them climbed upon the shoulders of another, whose shoulders in turn supported the third, after which the ladder was drawn up. The topmost man of the three then placed the rungs at the foot of the ladder across his shoulders, making it reach almost to the window from which Mrs. Kanngisser and Miss Kern were clinging. After the ladder was in position, each dropped to it, and caught it safely and climbed down. When they had gotten to the foot of the ladder, they clutched the men who formed the human ladder, and in this way managed with the aid of others below, to reach the street in safety.

The building was almost entirely gutted. The damage will amount to about $15,000 on the structure.

Funeral of Thomas James Dennis.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—Funeral services over the remains of the late Thomas James Dennis were held at the house, 3,109 Forest Avenue, to-day. Mr. Dennis was seventy-seven years of age, and had been a resident of Illinois for fifty-five years, coming to Springfield from Massachusetts, where he was born. He was Mayor of the City of Springfield in 1865, and came to Chicago in 1873, where he conducted a contracting and building business until the latter years of his life. He was the architect and builder of the Governor's mansion at Springfield, and later, in connection with Larkin G. Mead, he erected the Lincoln Monument.

United Typothetae in Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 24.—The United Typothetae of America convened in its twelfth annual meeting in the clubroom of the Hotel Pfister to-day with about 150 delegates in attendance. A. J. Aikens, President of the Milwaukee Typothetae, and Mayor Rose welcomed the delegates to the city, response being made by Louise Wyman of Boston. President H. L. Burdick then delivered his annual address. On the adoption of a motion, President J. H. Bowman of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, was admitted to address the convention on a nine-hour work day, which he said would be demanded about Sept. 1, and thirty days given the employers in which [illegible]

NEWPORT SOCIETY EVENTS

Large Dinner Party Entertained at the Hotel de Logerot.

RECEPTION OF THE WARSHIPS

Preparations for the Arrival of the Expected Naval Vessels—Arrangements for the Horse Show.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 24.—To-night Center Hitchcock, Reginald Brooks, E. H. Bulkley, Perry Belmont, R. L. Gerry, George Von L. Meyer, Goold H. Redmond, Winthrop Rutherfurd, R. B. Van Cortlandt, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Egerton L. Winthrop, and Fernando Yznaga gave a dance at the Logerot. Four ladies associated themselves with the twelve gentlemen and aided in many ways besides assisting in receiving the many guests. These ladies were Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mrs. Henry T. Sloane, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, and Mrs. F. K. Pendleton.

The arrangement of a large American eagle over the left side of the ballroom was not only unique, but patriotic, and heartily commended. A pretty promenade was effected with a large turkey red canopy running out from the ballroom. The guests arrived shortly after 10:30 o'clock, and soon afterward the cotillion was danced, led by Elisha Dyer, Jr., who, for the first time in years, led a cotillion. Pretty favors were distributed, those of floral design being very striking. The Hungarian and Harry K. Howard's orchestra from Berger's, played for the dancing and for dinner, at which over 200 guests were entertained. The floral decorations were much admired. At intervals of about ten feet all round the room were hung large oval placques, made of rare grasses and effective flowers in pink and white. Large screens, covered in with rich foliage, served to partially screen the musicians, who occupied two separate positions. Supper was served at forty small tables, each having a beautiful centre piece of flowers of pink and white, which were the prevailing colors and decorations.

Lieut. Woodbury Kane, United States Volunteers, of Roosevelt's Rough Riders, arrived here to-night from Montauk Point. He looks much thinner than when he left to join the Rough Riders. He was driven to the reading-room, where he was received with open arms and accorded a most hearty welcome by his friends. Later in the evening he was escorted to the dance at the Logerot, where he was accorded a reception he will probably not soon forget.

Senator George Peabody Wetmore and Congressman Melville Bull are working hard to have the warships and their crews come to Newport, besides the torpedo boat flotilla ordered here. Newport is to be honored by the presence of four monitors, which battered down the fortifications at San Juan and effected other splendid work during the war with Spain. Late to-night Congressman Bull received a dispatch from the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, stating that he had ordered the monitors Amphitrite, Terror, Puritan, and Miantonomoh to Newport from Puerto Rico, and that they should arrive in about ten days' time. They will be heartily received, and their crews will be entertained.

A number of gentlemen consisting of Congressman Melville Bull, O. H. P. Belmont, Edward J. Berwind, Lispenard Stewart, A. C. Landers, and H. H. Hunnewell met this morning to arrange for a fitting reception and for a course of entertainments to be given to the officers and men of the warships when they arrive here. Circulars were sent out during the day as fast as possible. While nothing as yet can be definitely predicted regarding the form of entertainments, it is believed that a ball and reception at the Casino to the naval officers, a clambake and other social festivities and an entertainment for the enlisted men will be given.

The manner in which subscriptions arrived within two hours to-day after the circulars were delivered showed plainly how highly esteemed the navy is here. Within two hours $1,700 was subscribed. The following gentlemen each subscribed one hundred dollars: Lispenard Stewart, Edward J. Berwind, H. H. Hunnewell, Jr., Louis L. Lorillard, Robert Goelet, A. Lanfear Norrie, Henry T. Burnham, Arthur T. Kemp, Whitney Warren, I. Townsend Burden, Nathaniel Thayer, Calvin S. Brice, O. H. P. Belmont, C. A. Munn, W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and W. Watts Sherman. Messrs. J. Thompson Spencer, and R. B. Vancortlandt each subscribed $50. Newporters are pleased that a part of the navy will come here. The sending of the ships here is considered a just tribute to the place, which is not only an important naval station, but the city where Commodore Oliver Hazzard Perry, Capt. Lawrence, Admiral Luce, and other well-known naval men belong.

Mrs. Howard Walters of the Newport branch of the Rhode Island Sanitary and Relief Association, and Mrs. Albert Kautz, wife of Commander Kautz of the Naval Station, have made an appeal to the people of Newport in behalf of our starving soldiers at Montauk Point, who are sorely in need of proper food. These ladies will go to Montauk Point on Sunday with food, and will personally distribute the supplies to the needy ones.

The annual dinner and meeting of the Rhode Island Harvard Club occurred at the De Logerot to-night. The business meeting resulted in the election of these officers: President—Frederick Bradley of Newport; Vice President—J. P. Farnsworth of Providence; Secretary for Providence—Prof. Louis Snow of Providence; Secretary for Newport—H. W. Gillett of Newport; Treasurer for Newport—Robert M. Franklin; Recording Secretary—G. T. Snalls of Providence; Librarian—W. W. W. Coull of Newport; Poet—Prof. William Whitman Bailey of Providence.

A committee was appointed to consider life membership and report at the next meeting, to be held in Providence. This committee consists of J. Stacy Brown and Dr. C. A. Brackett. Speeches were made by Robert Grant of the Board of Overseers, John Kendrick Bangs of Columbia, Judge Henry W. Bookstaver of New York, who paid a high tribute to the law school; ex-Mayor Daniel B. Fearing of Newport, speaking for St. Mark's School, of which he is a Trustee; Prof. Louis Snowaof of Brown University, City Solicitor J. Stacy Brown of Newport, for Harvard Law School; Rev. George W. Cutler, for the Divinity School; Dr. George L. Collins of Providence, for the Medical School; Dr. Henry W. Gillett, for the Medical School, and Prof. Blake, for Wesleyan.

The invited guests included Judge Henry W. Bookstaver, John Kendrick Bangs, and Robert Grant. Among those present were the Rev. George W. Cutler, ex-Mayor D. B. Fearig, City Solicitor J. Stacy Brown, Judge Robert M. Franklin, Prof. Blake of New York, Prof. Snow of Providence, and Dr. G. L. Collins of Providence.

Everything connected with the Newport Horse Show is moving briskly, and the number of entries—450—is surprisingly large. The erection of the grand stand boxes and ring has started with vigor at the Casino. Among the entries are 17 four-in-hands, 20 tandems in the high-stepping class, 37 single high-steppers, and 15 pairs of high-steppers. In the single harness classes there are no less than 122 entries.

In Class 25, harness tandem wheelers under 14 hands 8 inches, William Littauer has entered Jack o' Dandy and Mary Wouldn't, E. D. Jordan Elegance Second and Eccles Wonder, Brice J. Allen Mr. Slap and Colinette. In Class 26, harness tandem wheelers, 14 hands 3 inches, and not exceeding 15 hands 2 inches, William C. Dulles has entered Cock Robin and Actress, George B. Huline Lieutenant Wilkes and Lord Brillinat, Harry P. Whitney Aladdin and Dude, Thomas M. Hilliard Miss Omagh and Delight.

In Class 27, harness tandem wheelers, 15 hands 2 inches, R. L. Gerry has entered Schoolmaster and Scholar; R. M. Lord, Brilliance and Bctanic; Harley T. Proctor, Perfecto and Fritz; Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Queen's Own and Mackenzie; E. J. Jordan, Wallingford Leader and The Scotchman; Harry Payne Whitney, Aladdin and Ambition, and Dude and Rushlight. In Class 28, sporting tandems, William Littauer has entered Jack o' Dandy and Mary Wouldn't; Messrs. Holloway & Baker, Gray Cock and Roanoke; Messrs. Grand & Eldott, Red Oak and Exclusive.

In the four-in-hand, Class No. 29, A. T. Kemp and George B. Huline have entered. In Class 30, for four-in-hands, the entries include R. L. Gerry, Harley T. Proctor, Charles A. Baudouine, E. D. Jordan, and Harry Payne Whitney. In Class 31, four-in-hand park teams, the entries are Charles A. Baudouine, E. D. Jordan and Harry Payne Whitney. In Class 32, road, four-in-hand, the entries are F. H. Prince, Harley T. Proctor, and Charles A. Boudouine.

The Newport Hospital has offered its services to the Surgeon General of the Army, and will refit one of its wards for the reception of a number of the sick or wounded heroes returning from the front.

Thomas F. Hitchcock, Mrs. F. H. Prince, and Mrs. F. O. French entertained at dinner this evening.

Mrs. Potter Palmer has dinner cards out for to-morrow evening.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish entertained at dinner this evening at Crossways.

Mrs. J. Thompson Spencer has cards out for a luncheon to-morrow.

Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney entertained at dinner this evening.

[illegible] lery, arrived at Fort Adams this morning quite fagged from their long journey.

Mrs. Kossuth Niles, wife of Lieut. Commander Niles, of the torpedo station, held a reception at her home yesterday afternoon in honor of Admiral and Mrs. Benham, who are her guests.

Mrs. T. M. Davis and E. L. Winthrop entertained at dinner this evening.

Mrs. J. Thompson Spencer, Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp, Mrs. Calvin S. Brice, Mrs. J. J. Wysong, and Mrs. E. Von L. Meyer, have cards out for dinner parties to-morrow evening.

Miss McAllister is the guest of Mrs. William Grosvenor.

Mrs. Astor has postponed her dinner entertainment, set for Saturday evening.

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont will give a musicale at "Belcourt" Sunday evening next.

Mrs. Fitzhugh Whitehouse entertained at dinner this evening at Eastbourne Lodge.

Mrs. Hugh L. Willoughby entertained this evening.

Ocean House arrivals include George H. Newton, Father B. Pescepo, and F. L. Baker, New York; Mrs. F. W. Palmer, Detroit, and Mr. and Mrs. William Hamilton Armstrong, Washington.

Mrs. Schermerhorn was among the entertainers to-night.

Mrs. Henry Clews entertained at dinner to-night at The Rocks.

Miss Smith of Baltimore is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Stone. J. S. Ferguson of Baltimore is the guest of Thomas S. Whipple.

Corp. Maxwell Norman, of the Rough Riders is improving in health since his return home.

Edward M. Riley of New York is visiting Mr. and Mrs. John M. Caswell.

Lieut. Ellery of the training ship Atlantic, arrived at the club cottage to-night, having been summoned home by telegraph, owing to the illness of his daughter, Miss Ellery, who was operated upon for appendicitis.

Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll returned from New York and Montauk Point to-night.

"GOLF BALL" AT BAR HARBOR.

Receipts to be Devoted to the Improvement of the Links.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 24.—To-night the Kebo Valley Club gave a subscription "golf ball," so called because the receipts are to be used in further improving the club links. A heavy rainstorm detracted very little from the receipts. It certainly took nothing from the pleasure and social success of the event.

The club theatre, where the ball was held, never looked prettier. There was a profusion of plants and flowers, with plenty of red, white, and blue coloring to enliven the effect. A unique feature of the decorations was a huge framework of gold clubs with boxes of balls for a background, and the words "Golf Ball" on the front. It had been made by Mr. Douglas.

The young people were especially in evidence. Capt. Arthur F. Crosby, the "Rough Rider" who is the lion of Bar Harbor just now, was present and was the "observed of all observers." A bevy of pretty girls were in evidence. Miss Eleanor Sedley, Miss Elizabeth Jackson, Miss Alexander, and Miss Dwight, of New York; Miss Josephine Lippincott, Miss Evelyn Howell, Miss Rita Carson, and Miss Baird, of Philadelphia, and the Misses Hinkle, and Misses Seedie, of Cincinnati, attracted much attention among the younger girls, while the young matrons set was well represented by such well-known society women as Mrs. Almeric Hugh Paget, Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes, Mrs. Dave Hennen Morris, Mrs. T. G. Condon, Mrs. Frederick Gebhard, and Mrs. Lewis Thompson, all of New York.

The committee had arranged a number of private boxes, which were sold at a good figure, thus substantially adding to the receipts. The boxes were sold to Edward A. Smith, J. J. Emery, Miss Lucy Draper, Abel Reker Banks, and William Lawrence Green of New York, and A. C. Barney of Washington.

Mrs. J. J. Emery of New York acted as Treasurer and the following ladies as patronesses: Mrs. Robert Amory, Mrs. A. C. Barney, Mrs. Abel Reker Banks, Mrs. George T. Bliss, Mrs. T. G. Condon, Mrs. Henry C. Chapman, Mrs. W. B. S. Clymer, Mrs. Charles H. Dorr, Mrs. Henry E. Drayton, Mrs. William P. Draper, Mrs. Clarence Dolan, Mrs. Frank Ellis, Mrs. Pierpont Edwards, Mrs. E. G. Fabbri, Mrs. B. Grassefoix, Mrs. William Goddard, Mrs. W. H. Gaw, Mrs. Frederick Gebhard, Mrs. William Lawrence Green, Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle, Mrs. Frederick Joy, Mrs. Cadwalader Jones, Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Mrs. Philip Livingston, Mrs. James Leeds, Mrs. Abraham Lawrence, Mrs. L. McIlvain Luer, Mrs. Labarre Jayne, Mrs. Morris Longstreth, Miss Manning, Mrs. Frederick Mason, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. R. Hall McCormick, Mrs. Almeric Hugh Paget, Mrs. Clarence Bell, Mrs. Edmund Pendleton, Mrs. Herbert Parsons, Mrs. George S. Robbins, Mrs. Henry Redmond, Mrs. Jules Reynal, Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears, Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes, Mrs. Gardiner Sherman, Mrs. W. W. Seely, Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin, Mrs. R. S. Sturgis, Mrs. Edward A. Smith, Mrs. C. Morton Smith, Mrs. Samuel Slater, Mrs. J. Madison Taylor, Mrs. G. M. Quincy Thorndike, Mrs. Vandoen, Mrs. D. T. Worden, and Mrs. S. Meggargee Wright.

MR. BELMONT'S NEWPORT HONOR

Not Eligible for the Mayoralty, as He Is Not a Resident.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 24.—All the talk about O. H. P. Belmont being in the Mayoralty race for Newport will now fall flat. In view of the various reports regarding Mr. Belmont's candidacy, a reporter called at Bellcourt to-day to obtain Mr. Belmont's views on the subject. Mr. Belmont said: "I could not be the candidate, because I am a citizen of New York, and not of Newport." There was nothing further to ask, but it was reported about the city that if Mr. Belmont allowed his name to be used a strong vote would be polled.

Many of the people here believed Mr. Belmont was a citizen because he has not only done much for Newport for many years, but has closely identified himself with local affairs besides being a prominent cottager.

Comment has been heard relative to Mr. Belmont being a member of the local Park Commission when he is not a resident. It is not necessary, however, to be a resident of Newport to be a member of the Park Commission, as other non-residents on the same board will amply show. The residents are satisfied with the Mayor's appointment of Mr. Belmont, and his work already speaks for itself.

SUPREME LODGE OF PYTHIANS.

Executive Session Held in Indianapolis—Officers Elected.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 24.—The Supreme Lodge, Knights of Pythias, went into executive session at 9 o'clock this morning and adjourned at 12 o'clock. Much routine business was transacted, committees were appointed, and reports were referred.

Representative Gale of Massachusetts resigned from the investigating committee appointed yesterday, and G. M. Hansom was appointed to the vacancy. The committee was ordered to report to-morrow morning. An effort will be made to find out the author of the reports circulated against the officers of the Supreme Lodge, and all those who it is thought can throw any light on the subject will be summoned before the committee.

Supreme Chancellor Colgrove appointed John H. Alexander of Virginia and William B. Gale of Massachusetts Supreme Tribunes. These appointments are for six years.

Supreme Chancellor Colgrove also appointed the following committee to consider the question of changes in the Supreme Tribunal: Representatives Kuhnle of Iowa, Clizbe of Michigan, Farrington of Maine, Bottom of New Jersey, and Weed of Wisconsin.

At Camp Colgrove to-day the prize drills began in Class A; the three companies that drilled were No. 9 of Kalamazoo, Yellow Cross for '85 of Alliance, Ohio, and No. 8 of Ottawa, Ill.

At the session of the Rathbone Sisters to-day twenty-six Past Grand Chiefs took the Supreme Temple Degree.

The Knights of Khorassan elected the following officers to-day: Sublime Venerable Prince—J. M. Stratton, Philadelphia; Imperial Prince—John A. Hinsey, Chicago; Imperial Basha—James G. Owen, Evansville, Ind.; Imperial Kadi—H. E. Parker, Jr., Galesburg, Ill.; Imperial Secretary—H. W. Belding, St. Louis; Imperial Treasurer—C. A. Fraze, Garden City, Iowa; Imperial Adool—A. J. Hess, Sidney, Ohio; Imperial Ifkir—J. J. Sawyer, Covington, Ky.; Imperial Trustee, six years—Charles A. Poland, Columbus, Ohio; four years, H. A. Schafner, San Francisco.

One of the big social events of the encampment was the public reception given in the State Capitol. Gov. Mount and other State officials assisted.

Lightning Kills Gilbert B. Curry.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Aug. 24.—Gilbert B. Curry, State Secretary of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, was struck by lightning and instantly killed at Plains late this afternoon. Mr. Curry was walking home from the funeral of a neighbor when he was struck down. Two companions were shocked, but not injured.

NEW PLAYS FROM EUROPE

Daniel Frohman Home After a Successful Quest of Three Months.

MISS ANNIE RUSSELL RETURNS

She Will Appear at the Garden Theatre in "Catherine," a New Romantic Play—Mr. Frohman's Purchases.

Daniel Frohman arrived home yesterday from Europe on the White Star steamship Teutonic, after a stay abroad of three months in quest of new plays, which he was very successful in securing. He said that his approaching season will open at the Lyceum Theatre early in November with A. W. Pinero's latest comedy, "Rose Trelawney." He will have another comedy by the same author, which is now being written.

Mr. Frohman spoke very highly of Anthony Hope's own dramatization of "Rupert of Hentzau," the sequel to "The Prisoner of Zenda." This dramatization Mr. Frohman has secured; also, a new comedy drama by Jerome K. Jerome entitled "John Ingerfield." He has also secured a new comedy by George R. Sims; a three-act play now writing by R. C. Carton, author of "The Tree of Knowledge"; and a romantic play by Edward Rose entitled "In Days of Old," with which the St. James's Theatre, London, will open its season next Winter.

Among the American plays which Mr. Frohman has secured the rights for is one which is in preparation by Eugene W. Presbrey, author of "A Virginia Courtship." He has bargained for a dramatization of "The Pride of Jennico," a novel by Egerton Castle. This dramatization is preparing for the Lyceum season by Abby Sage Richardson and Grace Livingston Furniss. Mr. Frohman said that sometime during the season Edward Sothern would be seen in a new play entitled "A Shilling's Worth."

Another passenger on the steamer was Miss Annie Russell, who went to London about the middle of last May and achieved a great success in "Sue," a distinctive representation of American life in the Far West. Miss Russell and Mr. Frohman feared the play would not take, but the English play-goers thoroughly comprehended it, with the result that it was a great hit.

Miss Russell said she was very glad to get back home notwithstanding the treatment she received from every one was "simply grand." Miss Russell spoke in the highest terms of the manner in which the English audiences received her, which was far beyond her anticipations. "Although my first appearance in 'Dangerfield '95' was not received favorably, it took 'Sue' to catch them," she said. Her first appearance in this city will be early in November at the Garden Theatre in a new romantic play by M. Henri Lavaden, entitled "Catherine," the plot of which is taken from French social life. Miss Russell is thoroughly impressed with the play and thinks there are many excellent opportunities in the part of Catherine. Miss Russell will divide the coming season between this city and London, returning to the English capital some time in March or April for six or eight weeks to appear in "Sue," after which she will produce her new play of "Catherine."

B. F. Roeder, the representative of David Belasco, also returned to this country on the Teutonic, two weeks ahead of Mr. Belasco, to manage the "Heart of Maryland" company, which will go on tour through the country, visiting the smaller cities. Mrs. Leslie Carter's part in the play will be assumed by Miss Alma Kruger, who was Louis James's leading woman last year.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The first performance of Hoyt's new farce, "A Day and a Night," which was to have taken place at the Garrick Theatre Monday, Aug. 29, has been postponed to Aug. 30. A dress rehearsal will be held Monday night.

Algernon Aspland, formerly leading tenor of the choir of The Little Church Around the Corner, and last season second tenor of the Royal Italian Opera Company, has been added to the forces of the Castle Square Opera Company.

Many of the convalescent soldiers who were confined at Bellevue Hospital were the guests of Manager Gilmore and Denman Thompson at the Academy of Music yesterday afternoon to witness the performance of "The Old Homestead." They were accompanied by nurses and Dr. F. L. Green.

Arrangements were concluded yesterday whereby Burr McIntosh will begin his starring tour at Washington, D. C., Oct. 10 in the new play, "A War Correspondent," written by Lottie Blair Parker. The comedy, which is of a romantic character, has its scenes laid in and about Havana, and the action takes place shortly before the recall of Gen Lee from Cuba.

Two hundred and sixty girls, orphans from St. Joseph's Asylum of Brooklyn, attended the naval show at the Madison Square Garden yesterday afternoon. They were in charge of ten of the sisters attached to the institution. The date of the professional matinée has been changed from next Tuesday afternoon to this afternoon.

Walter Clifford, late of George Edwards's Gayety Company of London, has arrived in New York, and is under the management of A. H. Chamberlyn to play one of the principal parts in the operetta "The Cadet Girls," which will be produced by the Broadway Theatre Company during their engagement the early part of next season. Pending this production, Mr. Clifford will appear in "Little Miss Nobody," to be presented at the Garden Theatre.

The Murray Hill Theatre will open for the season Saturday night, when Joseph Grismer's play "The New South" will be presented by the Henry V. Donnelly Stock Company. The same attraction will be continued during the week of Aug. 29, with matinées every day. The cast will include Robert Drouet, Walter Allen, William Redmund, Charles D. Waldron, Emmett C. King, E. T. Stetson, Edwin Nicander, Herbert O'Connor, Miss Hannah May Ingham, Miss Dorothy Donnelly, Miss Sandol Milliken, Miss Rose Beaudet.

Pain's carnival of fire which is to take place this afternoon and evening at Manhattan Beach, will not alone be confined to the fireworks inclosure, but will be distributed over the beach. Beginning in the afternoon there will be a display of scientific kite flying under the direction of Prof. E. I. Horsman. There will also be a display of Japanese daylight fireworks at 6 o'clock by Sam Wah. At 8 o'clock the display of fireworks will begin. After the performance in the theatre there will be another display of fireworks on the western lawn, and on the ocean in front of the beach, where a representation of the sinking of the Merrimac will be given.

WHILE HE READ A NEWSPAPER.

Boston Optician Has a Case Stolen Said to Contain $500 Worth of Goods.

From The Boston Evening Transcript.

A theft committed under rather peculiar circumstances was reported at Police Headquarters. Benjamin Ellis, an optician, living at 5 Arcadia Street, Jamaica Plain, has for a long time been in the habit of standing in a Washington Street doorway, between Franklin and Milk Streets, and there disposing of eyeglasses, spectacles, and the like at prices which he claimed were "lower than the lowest." In the forenoon, the police say, he was standing in his accustomed place, and as business was rather quiet, was improving his time by reading a newspaper. He was so engrossed in the perusal of the paper that he forgot all about his stock in trade, which was in a black leather case, at his feet. Finally, thinking that he saw a customer among the many people passing along the street, he folded his paper and started to display his goods. Then it was that he realized that he had no stock in trade. Somebody apparently had taken advantage of his interest in his paper, and had calmly walked away with the case and its contents.

Ellis claims that he had many pairs of gold spectacles and eyeglasses in the case, and that their value was nearly $500. The police were notified, and the Inspector who watches the pawnshops will try to locate the missing property.

Plot to Blow Up a Jail.

PINEVILLE, Ky., Aug. 24.—A plot to blow up the portion of the jail here that is occupied by the jailer was revealed by Grant Taylor, who is under arrest for a murder in the Howard-Taylor feud. The prisoners were searched, and several dynamite cartridges were found.

ALL FOR ONE YOUNG PRIVATE.

Extraordinary Kindness of the People of New Haven to Percy Gaylor of the Seventy-first.

How the people of New Haven treat the men of the war who come to them, how an old soldier won't forget the young ones, and how a private of the Seventy-first Regiment got home in a roundabout way from Santiago to Scarsdale, N. Y., are things which Percy Gaylor will not soon forget. Gaylor left Santiago Aug. 12 on the St. Paul. He was half starved, he found no room at Camp Wikoff, and was taken to New Haven by the Red Cross people, with about a dozen regulars. When he and the regulars got to New Haven, the people of that city couldn't do enough for them. The wealthy women of the city were rivals for the task of nursing the men, and brought them more delicacies than they could use. Liverymen sent word that all their carriages were at the service of the men. Saloonkeepers sent baskets of champagne. Barbers wanted to bathe and shave the men for nothing. Policemen, on their days off, wanted to lend their arms to pilot the men about. Every one wanted to help in some way.

The most persistent man was former Adjt. Gen. A. H. Embler, of the State of Connecticut, who, during the civil war, was Captain of Company H, of the Seventy-first Regiment. He paid for all the men's telegrams and telephone messages, had their letters mailed, bought books and papers, and did all in his power to get them on the road to good health. He gave up all his time to the men. He was especially attentive to Gaylor, and the fever-stricken, half-starved boy had everything possible done for him. So weak was the young private of the Seventy-first that he could give no word of his parents to Gen. Embler for some time, but at last he told him, and straightway Gen. Embler sent word to the father, who had been hunting for his son. The father arrived that night and was walking through the ward of the hospital when his son called out to him. The father hardly recognized the boy, so weak and thin was he. Then the father began work to get a furlough. Camp Wikoff was telephoned by Gen. Embler, but no answer was received. Gen. Wheeler was written to, without result. The father was in distress, as he wanted his wife to know just how their son was. On Tuesday, after more telegraphing and telephoning, he told Gen. Embler that he had to go home. He said he would be back yesterday morning.

At 11 o'clock Tuesday night a carriage rolled up to the door of the Gaylor residence in Scarsdale, and a figure on a couch was taken out of the vehicle. The father ran downstairs to find Gen. Embler waiting at the door with his son. Gen. Embler had hired a private car, put the boy in it, brought him to New York, and carried him home. The furlough had arrived a few minutes after Mr. Gaylor had left New Haven. The mother was awakened, and there was joy in the house. Gen. Embler refused to be reimbursed, saying that every dime spent was an honor to him and the New Haven people felt the same way. He took the midnight train home.

ROOSEVELT SWORE IN BATTLE.

Policeman Sweet Tells How the Colonel Led His Rough Riders at El Caney.

Policeman Philip K. Sweet of the East Twenty-second Street Station, who was granted leave of absence by the Police Board to join Roosevelt's Rough Riders, appeared at Police Headquarters yesterday. He is a physical wreck. His face is pale, and he is weak and emaciated. He walks painfully. His body has been racked by typhoid fever. He says he weighs forty pounds less than when he went away. When he left he was a stalwart man, twenty-eight years old. "I left ten years of my life in Cuba," he said. He has been at Camp Wikoff, but got leave to come to New York. He hadn't a cent, and had come to Headquarters to get the back pay due him. He received about $300, and immediately invested in a plate of ice cream, one of the few things he can eat. For sixteen days he has subsisted on boiled milk.

Sweet said that the experience of the Rough Riders in Cuba was frightful. He was within twenty-five feet of Hamilton Fish, Jr., when Fish was killed, and he was also close to Policeman Hayward of the Madison Street Station, who was shot through the body. A Mauser bullet went through Hayward. Sweet said that Hayward went twenty-six hours without medical aid.

Sweet said that in the charge at El Caney they were led up a steep hill over a path so narrow that the men had to set one foot straight ahead of the other. When they reached the top 2,000 Spaniards were shooting at them, but there they found Roosevelt shouting to them to come on. It seemed as if the "gates of hell had opened." His companions fell all around him. He too fell, but was not wounded. He rose to his feet and began shooting. He could hear the voice of Col. Roosevelt in the distance shouting:

"Come on boys! There they go; damn them!"

Roosevelt, he said, never gave orders in a military way, but always addressed his command as "boys." He said it was Roosevelt's courage that animated the men. The heat of the sun was so intense that the bodies of the dead soldiers soon decomposed.

Sweet said that he wore his shield all through the campaign more as a means of identification than for anything else.

Sweet is staying at the Ashland House, but expects to go to the country to recuperate. He says it will take him from six months to a year to regain his strength.

MORE WORKS AT ESQUIMAULT.

Britain May Also Seize a Pacific Island Near Hawaii.

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 24.—Considerable excitement has been created here by the publication of the fact that Capt. Edward Collister, Inspector of British Naval Stations in the Pacific, paid a hurried visit yesterday to Esquimault dock yards. He staid but a couple of hours, but it has leaked out that the object of his visit was in regard to a projected increase of the fortifications at Esquimault, which will more than double the present capacity.

Collister, it is said, stated that an island in the Pacific near Honolulu is to be seized by Great Britain for a coaling station.

Bellevue Ambulance Wrecked.

Bellevue Hospital Ambulance No. 13 was completely wrecked last night in a collision with a butter and egg truck, also known as No. 13, at First Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street. Dr. Loomis was thrown to the street and seriously hurt, his left eye being severely lacerated. Dr. Randall, also in the ambulance, was thrown some distance and received painful contusions. Driver Hunt was thoroughly shaken up, and will be unable to work for a few days. The ambulance was returning from the East Twenty-second Street Station, where the surgeons had been called to dress a prisoner's wounds. The doctors say the driver of the butter and egg truck was fast asleep.

Arrivals from Europe.

First Assistant Postmaster General Perry S. Heath and wife, Dr. A. B. Coolidge, Capt. Lowe, and Bishop W. H. Warren arrived from Europe yesterday.

Obituary Notes.

Dr. **John L. Griffin**, founder of East Los Angeles, and one of the Pathfinders who took part as a Government surgeon in the conquest of California, is dead.

Hamilton Shapleigh, one of the best-known lawyers and public men in New Hampshire, died at Exeter yesterday morning. Mr. Shapleigh was born in Portsmouth eighty-eight years ago.

Homer Parrott of Dayton, Ohio, dropped dead from heart disease yesterday while attending the Democratic State Convention. He was a brother of Col. Edward Parrott of Dayton, and of Col. Charles Parrott of Columbus, Ohio.

Dr. **Volney Smith**, an aged and well-known citizen of Schenectady, died yesterday at his home in that city. Dr. Smith was among the very first of Eastern men to reach California in 1849. He was also an inventor of considerable note.

Judge **Robert Motton**, who was for ten years Judge of the city and civil courts of Halifax, N. S., died in Providence, R. I., yesterday. He had been an invalid for a long time, and was brought to Rhode Island in the hope that he might be benefited.

Mrs. **J. W. Shepard**, seventy-three years old, widow of the Rev. J. W. Shepard, the Universalist clergyman, died at her home in Mount Vernon on Tuesday night. She was a descendant of the Rev. Hosea Ballou, the Boston preacher, and a cousin of Ballou the composer. Her only son, Dr. A. St. John Shepard, is a member of the hospital corps of the Seventy-first New York Volunteers.

HUSBAND WORKS IN SING SING.

Why Mrs. Imbraguglia Will Be Sent Back to Italy.

Rosario Imbraguglia and her child arrived from Italy on the Tartar Prince on July 25. She told the officials at the Barge Office that her husband was in this country, and that he was working at some place on the Hudson River.

She was detained while an investigation was made, and it was found that the woman told the truth. Her husband is in Sing Sing Prison, working hard. Mrs. Imbraguglia will be sent back to Italy.

Quentin McAdam.

Quentin McAdam, long known as a lawyer in this city, and a resident of Nyack, died suddenly last evening in his seventy-fifth year. In recent years he had written much for publication on religious subjects, and several of his productions were printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES. The funeral services will be held at his late home in Nyack to-morrow at 3:15 P. M.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething; softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, diarrhea. 25c. a bot.

E. & W. NAKODAS. E. & W.
The popular Summer collar.

DIED.

COLBY.—Suddenly at Roosevelt Hospital on Aug. 24, Anna Sins Colby, widow of Charles L. Colby.

Funeral services will be held at the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, 4 West Forty-sixth Street, Friday, Aug. 26, at 1 P. M.

DAVIDSON.—On Monday, Aug. 22, at Ronkonkoma, L. I., Arthur M., son of Mary A. and the late John S. Davidson.

Funeral service will be held at the Church of St. Joseph, Ronkonkoma, at 10:30 A. M., Thursday, Aug. 25. Train leaves East 34th St. at 8:30 A. M. Conveyance will meet friends at Ronkonkoma station. Kindly omit flowers.

EDSALL.—Suddenly, at Greenwich, Conn., on the 24th inst., Frank Edsall, aged 57 years.

Funeral services from Central Presbyterian Church, Fifty-seventh Street, between Broadway and Seventh Avenue, on Thursday, the 25th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M. Interment at Goshen, N. Y.

HAWLEY.—In Brooklyn, Aug. 23, Sidney Williams, son of Marion Williams and Lucius Palmer Hawley, aged 5 months.

Funeral service at 161 Hancock Street, Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

KELLY.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Aug. 20, 1898, at Vulcan, Mich., William Ashcom, son of William and Annie A. Kelly, aged 11 years.

McADAM.—Suddenly, on Wednesday evening, Aug. 24, 1898, Quentin McAdam, in the 75th year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence, Nyack, N. Y., Friday, 26th inst., at 3:15 P. M. Train leaves foot of Chambers Street at 1:20 P. M., via Northern Railroad of New Jersey. Kindly omit flowers.

NEILSON.—At Nottingham, England, on Aug. 23, Louis Neilson of this city in the 51st year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

THORNE.—On Tuesday, Aug. 23, Ogden Hoffman Thorne, in the 67th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, 134 Halsey St., Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, Aug. 25, at 3:30 o'clock.

WARD.—On Monday morning, Aug. 22, 1898, Margaretta H., widow of Dr. Thomas Ward and daughter of the late Jacob Lorillard, in the 88th year of her age.

Funeral private.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY.
Woodlawn Station, (24th Ward,) Harlem Railroad. Office, No. 20 East 23d St.

DEATHS REPORTED AUG. 24.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Aug.
ARNOWITZ, Yetta, 364 10th St.	1	23
ACKER, William H., 213 Willis Av.	78	22
BOREL, Victor F., 19 North Moore St	47	22
BUNNELA, Francesco, 62 James St.	47	22
BREEN, Daniel, 665 E. 147th St.	3	22
BATES, Harriet, 368 Ryder Av.	75	21
BELL, Rose, 225 Monroe St.	65	23
BROWN, Mary, 562 7th Av.	24	22
BRITCH, Matthew, 194 E. 2d St.	60	23
BRUSE, Loretta, 864 Columbus Av.	1	24
BRENNAN, Margaret, 20 E. 111th St	57	22
BOWEN, Lillian E., 116 Charles St.	1	24
CELIA, Mira, 339 E. 11th St.	1	23
CARRASA, Lucia, 321 E. 115th St.	40	23
CURRAN, Mary, 79 Bedford St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
CONRAD, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CARNEY, Peter, Almshouse	[illegible]	[illegible]
DAVIS, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
DOLAN, William P., 428 W. 58th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
DIAMANT, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
DAWSON, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
EICKU[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ESTORGE, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
EISEN[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
FLYNN, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
FLERI[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
FLANNAGAN, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
FARRELL, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
FINCKEN, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
FRIEDMAN, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
GRIMM, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
GOLDFINGER, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
GREEN[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
GESAS, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
GARRA[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
GOUGH, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
HENRY, Mary, Almshouse	[illegible]	[illegible]
HEFFERNAN, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
HOLTZ, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
HYMAN, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
HAYDEN, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
HAGAN, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
HERD, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
JOHNSON, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
JORDAN, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
KATZ, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
KOEHNE, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
KNOTT, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
LYONS, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
LUSKY, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
LEVY, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
LAZAR[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
LEWK[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
LERNER, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
LYONS, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
LEIDN[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
LENNON, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MAHON[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MOEHRLEIN, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MONKS, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MESQU[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MURPHY, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MALONE, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MOSEC[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
McMEN[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
NICKE[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PRESS[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PALLA[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
RYDER, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
REINE[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ROEN, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ROSEN[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
RYAN, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
RENNI[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SCOTT, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SHEE[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
STOUT, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SKIFF, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SULLIVAN, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SING, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SAMBU[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SHEA, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SHANA[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
TAME[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
TAYLOR, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
VON [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
WALSH, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
WHELAN, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
WARD, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
WALLACH, Annie, 163 Allen St.	[illegible]	[illegible]

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Aug.
ANGELOTTA, Antonio, 147 20th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
BRITTON, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
BARTH[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
BATTY, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
BRESL[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
BERRY, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
BRENNAN, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
BLAY, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
BISCH[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CONNOR, [illegible] Kalb [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CLARK, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CORNE[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
COHEN, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
COLE, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
DOHERTY, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ELLIOTT, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
FORD, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
FLYNN, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
FREE[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
FLOCK, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
GUTTE[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
GALLU[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
GRAHAM, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
HENJE[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
HENRY, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
HENN[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
HILLGREN, [illegible] near [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
JOHNSON, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
KOHL, [illegible] Broad[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
KURT, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
KEOUGH, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
KOMIE[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
LEDWI[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
LOUX, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
LYON, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MORLO[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MADIGAN, [illegible] Frank[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MOLLOY, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MAGEE, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MULLER, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
McELR[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
McAUL[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ROONEY, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ROBER[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SORG, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SKELLY, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SILVE[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SACHS, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SANDE[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SIMMO[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SATTL[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SIMON[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SEAMA[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
TAYLOR, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
THORNE, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
WHITE, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
WHEEL[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
YOUNG, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
YANK[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STS., NEW YORK CITY
27 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities. Deposits received and interest allowed on Balances.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway and Cedar Street, New York.
Deposit accounts received.
Advances made upon railroad, municipal and other approved securities.
Letters of Credit Issued.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

Andrew McKinney & Co.,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange,
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
11 St. Sacrament St., Montreal, Canada.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Cotton.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE

Virginia Deferred Certificates:

The undersigned, at the request of the holders of a large amount of Virganla Deferred certificates, have agreed to act as a committee to receive the deposit of the said certificates and to take measures in connection with eminent citizens of West Virginia and Virginia, to ascertain the amount of the debt due from West Virginia, and to submit a plan for the compromise and settlement of the same to an advisory board, composed of Hon. THOS. F. BAYARD, Hon. E. J. PHELPS, Hon. PINKNEY WHYTE, and GEORGE G. WILLIAMS, ESQ., and thereafter to the holders of the certificates.

Certificates, or Trust receipts therefor, should be deposited with the committee, at **Messrs. BROWN BROTHERS & COMPANY, 59 Wall Street, New York City,** as soon as possible, in order that action may be taken before the coming session of the Legislature of West Virginia.

Negotiable receipts will be issued for certificates, or for the Trust Receipts representing them.

Copies of the agreement under which the same are to be received will be furnished upon application at the Depositary.

JOHN CROSBY BROWN, Chairman.
GEORGE COPPELL,
J. KENNEDY TOD, } Committee.
CLARENCE CARY,
ROBERT L. HARRISON, Secretary.
CARY & WHITRIDGE, Counsel, 59 Wall St.

OFFICE OF
THE GIRARD LIFE INSURANCE, ANNUITY AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Trustee of the Pennsylvania Company Guaranteed 3½% Trust Certificates, Series A, under agreement dated September 1st, 1897.

First Purchase of Certificates for Sinking Fund.

To Holders of the Pennsylvania Company 3½% Guaranteed Trust Certificates Series A.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Sinking Fund of above agreement, proposals are invited for the sale and delivery to the Trustee of Certificates to the amount of $50,000 at the lowest price obtainable, not exceeding par and accrued interest. Proposals should be addressed to The Girard Life Insurance, Annuity and Trust Company of Philadelphia, Trustees, Philadelphia, Penn., and will be received until Wednesday, August 31st, 1898, at three o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM N. ELY, Treasurer.
Philadelphia, August 15, 1898.

Carley,
Rosengarten
& Co.,
Specialists in speculative investments.
WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO NEW DEVELOPMENTS WHICH GIVE NEW VALUE TO ESTABLISHED PROPERTIES.
STRANGERS INVITED TO WRITE OR CALL.
OFFICES, 20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
Dated August 16, 1897.

The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK and WM. NELSON CROMWELL, Trustees, give notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above-named Railroad Company, dated August 16, 1897, the Central Trust Company of New York will receive proposals to sell the above-named bonds at a rate not exceeding, however, the par value thereof and accrued interest, with five per centum added to the principal, the total offer not to consume more than one hundred and fifty thousand ($150,000) dollars. The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, in NEW YORK CITY, at three o'clock P. M., on the 25th day of August, 1898.

CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
By E. Francis Hyde, 2d Vice President,
WM. NELSON CROMWELL, Trustees.

U. S. Bonds, All Issues,
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, 11, 13, 15, & 17 BROAD ST.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.
W. A. NASH, Vice President.
M. S. DECKER, Sec'y. H. M. FRANCIS, Treas.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

BUFFALO GAS STOCK
DEALT IN BY
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market irregular.

The reactionists kept pegging away at the market yesterday, and to some extent were able to make further impression, but in no part of the market were any serious inroads made.

The short interest was materially increased. The buying in character was better than the selling. The very strongest interests were persistent absorbers of securities throughout the day's weakness, and such interests are advising close personal friends to get into the market for a further substantial uplift.

⁂

In banking circles there appears some disposition to preach the possibility of stiffer money rates, but in quiet personal conversation bankers themselves make light of such predictions. The uncertain element in the money market at the moment has to do with the coming of gold from Europe. Any hardening in rates here would mean the quick draft of gold from abroad. Such an influx, indeed, is certain, even if rates do not rise, for just on a commercial basis gold, being due here, must be delivered to us. The old-time barrier of transactions in the American security market cannot now intervene, for Europe does not hold stocks as formerly, ready to be spilled out whenever a pinch in the settlement of international trade balances comes along.

⁂

From business quarters the record continues uniform, every news development being full of encouragement. For the first time in years the business men of the United States seem unanimous in confidence that the good times are here, and here to stay.

New York's security market may have its ups and downs, reactions may follow rallies, but the universal betterment that is showing cannot fail to dominate the market values of Wall Street.

⁂

Government bonds were steady. There were sales of $1,000 fives registered, at 112, and $32,000 threes, when issued, at 105¼@105⅛.

⁂

In State bonds $40,000 Virginia deferred sixes, trust receipts, sold at 8½@8¾, and $5,000 Tennessee settlement threes, at 93.

⁂

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil pf.	1	Internat. Paper pf.	1¼
Am. Malting pf.	⅛	Kan. C., P. & G.	½
Am. Spirits Mfg.	1	Keok. & D. M. pf.	½
Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	1½	Minnesota Iron	1⅜
Am. Sugar Ref.	⅝	Nat. Linseed Oil	½
Chi. & Eastern Ill.	1¼	Northern Pacific	1⅜
Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	1	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	½
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	½	People's Gas, Chi.	1
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1
Consol. Ice	1½	St. Paul, M. & M.	5
Detroit Gas	1	Stand. R. & T.	¼
Illinois Steel	1¼	West Chicago Street	1½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	1¼	Mo., K. & Tex. pf.	½
Ann Arbor	½	National Biscuit	½
Am. Steel & W. pf.	½	N. Y. Air Brake	2
Cres. & Ohio	½	N. Y. Central	½
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	½	Ore. R. R. & Nav.	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	1	Ore. R. R. & Nav. pf.	¾
Consol. Gas	3	Ore. Short Line	1¼
Des M. & Ft. D.	⅝	Pacific Coast	1
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	1½	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	3
Iowa Cent. pf.	½	Pennsylvania R. R.	½
Lake Erie & W.	1	P., C., C. & St. L.	½
Lake Erie & W. pf.	1	Pullman Car	1
Louis. & Nashville	¾	Reading 2d pf.	½
Manhattan Con.	2⅝	Tenn. Coal & Iron	½
Minn. & St. L.	1	U. S. Rubber	½
Missouri Pacific	1	U. S. Rubber pf.	½

⁂

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi., I. & L. ref. 5s	1	Stand. R. & T. inc.	2
Cin., Day. & Iron 1st	1	U. P., D. & G. 1st, t. r.	1
Lake Shore 2d c.	1	Wabash deb., B.	1¼
Long Dock 6s	1		
Stand. R. & T. 6s	4¾		

Bonds Declined.

Det., M. & M. l. g. 3½s	1	Ft. W. & R. G. 1st	1½
		Green Bay deb., A.	1½

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1½@2 per cent., closing at 1¾ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to five months, and 3½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¾@4½ per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $154,016,696; balance, $7,162,440; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $128,155.

Money on call in London at ¼ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 1¼ per cent. for short and 1⅜@1 7-16 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was dull. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.84 for sixty days and $4.86 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.83½@$4.83¾ for sixty days, $4.85¼ for demand, $4.85⅝@$4.85¾ for cable transfers, and $4.82½@$4.83¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21⅞ for long and 5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94 9-16 and 95⅛, and guilders at 40⅛ and 40¼.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—35c discount. Boston—12½@16 2-3 discount. San Francisco—Sight 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 50c discount; over the counter, par. St. Louis—Par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Illinois Central, ⅝, to 115⅝; Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 61⅜; New York Central, ⅛, to 122⅛; Erie first preferred, ⅛, to 39⅝, and Reading, ⅛, to 10. Declined—Pennsylvania, ⅝, to 61⅛; Erie, ⅝, to 14⅝; Atchison, ⅛, to 14⅛, and St. Paul, ⅛, to 115⅝. Canadian Pacific sold at 87¼. British consols advanced ⅛, to 110 13-16, for money and 1-16, to 110 13-16 for the account.

Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 163.50, in Lisbon at 76, and in Rome at 107.62.

CONFIDENCE IN COLORADO.

The latest market report of William P. Bonbright & Co. of Colorado Springs, has the following:

"It is noteworthy that Cripple Creek, one of the youngest districts in the Rocky Mounain region, should be the first to possess an electric power system, the successful operation of which will, however, doubtless be followed by the erection of others throughout the mining regions of the State. The plant whose work was successfully inaugurated on Wednesday last is of the most modern type, and the most complete west of the Mississippi, costing about $250,000. It comprises three generating units, each consisting of a pair of Corliss engines driving a Westinghouse alternating current dynamo, and the plant is capable of delivering two thousand horse-power. To say that the introduction of electricity as a motive power opens a new era for Cripple Creek is not to indulge in rhetoric, but to state a manifest fact.

"The course of the market during the past week has been significant. In the first place, there has been a tremendous increase in the volume of the transactions; and, what is of far greater importance, these transactions were no longer confined to a few stocks, as had been the case for a year or more previous, but were distributed over the entire list. This activity has been accompanied by a sharp advance, in which, at first, the entire list participated. Later the high-class dividend stocks halted in their upward course, and even began to recede, while a majority of the very low-priced issues became active and scored advances.

"All this indicates unmistakably a growing belief that we are on the eve of a period of activity and advance—comparable, possibly, with that of three years ago. Such a movement it is believed will carry the entire list upward, in which case a larger percentage of gain, it is manifest, would be made by the low-priced issues. Moreover, is is remembered that once upon a time every one of the great dividend-payers of to-day was selling at less than 5 cents per share. In our view, all the conditions now prevailing are highly favorable. The whole country is about to take another great forward step; every industry will be immensely stimulated, and we cannot believe that mining will be an exception. The financial and industrial world is rapidly learning that mining is a legitimate business; and the fact that Colorado leads in the production of both gold and silver is coming to be appreciated as never before.

MR. BENEDICT SATISFIED.

Gov. Flower will be in Wall Street to-day. He and Mr. E. C. Benedict are to have a personal conference over People's Gas affairs.

It can be stated upon the authority of a close personal friend of Commodore Benedict that he finally finds acceptable the proposals which the People's Gas Company have submitted for amicable rearrangement of relations with the Indiana Natural Gas Company.

⁂

Trading in People's Gas stock was one of the conspicuous features of business on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday, over 40,000 shares being dealt in. Opening under 104, the stock rose above 105 and closed only fractionally under that figure, scoring a net gain for the day of about a point.

Some interests who bought largely and apparently with pronounced confidence have very close business relations with Mr. Benedict. Such people state that Mr. Benedict has been much misrepresented in the stand he has lately taken in defence of what he has held to be the rights of the Indiana Natural Gas Company.

That now an amicable arrangement can be brought about is, say these authorities, especially agreeable to Mr. Benedict, who cares much more nowadays for enjoying life than for Wall Street warfare.

HIGHER IRON PRICES.

In its review of trade conditions The Iron Age, foremost of iron trade authorities, to-day will say:

The feeling of confidence is gaining, although a large proportion of buyers, where actual advances are demanded, are skeptical and withdraw from the market. In some branches they have been forced to meet the issue and concede higher prices; in others they have succeeded, with increasing difficulty, in getting material at old prices.

In the Central West there have been further large sales of Bessemer Pig, and the market is now squarely placed on the basis of $10 at Valley furnace, with those interested in the plants talking of making the price for the first quarter of 1899 $10.50. In the East there have been further sales of Basic Pig, there being included among them one block of 6,000 tons.

In steel we note some large sales of billets in the West, among which is one lot of 25,000 tons to a Pittsburg mill at the reported price of $15.75 delivered. Some additional purchases in the West are spoken of, and one Cleveland plant is on the market for 10,000 tons of slabs. In the East one producer notes sales aggregating 55,000 tons of billets.

Wire rods have advanced, under a good volume of business, until now $22 is paid in the Pittsburg district. This advance would seem to foreshadow a probable rising tendency in the line of wire products.

The steel rail trade continues quiet so far as current transactions are concerned. The consolidation referred to elsewhere is regarded as likely to lead to some efforts to obtain more remunerative prices on 1899 business, which thus far has not yet made its appearance.

In foundry iron the advance by Southern producers has led to a spell of dullness, the buyers having withdrawn, and in many of the consuming markets having turned to the representatives of other districts, whose prices are as yet little above the old level.

In plates and structural steel the week has been rather a quiet one, but the mills are well employed, and many are disposed to rather welcome an opportunity to catch up with orders. In the Chicago district negotiations are pending over a large contract for bars and for galvanized sheets.

A STANDARD OIL PROJECT.

Official announcement will probably be made to-day of details involved in the Minnesota Iron and Illinois Steel consolidation. Before that deal is far advanced Wall Street will face the fact that the transaction is of far greater consequence than hitherto has been anywhere appreciated—for back of the consolidation of the iron and steel manufacturing companies are Messrs. John D. and William Rockefeller, who propose later to merge with the new corporation their vast Northwestern iron ore properties.

A CHANCE FOR MATHEMATICS.

Manhattan Elevated stock made still another new record yesterday, dropping below 94. There continued to appear what looked like inside selling of the stock though insiders protest more and more that they are not letting go.

Wall Street seems to have adapted itself to the idea that there is nothing to be wondered at in a daily drop in the stock. As Wall Street figures it the Manhattan situation will soon be all right—just as soon, anyhow, as a way can be found to pay 4 per cent. dividends out of 3 per cent. earnings.

PHENOMENAL NORTH PACIFIC.

A banking interest closely and influentially identified with the Northern Pacific Railroad is authority for the statement that the forthcoming annual report will show that in addition to providing for all fixed charges and the payment of preferred dividends, the earnings of the fiscal year show a surplus equal to over 4 per cent. upon Northern Pacific common stock.

WESTERN UNION HALTS.

In the recent pronounced decline in the market value of Manhattan Elevated stock some veteran observers in Wall Street profess to see evidences which they consider significant of discouraging developments in other Gould properties. Mr. George J. Gould, urge such observers, is not likely to have sold much more Manhattan than Western Union. In all the recent activity and strength of the stock market Western Union shares have refused to advance even slightly, a fact which would not, of course, be considered in any wise surprising if insiders have really been selling.

ONLY A SCOOP.

Much effort has been made in Wall Street within the last few days to create the impression that the Three C's consolidation deal has fallen through. It has not. Its success was never so certain as when yesterday bear speculators were hammering away at Big Four and Chesapeake and Ohio stocks. But in the best of Wall Street deals an occasional scoop strikes even insiders as an acceptable diversion.

SUGAR TRUST PREMIUMS.

Indicative of the short interest which has come into the market is the fact that conspicuous stocks were commanding premiums in the loan crowd of the Stock Exchange at the close of business yesterday. Sugar continues to be especially in demand, and borrowers pay shaves to get the stock for deliveries.

ITS VALUABLE TERMINALS.

Chicago and Eastern Illinois became a conspicuous feature in yesterday's market, about 6,000 shares being traded in, and a gain of over a full point scored in both common and preferred shares. Apropos of developments [illegible] in Chicago and Eastern Illinois affairs, the New York News Bureau issued yesterday the following bulletin in Wall Street:

"The Chicago and Eastern Illinois Company owns a one-fifth interest in the Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad, and has all the local traffic of that line from Dalton to Chicago. Its Chicago terminal is the Dearborn Station, Polk Street, in the heart of Chicago's business centre. It also has 360 acres of real estate, passenger and freight yards, warehouses and elevators, giving it one of the best terminals in the city. It will be recalled that Atchison paid $10,000,000 to acquire its Chicago terminal. Good railroad authorities assert that the Chicago and Eastern Illinois terminal is very far superior to that of the Atchison. It is suggested that the purchase of a controlling interest in the Chicago and Eastern Illinois, even at par, by the Baltimore and Ohio or any other large railway corporation would procure for them the cheapest and most available terminal in the city. The common stock is only $6,200,000, and at par the controlling interest would only cost $3,100,000. At present the common stock is selling at about 60, although it paid its first dividend of 2½ per cent. in July last. In 1888 the preferred stock paid 7½ per cent. in dividends; since that time it has paid a regular 6 per cent. dividend, except in 1891, when it paid only 4½ per cent."

TO SPECULATE IN IRON.

Early next month the New York Stock Exchange is to authorize dealings in American pig iron warrants—certificates representing actual iron in store. Such warrants will be similar to the certificates now dealt in representing silver bullion. In an active iron market like the present, where advances are being scored, with other advances in prospect, such opportunities for Wall Street to trade directly in iron may prove popular.

SOUTHERN IRON BOOM.

A prominent ironmaster to-day stated that Alabama iron operators have sold more iron so far this month than during any other month this year. Sales have already reached 125,000 tons, and many furnaces have more orders than they can fill for thirty days. This is what has caused prices to advance 15 cents in fifteen days. Export shipments have been particularly heavy and the outlook is for a big Fall trade.—Birmingham Correspondence New Orleans Picayune.

A WALL STREET PROTEST.

In a circular letter issued last night, the brokerage house of Watson & Gibson discuss a feature of current revenue taxes, which is receiving a good deal of attention in Wall Street. Messrs. Watson & Gibson say:

"The new war revenue law requires a tax of 2 cents per $100 face value to be paid on all transfers of stocks, and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that a sale and transfer are one act, so that if a holder of 100 shares of stock sells it, his broker puts a $2 stamp on the memorandum of sale furnished to the buyer who may take that memorandum, if he choose, to the transfer office and have the stock transferred without affixing or furnishing another stamp. On the back of each of these certificates, and an essential part of them, and of the machinery and method of transfer is printed a blank assignment, the object of which is to make the certificate negotiable, i. e., transferable by delivery.

"Now, in the same law, but in another section, is a tax of 25 cents for every power of attorney, and the Commissioner has held that the assignment on the back of a certificate of stock is subject to a tax of 25 cents, as if it were a separate and independent power of attorney. As a matter of fact, we believe that if this question were submitted to the courts, it would be held that the assignment on the back of a certificate, being a necessary part of the transfer, is not in the sense of the law an independent power of attorney, for the reason that the stock cannot be transferred unless this assignment is filled out.

"We call the attention of Stock Exchange and Consolidated Exchange authorities to the force of this contention, and we believe that they will be remiss in their duties if they do not bring a test case before the courts. Some of the companies, as we find by our own experience, are requiring a stamp on assignments of stock certificates, dated before July, which are clearly not within the scope of the tax act. As an illustration of this, we sent yesterday 1,000 Texas Pacific certificates, all assigned on the back before July 1, 1898, some of them having been assigned as far back as 1890, but the company demanded that a 25-cent stamp be affixed to each assignment. If corporations will not protect their stockholders, the Stock Exchange authorities should see that the law is properly interpreted. No one individual feels justified in incurring the expense and trouble of testing the legality of the Commissioner's decision, but it is so glaring an injustice, and so expensive to persons dealing in stocks, that we trust the authorities of our Exchanges may recognize their manifest duty, and try to relieve dealers in securities from a burden doubtless never intended to be placed upon them."

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the third week in August showed increases:

Ann Arbor	$317
Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg	7,142
Denver and Rio Grande	16,600
Iowa Central	6,392
Kansas City Suburban Belt	1,695
Toledo and Ohio Central	12,267
Wabash	4,787
Wheeling and Lake Erie	19,103

⁂

The following showed decreases:

International and Great Northern	$6,700
Rio Grande Western	9,000
Texas and Pacific	2,721

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

⁂

Declaration of a 1½ per cent. dividend on the preferred stock of the International Paper Company.

Increase of $299,517 in surplus net earnings of Lackawanna's leased lines for the year ended June 30.

Statement from Chicago that the consolidation of the iron and steel companies has been effected with five companies, and that others are expected to come in later.

Receiver of the Little Rock, Hot Springs and Texas Railroad authorized to receive private bids until Oct. 1, for the purchase of the road.

Stockholders of Bell Telephone Company of Philadelphia to vote on Sept. 20 on question of increasing the capital stock from $2,000,000 to $4,000,000.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, yesterday sold at auction the following securities:

11 shares United States Trust Company, $100 each, at 1,211.

18 shares United States Fire Insurance Company, $25 each, at 112.

3 shares Illinois Central Railroad Company, leased lines, $100 each, at 94⅛.

286 shares Saranac and Lake Placid Railway Company, at $1,305 the lot.

160 shares Union Traction Company of Philadelphia, $50 each, at $20.50 and $20.62½ per share.

1 share Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company, $100, at 192¼.

2 shares Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, guaranteed, $100 each, at 170⅛.

200A shares United States of America Pegamoid Syndicate, Limited, £1 each, at $10 per share.

5 shares Camden Thread Company, preferred, $100 each, at $10 lot.

10 shares Colonial Trust Company, $100 each, at 195¼.

21 shares Bank of New York, National Banking Association, $100 each, at 235⅛.

30 shares National Butchers and Drovers' Bank, $25 each, at 70⅛.

107 shares National Park Bank, $100 each, at 340⅛ to 342.

15,001 shares Nicaragua Company, (hypothecated,) $100 each, at $5 per share.

80 shares Manhattan Yeast Company, (hypothecated,) $50 each, at $22 lot.

12 shares Franklin National Bank, $100 each, at 50.

$5,000 Borough of Brooklyn Gas Company first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, due March, 19[illegible]; coupons March and September, at [illegible].

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	113
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	213½	215
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	29	30
Brooklyn El. pf. when issued	59	60¼
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	108	111
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	81
Buffalo Street Railway Con.	112¾	114
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	112
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	350	352
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	91
Kings County Elevated	5	7
Kings County inc.	8	9
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	1	2
New Orleans Traction pf.	6	8
Ninth Avenue Railroad	188	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14	17
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	90	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106¾	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	97	99
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	43	43½
Union Ferry bonds	100	102

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	75	80
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	89	90¾
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	88
Lafayette Gas Company stock	77	80
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	54	58
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	71	73

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	30	30½
Amsterdam preferred	69½	70½
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	102	102½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	23	24
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	95½	96½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	105
Columbus Gas	86	90
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103¾
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	79
Mutual of New York	330	340
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	56	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st, ex int	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con., ex int	107	109
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York	143	145
Standard Gas, New York, preferred	163	170
Standard Gas, New York 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	87	90
Western Gas, ex div	86	87¾
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	103½	105

Industrials.

American Bank Note	39	41½
American Typefounders'	38½	40
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	73	77
Glucose common	60¼	60¾
Glucose pf. ex dividend	106½	107½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	⅞	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	55	58
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	91	93
Lorillard Company pf.	116	118
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	11
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	7	10
Pennsylvania Coal	354	356
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Distilling	25½	26½
Standard Distilling pf.	75	76½
Standard Oil Trust, ex div	420	422
Trenton Potteries	7	10
Trenton Potteries pf.	34	39
Union Typewriter	11	13
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	100½	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	88	92
Wagner Car Company	176	178

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	95	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	15
Central & South American Tel.	106	108
Commercial Cable stock	175	185
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1¾	1⅞
Electric Vehicle common	8	10½
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Pittsburg Bessemer	24¾	25

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59¼@59⅝. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 27⅝d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 60⅛c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 46½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 333,028.85 ounces of silver bullion, against which 333 certificates are outstanding.

⁂

On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Alamo sold at .04, 500 Anaconda at .36, 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at .44, 100 Mexican at .16, 300 Mollie Gibson at .21, 100 Portland at 1.30.

On the Mining Exchange 4,500 shares of Rocky Mountain sold at .10⅜@.10¼@.10¼@.10⅛.

⁂

Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alta	.05	Kingston & Pem. I.	.15
Belcher	.10	La Crosse	.10
Best & Belcher	.15	Leadville	.09
Breece	.50	Little Chief	.18
Brunswick	.09	Mexican	.12
Chollar	.14	Ophir	.20
Chrysolite	.10	Phoenix Gold	.10
Comstock T. Co.	.02	Potosi	.12
Con. Cal. & Va.	.36	Plymouth Consol.	.08
Crown Point	.10	Savage	.05
Deadwood	.25	Sierra Nevada	.50
Enterprise Min. Co.	.35	Standard Con.	1.85
Father De Smet	.15	Union Con.	.15
Gould & Curry	.10	Utah	.05
Hale & Norcross	.60	Yellow Jacket	.12
Horn Silver	1.20		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Belcher	.08	Ontario	3.60
Best & Belcher	.12	Ophir	.18
Breece	.40	Occidental	.40
Brunswick Con.	.09	Plymouth	.12
Belmont	.10	Potosi	.15
Caledonia B. H.	.50	Quicksilver	1.25
Chollar	.15	Quicksilver pf.	3.50
Crown Point	.07	Savage	.10
Chrysolite	.10	Sierra Nevada	.52
Con. Cal. & Va.	.35	Standard	1.55
Com. T. Co. stock	.02	Small Hopes	.95
Com. T. Co. bonds	.02	Union Consolidated	.15
Com. T. Co. scrip	.02	Utah	.05
Crescent	.03	Victor	5.00
Deadwood Terra	.30	Yellow Jacket	.10
Eureka Con.	.05	Argentum Juanita	.18
Father De Smet	.17	Alamo	.02
Gould & Curry	.10	Anaconda	.33
Hale & Norcross	.70	Cripple Creek Cons.	.07
Homestake	45.00	Creede & Cripple Ck.	.03
Horn Silver	1.20	Golden Fleece	.18
Iron Silver	.70	Isabella	.23
Julia Consolidated	.01	Mollie Gibson	.18
Kingston & Pem.	.15	Mount Rosa	.14
La Crosse	.14	Pharmacist	.03
Leadville Con.	.08	Portland	1.20
Little Chief	.20	Union	.18
Mexican	.12	Work	.08
Moulton	.20		

MINING EXCHANGE.

Gold Magnet	.001	Gold Coin	.75
Havana	.75	Garfield Con.	.12½
Japan	2.50	Golden Fleece	.21
Lagonda	.36	Isabella	.24
Miami	.40	Jefferson	.07
Pilgrim	.002	Justine	.01½
Rocky Mountain	.10¼	Lillie	.97
St. F. Cariboo	2.50	Mollie Gibson	.20
Anaconda	.35	Mount Rosa	.11½
Anchoria	.33	Old Gold	.002
Cannon Ball	.002	Portland	1.20
Copper Rock	.001	Sentinel	.004
Elkton	1.08	Union	.13

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—Biscuit common was lower to-day, opening at 32½ and closing ⅛ higher. The highest point in the day was 33. The preferred fell from 96¾ at the opening to 96⅛, when it closed. West Chicago opened at 96¼ and closed at 95. North Chicago opened at 229, and was a point off at the close. Diamond Match opened and closed at 141, some sales being made at 140½. Metropolitan receipts sold for 8. Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	29¾
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	59½
Diamond Match Co. of Ill.	140¾
National Biscuit Co. common	32¾
National Biscuit Co. pf.	96¼
Chicago Brew. & Malt. Co.	6
Chicago Brew. & Malt. Co. pf.	32
Milwaukee & Chicago Brew. Co.	7¼
Milwaukee & Chicago Brew. Co. pf.	32¼
Chicago Packing & P. Co.	24¾
Chicago Packing & P. Co. pf.	49¾
North Chicago Street R. R.	225
West Chicago Street R. R.	95
South Side Elevated R. R.	65¼
Lake Street Elevated	12½
Lake Street Elevated, t. ctfs.	10¼
Street's W. S. C. Line	19¾
American Steel & Wire common	37
American Steel & Wire pf.	90

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 24.—One of the features of the local market was the renewed strength of Marsden, which rose to 6¾. United Gas Improvement sold early at 121, but later declined to 120. Welsbach broke 1¼, to 48¼, while Pennsylvania Manufacturing did not show much change in prices, selling at 21¼@21¼. Cambria Iron sold down to 50¼. Pennsylvania Steel common to 19¾, and the preferred to 41. There was considerable bull talk indulged in in regard to Pennsylvania, and it was stated that this stock is to be taken in hand for a good rise. For some time past the foreigners have been steady buyers of it. Lehigh Valley was slightly lower.

Choctaw common touched the highest figure it has ever sold at, 27, and the preferred rose to 42¼. Union Traction sold down to 20¼, and Philadelphia Traction to 94¼. Consolidated Traction of New Jersey was steady at around 51¾. The close was weak at these prices:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	21½	21¾
Northern Pacific common t. c.	38¾	38⅞
Northern Pacific pf.	76¼	76½
Pennsylvania	59¾	59⅞
Reading	9¾	9⅞
Reading 1st pf.	22 7-16	22½
Reading 2d pf.	11	11¼
St. Paul	112¼	112½
Metropolitan Railway	165	166
Philadelphia Traction	94¼	..
Baltimore Cons.	23¾	23¾
Union Traction	20¼	20⅜
Electric Storage	34½	35
Electric Storage pf.	41	42
United Gas Imp.	120	120⅛
Welsbach Light	48	49
New Jersey Traction	51½	52¾
Am. R. E. L.	2	2½
Marsden	6⅛	6¾
Pennsylvania Manufacturing	21¼	21⅝
Choctaw	26¾	..
Choctaw pf.	41½	41⅝
Equitable Gas 5s	106½	107
Philadelphia Elec. G. 5s	103⅛	103¾
Electric & People's 4s	95¼	95½
Western New York & Penn	3½	4

THE BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 24.—The Boston market showed to-day a good volume of business, with interests well distributed but with no sharply defined feature. There was a great deal of talk about large copper sales both to home and to foreign consumers at better than 12 cents per pound on report mentioning 500,000 pounds sold at 12.3 cents, which is the highest price yet. Trading was slow in most of the copper stocks to-day, with prices no better than steady in some cases and actually lower in others. Montana was 1 lower, at 226; Centennial ½ lower, at 18½; Arcadian ⅞ off, at 21⅛, and Osceola gained ⅛, to 58¼. Old Dominion lost 1, to 27¼, thence rallying to 28⅛. United States Oil maintained strength at 16¼@16. Chicago, Burlington and Quincy convertible 5s rallied ¾, to 118. United States new 3s sold at 105 5-32. Home railroad shares were neglected.

Call loans, 2@3 per cent; time money, 3@4 per cent.; commercial paper, 3½@5½ per cent.

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	240	..
Boston & Lowell	225	..
Boston & Maine	265½	266
Boston & Providence	..	280
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	125½	126
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	123	125
Fitchburg pf.	104	105
Old Colony	..	195
Oregon Short Line	33	35
West End	87	87¼
West End pf.	105	106

Mining Companies.

Allouez	..	4½
Arnold	17¼	17½
Atlantic	28	29
Boston & Montana	225	226
Butte & Boston	24½	25
Calumet & Hecla	..	600
Centennial	19¾	20
Franklin	14	14½
Osceola	57¾	57⅞
Quincy	119	120
Tamarack	174	175
Wolverine	26¾	27

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	283	284
Dominion Coal	22¼	22½
Dominion Coal pf.	..	112
Edison Electric Illuminating	..	185
Erie Telephone	73	..
General Electric pf.	95	99
Illinois Steel	69	69½
Lamson Cons. Store Service	21½	22½
Mexican Telephone	..	.65
New England Telephone	144	..
Philadelphia Company	36	37
Pullman Palace Car	188	190
United States Oil	16	16¼
United States Rubber	45	45½
Westinghouse Electric	31½	32½
Westinghouse Electric pf.	57¼	58½

Unlisted Securities.

Merced Gold Mining	6⅝	..
Old Dominion Copper Mining	28⅝	29

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	292	292	307
3d week Aug.	$25,927	$25,610	$20,406
From Jan. 1	900,513	794,446	733,442
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	339	340	340
3d week Aug.	$73,223	$66,081	$67,057
From July 1	559,023	524,799	512,496
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	1,666	1,666	1,666
3d week Aug.	$168,100	$151,500	$137,500
From July 1	1,177,700	1,117,700	1,019,000
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	775	775	775
3d week Aug.	$54,754	$61,454	$58,509
From July 1	367,757	398,727	38,021
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	509	509	497
3d week Aug.	$45,899	$39,507	$26,377
From July 1	263,205	246,540	209,231
KANSAS CITY SUBURBAN BELT—			
Mileage	35	35	35
3d week Aug.	$10,735	$9,040	$8,045
From Jan. 1	299,756	227,322	213,696
RIO GRANDE WESTERN—			
Mileage	550	550	520
3d week Aug.	$56,600	$65,600	$46,300
From July 1	429,200	469,900	335,130
TEXAS PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,499	1,499	1,499
3d week Aug.	$120,298	$123,019	$100,191
From Jan. 1	4,321,166	3,871,058	3,546,853
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—			
Mileage	371	371	371
3d week Aug.	$34,854	$22,587	......
From Jan. 1	1,122,001	990,483	......
WABASH—			
Mileage	1,936	1,936	1,936
3d week Aug.	$289,733	$284,946	$250,031
From July 1	1,917,238	1,781,697	1,774,334
WESTERN NEW YORK & PENNSYLVANIA—			
Mileage	651	651	651
1st week Aug.	$64,600	$63,600	$72,000
From July 1	322,000	341,800	415,600
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE—			
Mileage	247	247	247
2d week Aug.	$32,923	$13,820	$24,956
From July 1	177,420	100,578	186,160
ALLEGHENY VALLEY for July—			
Gross earnings	219,557	218,082	204,848
Op. expenses	122,910	122,692	120,124
Net earnings	96,647	95,390	84,724
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	1,488,177	1,369,814	1,355,903
Net earnings	580,133	528,762	471,270

BALTIMORE & OHIO receivers' report for June, as filed with the United States Court, shows—

Receipts:		
Balance on hand May 31	$1,607,687	
Traffic	2,953,834	
Miscellaneous	207,633	
Total	$4,769,154	
Disbursements:		
Traffic	$981,979	
Miscellaneous	2,389,965	
		3,371,944
Balance June 30		$1,397,210
Receivers' certificates:		
Series No. 1, balance May 31		$10,061
Disbursements		4,627
Balance June 30		$5,434
Series No. 3, (Pittsburg & Connellsville R. R.,) balance May 31		$226,431
Disbursements		13,729
Balance June 30		$212,702

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN leased lines in New York State report for the year ending June 30—

	1898.	1897.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$8,107,380	$7,625,191	$482,189
Net earnings	3,895,636	3,675,921	219,715
Surplus	1,447,004	1,147,484	299,517

SAN FRANCISCO & NORTH PACIFIC for July—

Gross earnings	85,491	87,683	*2,192
Op. expenses	46,656	45,382	1,274
Net earnings	38,835	42,300	*3,465
Int. and S. F.	18,908	19,004	*96
Surplus	19,927	23,296	*3,369

*Decrease.

SYRACUSE, BINGHAMTON & NEW YORK for the year ended June 30—

Gross earnings	861,864	839,185	22,679
Net earnings	372,608	371,292	1,316
Total income	379,105	386,696	*7,591
Surplus	2,614	2,413	201
Total surplus	249,208	246,593	2,615

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Reorganization Committee has called for the second installment, being $1 per share of first preferred stock deposited, and $10 per share of second preferred stock and common stock, payable on or before Sept. 9, at the Mercantile Trust Company of New York.

FINANCIAL.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
REORGANIZATION.

To the holders of The Mercantile Trust Company Certificates or Receipts of Deposit for the First Preferred Stock, Second Preferred Stock, and Common Stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

Pursuant to the Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, dated June 22, 1898, the undersigned hereby call for payment of the **SECOND INSTALLMENT,** being fifty per cent. of the cash payment of $2 per share deposited to be made by depositors of the First Preferred Stock, and $20 per share deposited to be made by depositors of the Second Preferred Stock and Common Stock as consideration for shares of the new Company.

Payment of each installment, being at the rate of **$1 PER SHARE** of First Preferred Stock deposited, and **$10 PER SHARE** of Second Preferred Stock and Common Stock deposited, must be made to the undersigned, for account of the Syndicate, at the office of the Depositary, The Mercantile Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, or its London Agency, the London and Westminster Bank, Limited, 40 Lothbury, London, on or before **SEPTEMBER 9TH, 1898.**

Payments must be receipted for by the Depositary or its London Agency on the Certificates of Deposit or receipts.

Failure to pay such installment on or before such date will subject the deposited stock and any cash paid thereon to forfeiture to the Syndicate, as provided in the Reorganization Agreement.

Dated New York, August 25th, 1898.

SPEYER & CO.,
KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
SPEYER BROTHERS,
Reorganization Managers.

STATEN ISLAND RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD COMPANY.

Holders of INCOME BONDS and Stockholders of the above Company are notified that the TIME TO DEPOSIT their bonds and stock with the undersigned, at the office of H. L. Horton & Company, No. 66 Broadway, New York City, WILL EXPIRE on the 15th day of September, 1898.

August 22d, 1898.

H. L. HORTON,
ERNST THALMANN, } Committee of
JAMES M. DAVIS, } Bondholders.
O. S. WOOD,

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Office of the TENNESSEE COAL, IRON AND RAILROAD CO.,
Tracy City, Tennessee, July 13, 1898.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS:

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company has been called, and will be held at the office of the Company, Tracy City, Tennessee, on Thursday, the 15th day of September, 1898, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the purpose of such meeting being to enable the Stockholders to determine whether they will or will not approve certain contracts, deeds, and conveyances, with and to and for the Alabama Steel and Ship Building Company, of the State of Alabama, by and from this Company, and constituting a disposition of part of the property of this Company, and authorizing and confirming the action of the Board of Directors in acquiring the stock and bonds of said Alabama Company, all as authorized by the laws of the State of Tennessee, and also by the special act passed by the Legislature of the State of Alabama February 18, 1893, conferring special powers on this company. The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. Aug. 25th and opened at 10 A. M. Sept. 16, 1898. By order of the Board of Directors.

JNO. F. FLETCHER, JR., Secretary.

TO THE
Stockholders and Directors
OF THE
St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co.
New York, Aug. 24, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company will be held at the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Mo., on TUESDAY, October 4, 1898, at nine o'clock A. M., for the election of nine Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before said meeting.

The regular annual meeting of the Directors of the Company will be held at the same place immediately after the adjournment of the Stockholders' meeting.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed on Saturday, September 3, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, and will be reopened on Wednesday, October 5th, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M.

EDWIN GOULD, Vice President.
GEORGE ERBELDING, Secretary.

Offices of the Automatic Carbonator Company,
44 Broad Street, New York.

At a recent meeting of the Directors of this Company, Mr. Fernando Baltes, President of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank; H. L. Brazeau, and Fernando B. Hesse were elected to fill vacancies in the Board. At a subsequent meeting Fernando Baltes was elected President, H. L. Brazeau Vice President, and F. B. Hesse Secretary and Treasurer.

F. B. HESSE, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO

Coupons payable at our office, 66 Broadway, on and after Sept. 1, 1898.
Beech Creek Ext. First Mortgage.
Brooklyn Borough Gas Co. First 5s.
Chillicothe Water Company First 5s.
Corning School District No. 9 4s.
Democratic Club First 6s.
New York, Rutherford & Suburban Gas Co. First 5s.
Rutherford & Boiling Springs Gas Co. First 6s.
Tarrytown, White Plains & Mamaroneck Ry. First 5s.
Washington Central Railway Co. First 4s.

2ND:
Village of Depew Fire Fund.

21ST:
Ticonderoga School District No. 5.

New York, August 23, 1898.

THE RIO GRANDE WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY has declared a dividend of 1¼ Per Cent. on its Common Stock, payable at its office, 11 Broadway, New York, on September 30th, [illegible] Preferred Stock, to Common Stockholders of record [illegible], at which time the [illegible] books will close, [illegible] October 1st prox.

CHARLES W. DRAKE, Treasurer.

Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co. (of Chicago.)

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 1½ per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on Aug. 25th, 1898.

The transfer books will be closed in New York on Aug. 12th, 1898, at 3 P. M., and reopened on Aug. 26th, 1898, at 10 A. M.

L. A. WILEY, Treasurer.

The United States Leather Company,
26-28 Ferry Street, New York, August 23, 1898.

A Dividend of $1.25 Per Share on the preferred stock has this day been declared by the Board of Directors payable October 1st, 1898.

The transfer books of preferred stock will close September 15th at 3 P. M., and reopen October 3d, 1898.

JAMES R. PLUM, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL mortgage 4½ per cent. bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Co. will close at the office of the Company, [illegible], N. Y., Thursday, August 25, 1898, at 3 P. M., for the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due Sept. 1st, and will reopen [illegible].

C. E. WELLFORD, Sec'y.
Richmond, Va., Aug. 17th, 1898.

BANK STATEMENTS.

PUBLICATION BY THE GERMANIA BANK of the City of New York of moneys remaining unclaimed, [illegible], in accordance with Article I., Chapter [illegible], of the Banking Law of the State of New York:

April 11, 1893—G. W. Crane, New York..$76.79
May 2, 1893—Estate of Thos. B. Tweedle..[illegible]
New York, [illegible]:
Dec. 9, 1889—[illegible], New York..[illegible]
Oct. 10, 1873—[illegible], New York..[illegible]
July 6, 1873—[illegible], New York..[illegible]
Mch. 27, 1873—[illegible]..[illegible]
State of New York, [illegible]:

JOHN A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier of the Germania Bank of the City of New York, being duly sworn, says that the above statement is correct in all respects according to the best of his knowledge and belief.

J. A. MORSCHHAUSER.

Sworn to before me this 17th day of August, 1898.
G. F. KRAPP,
Notary Public, N. Y. City.
au18-1aw6wTh

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—BANK BOOK NO. 295,855, of the EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK. Payment stopped. Please return to bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	[illegible]
Gold reserve	[illegible]
Net silver	[illegible]
United States notes	[illegible]
Treasury notes of 1890	[illegible]
Total receipts this day	[illegible]
Total receipts this month	[illegible]
Total receipts this year	[illegible]
Total expenditures this day	[illegible]
Total expenditures this month	[illegible]
Total expenditures this year	[illegible]
Deposits in National banks	[illegible]
National bank notes for redemption	[illegible]
Government receipts from—	
Internal Revenue	[illegible]
Miscellaneous	[illegible]

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Aug. 24, 1898.

Sales ... 518,627

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Total sales ... $3,916,900

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
1891	98	
when is'd.	105⅛	105¼
18, small, issued	105	106
1907	111	112
907	111½	111¾
925	127	128
925	127	128
904	112	113
904	112	113
y 6s, 1899	102¼	..
e 4s, 1899	101	..
l. 3-65s	117	..
Express	106	..
us	190	220
Coal	110	130
Tel.	25	40
ress	134	137
acco pf	132	135
or pf	36½	37½
L. pf	105	108
nion Gas	124	125½
& P.	81	82
& P. pf.	67	70
& N.	75	..
outhern	54¼	54⅝
Pacific	84½	84¾
acific	17¼	18
on	159	..
on pf.	170	..
pf., B.	29¼	30
deb.	70	74
W. pf.	176	..

	Bid.	Ask'd.
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	..	89¾
Clev., L. & W. pf.	40	50
Cleve. & Pitts.	169	..
Col. C. & I. Dev.	¼	⅝
Col. & H. Coal	6¼	6⅞
Col., H. V. & T.	5	5½
Colorado Midland	5	6½
Col. Midland pf.	14	16
Consol. Coal	40	..
Consol. Ice pf.	91¾	93
Den. & R. G.	13½	14
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	80	..
Dul., S. S. & A.	3¾	4¼
*E. E. Il. of Bklyn.	..	130
Ev. & T. H.	25½	26
Ev. & T. H. pf.	52¾	55
Flint & P. M.	14⅛	14⅞
Flint & P. M. pf.	88	89½
Ft. W. & R. G.	14½	16
H. B. Claflin	88	95
Homestake	51	..
Ill. Cent. l. l.	96	100
Joliet & Chicago	160	..
Kanawha & Mich.	5½	6¼
Keokuk & D. M.	4	5
Keokuk & West.	29	32
Kingston & Pem.	4	9
Long Island	55	60
Manhattan Beach	3	6
Md. Coal pf.	45	52
Mexican Central	5⅝	6
Michigan Central	107½	108½
M. & St. L. 1st pf.	90	91

	Bid.	Ask'd.
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	6	..
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	18	..
Morris & Essex	170¼	175
Nat. Biscuit pf.	95¼	97
Nat. Starch	7	8
Nat. St. 1st pf.	73	83
Nat. St. 2d pf.	20	30
New Cent. C.	35	42
N. J. Central	93	94
N. Y. & N. H.	194	197
N. Y., C. & St. L.	14	15
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	70	78
Norfolk So.	60	66
Ont. Mining	3⅝	5
Penn. Coal	330	..
Peo. & Eastern	4½	6
Pitts. & West. pf.	7	7½
Quicksilver	1⅝	..
Quicksilver pf.	5¾	7
Reading 2d pf.	..	22¼
Rens. & Saratoga	185	187½
R., W. & O.	123	..
St. L. S. W.	5⅝	6¼
St. P. & D. pf.	89	92
St. P. & O. pf.	154	165
Sixth Avenue	200	..
Third Avenue	170	175
Tol. & O. C.	..	20
U. S. Express	41	44
Wells-F. Express	118	122
W. & L. E. pf., $3 asst. paid	11⅛	12¼

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotations yesterday.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 24.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

...; Mexican dollars, 46@46½; ... telegraph, 17½.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Aug. 24.—Gardner ... closing quotations as follows:

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
440	Am. Cotton Oil	88¾	89	87⅞	87⅞
90	Am. Sp. Mfg.	14¼	14½	14¼	14½
14,240	Am. Sug. Refs.	140⅜	141⅜	140⅛	141
40	Am. Tobacco	139⅜	139¾	139½	139¾
270	A., T. & S. F. pf.	36⅞	37	36⅛	36⅞
6,510	B'klyn R. T.	66⅛	66⅞	65⅝	66⅛
4,440	Chi., B. & Q.	118⅛	118⅝	117¾	117⅞
2,300	C., R. I. & Pac.	106	106¼	105⅝	105⅝
90	Chi. Gt. West.	17⅛	17⅛	17	17
250	Ches. & Ohio	23⅞	24½	23¼	23½
16,960	Chi., M. & St. P.	112⅝	113⅛	112¼	112⅝
10	Cent. of N. J.	94	94	94	94
30	General Electric	41¼	41½	41¼	41¼
3,110	Louis. & Nash.	59½	59⅝	58⅝	58⅝
5,220	Manhattan	96¾	96⅞	93⅞	94⅜
20	Nat. Lead	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞
3,750	Nor. Pacific	37⅞	38⅛	37⅝	38⅛
1,370	Nor. Pac. pf.	76¾	77	76	76⅝
20	Pacific Mail	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞
6,490	People's Gas	104	105⅜	103¾	104½
50	Southern Ry.	9⅛	9¼	9⅛	9¼
90	Southern pf.	35⅝	36	35⅝	36
470	Texas Pacific	15⅝	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛
660	Tenn. C. & I.	33⅞	33⅞	32	32
210	Union Pacific	29⅜	29½	28⅝	28⅝
1,230	Union Pac. pf.	64⅞	65⅛	64⅛	65
30	U. S. Leather	7⅜	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛
350	U. S. Leather pf.	73⅞	73⅞	72⅞	72⅞
20	U. S. Rubber	45⅝	45⅝	45⅜	45⅜
320	Western Union	94⅞	95	94⅛	94½
73,130					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$4,000	A., T. & S. F. adj.	73	73	73	73
10,000	Nor. Pac. 3s	66¼	66¼	66¼	66¼
6,000	St. L. S. W. 2d	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞
28,000	Tex. Pac. 2d	50	50½	50	50½
16,000	U. P., D. & G. 1st	73	73	73	73
10,000	Wis. Cent. 1st	53¼	53⅜	53¼	53¼
3,000	Union Pac. 4s	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
$72,000					

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	350	Imp. & Traders'	480
American Ex.	167½	Irving	147½
Broadway	225	Leather Mfrs'	170
Central National	170	Lincoln National	750
Chatham	290	Mechanics'	[illegible]
Chemical	[illegible]		

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

ALEXANDER J. WALDMAN.—Alexander J. Waldman, manufacturer of neckwear at 603 Broadway, made an assignment yesterday to Solomon Lewine without preference. He was a traveling salesman for seventeen years and went into business for himself in January, 1895, as a partner in the firm of M. Gangel & Co. He withdrew from that firm in January, 1897, and began the present business. At the office of David Solomon, the attorney, it was said that Mr. Waldman was pressed by a few creditors, and to prevent any one getting the advantage over another it was deemed best to make an assignment. The liabilities are estimated at about $7,000.

MEYER & DICKINSON.—Henry L. Meyer, as liquidating partner of the firm of Meyer & Dickinson, dry goods commission merchants at 80 and 82 Greene Street and at Philadelphia, who made an assignment on Saturday to Charles W. Sparhawk, filed another assignment here yesterday, giving the place of business in this city, which was not mentioned in the assignment on Saturday.

LAFAYETTE PLACE CLUB.—Justice Cohen of the Supreme Court has appointed Herman Vogel receiver of the Lafayette Place Club of 23 Lafayette Place, on the application of Diffenderffer & Kamp, who obtained a judgment against it on June 7 for $71. The effects were sold out by the Sheriff two months ago.

MANHATTAN YEAST COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Strauss received two executions yesterday against the Manhattan Yeast Company of 318 Henry Street, one for $1,537, in favor of Charles H. Jewett, Jr., on a note of the company, and the other for $3,031, in favor of Myra H. Winkley, on a judgment obtained in Brooklyn. The United States Internal Revenue agents made a raid on the place in Henry Street on Aug. 4.

ALFORD & BERKELE COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Leavitt yesterday put a keeper in charge of the place of business of the Alford & Berkele Company, dealer in cutlery at 77 Chambers Street, on an attachment for $3,277, in favor of W. J. & S. H. Davenport, on notes and for money lent to the company. The attachment was granted on the ground that it is a New Jersey corporation. It was incorporated in 1888, with a capital stock of $25,000, and the company was the agent for about twenty out-of-town manufacturers.

LOW'S EXCHANGE ASSIGNS.

The Business of the Concern Seriously Affected by the War.

Low's Exchange, a West Virginia corporation which has a steamship ticket agency and foreign exchange at 1,123 Broadway, made an assignment yesterday without preference to Henry B. Culver. Edwin H. Low is President of the company.

He established the business in 1884, and built up a large trade, procuring steamship tickets and staterooms, expressing passengers' baggage, and getting letters of credit or bills of exchange. He made a specialty of theatrical and operatic troupes, securing transportation for them. Mr. Low had an office in London, and spent part of his time in Europe looking up business.

The assignment is for the company only, and not of Mr. Low individually. One of the principal causes of the assignment is said to be the war with Spain, which affected the business of the company considerably. A large part of the business of the company was the selling of ocean steamship tickets and looking after the baggage of passengers. Many of the best customers of the company, it is said, did not go abroad this season on account of the war, and thus a large source of revenue was cut off.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

[illegible] Rudolph—A. von Weiden	$123
[illegible] Jule—A. Marschall and others	159
[illegible] Henry—Lewis Lane and another, assignors [illegible]	[illegible]
CLARK, Henry E., Jr., and Albin Kohler—Max A. Kreielsheimer	226
DOLGE, Alfred—New York Life Insurance and Trust Company	2,293
DIEM, Gus A.—Equitable General Providing Company	30
DOWNS, John—A. Siegel	151
ELKAN, David—P. S. Duryee and another	87
EASTON, Ellen—William G. McCrea	127
FLEISCHER, Osias—J. Spiro and another	281
FRANK, Philip—J. L. Truslow and others	109
HOMANS, Harry Van C.—H. G. McDowell	153
HUBERT, Philip A.—D. Appleton & Co.	80
JONAS, David M.—S. Roseff	152
KELLER, Gus—D. H. Carstairs and another	189
KNICKERBOCKER, Perry—The Saddlery Hardware Manufacturing Company	170
KLAUSNER, Samuel—J. Spiro and another	316
KONES, George E.—W. I. L. Adams	126
LITHAUER, Leo—T. S. Bassett and another	277
LIFSCHITZ, Isaac—Barnett Margolies	1,183
LIPPE, Joseph H. and Anna, also Solomon Baruch—Railway Advertising Company	311
LASHANSKY, Henry—S. Roseff	37
MONTEITH, John J.—J. W. Stoltz, treasurer, &c	208
MUNSON, George O.—A. Bruen and others	146
MORTON, Ann C.—S. S. Marshall	360
NEWMAN, Samuel J.—Equitable General Providing Company	77
NEWMAN, Max—W. J. Wright and another	311
OPPENHEIM, Benjamin G.—G. M. Wright, assignee	155
PURNHAGEN, Mathias—L. Doelger and others	2,267
QUINN, James J.—C. Heissenbuttel	157
RUSS, Herman—H. A. Peck and another	119
ROSENTHAL, Solomon—M. Valentine	354
ROGERS, Edward H.—C. F. Zentgraf and another	103
ROSENFELD, David—J. Spiro and another	915
SHULHOF, Richard L.—Albert Herskovits and another	1,971
SALOMON, Maurice C. P.—L. Pohalski and another	38
SMITH, George A.—Equitable General Providing Company	37
A. F. ENGLEHART COMPANY—Lewis & Frear	182
TEGTMEYER, Henry—Otto Huber Brewing Company	708
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—Philip F. O'Hanlon	500
THE MANHATTAN YEAST COMPANY—Charles H. Jewett, Jr.	1,537
THE MANHATTAN YEAST COMPANY—Myra H. Winkley	3,031
THE NEW YORK AND COLLEGE Point Printing Company—A. S. Frier and another	2,123
UTLEY, William R.—H. W. Clapp	149

CHEMICAL MAKERS MEET.

It Is Reported They Are Arranging for Consolidation.

A meeting of some of the leading manufacturers of heavy chemicals was held yesterday at the Down Town Club, 60 Pine Street. Thirty-eight manufacturing chemists, nearly all interested in the acid trade, attended.

Information of what had transpired was refused. One of those present said it was a meeting of the trade at large, and not of any one organization.

It was currently reported down town that the meeting was held to form an association uniting the manufacturers of heavy chemicals. At a previous meeting a committee was appointed to arrange for such a matter, and it was said they favored a combination of a pooling character. Those chiefly interested, however, believe an absolute consolidation should be reached.

Other reports lead to the belief that sulphuric acid is about the only product sought to be controlled, and that other branches will be left to the respective manufacturers. These reports the chemists declined to discuss at all. One man, who was at the meeting, while declining to say what was done, said the action proposed was laid over until the Autumn.

In 1889 an attempt was made to consolidate the heavy chemical companies. The [illegible]

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$0.74⅜
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.38⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.28¼
Flour, Minnesota patents	4.55
Cotton, middling	.05⅝
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06⅜
Sugar, granulated	.05⅜
Molasses, O. K., prime	.30
Beef, family	10.50
Beef hams	21.00
Tallow, prime	.03⅜
Pork, mess	9.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.05⅝
Lard, prime	5.42½
Iron, No. 1 Northern foundry	11.25
Butter, creamery, Western	.19

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—Flour weak; No. 2 Spring wheat, 63@64c.; No. 3 Spring wheat, 61½@63c.; No. 2 red 68c. No. 2 corn, 30¾c.; No. 2 yellow, 31¼@31½c. No. 2 oats, 20½@20¾c.; No. 2 white, 23½@24½c.; No. 3 white, 22½@23½c. No. 2 rye, 43¾@44c. No. 2 barley, 34@40c. No. 1 flaxseed, 88½c. Prime timothy seed, $2.52½. Mess pork, per bbl., $8.90@$8.95. Lard, per 100 lb., $5.10@$5.15. Short rib sides, (loose,) $5.15@$5.40; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4½@4⅝c.; short clear sides, (boxed) $5.55@$5.70. Sugars, cut loaf, unchanged.

COTTON.

The cotton market showed considerable irregularity yesterday, with speculation spasmodic from start to finish. Bulls and bears were in control by turns, with the latter holding the rather better position at the close. Although showing a fair amount of steadiness at the opening, first sales were from 1 to 3 points under Tuesday night's final prices, due to less favorable advices from the Liverpool market than generally looked for. After further easing off to a net loss of 2@4 points, the market steadied decidedly on quite a rush of shorts to cover and moderate investment buying, started by reports that the plant was suffering from drought in the Southwest, and where rank and green in the East, was being scalded by the extremely hot weather prevalent. Still later in the morning there was a slump to the lowest point of the day under realizing and bear hammering. Afternoon operations were in good part of an evening-up character, bulls and bears alike being uncertain as to the purport of to-day's English cables, and the effect of the hot wave over the cotton belt. Scalpers operated in a scattering way on both sides, with a further decline checked by limited buying orders from outside sources. The official weather bulletin noted the following temperatures in the cotton belt at 8 o'clock yesterday morning: Americus, Ga., 86 degrees; Macon, Ga., 82; Blackville, S. C., 81; Montgomery, Ala., 80; Greenwood, Miss., 81; Memphis, Tenn., 82; Galveston, Texas, 84; New Orleans, La., 82; Little Rock, Ark., 86. The weekly Texas report states as follows: "Warm and no rain during the week except showers in south portion; cotton suffering from drought, except in southeast portion, where crop is clean, but very irregular, and generally late; shedding in many localities; bollworms and caterpillars damaging crop in many sections; aided in southern portion by Mexican boll weevil. Nevertheless in some sections crop is very promising."

The local market for futures closed quiet and steady, with bid prices 2 to 3 points under the final figures of Tuesday.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	5.51	5.51	5.51	5.47@5.49
September	5.50	5.53	5.49	5.49@5.50
October	5.54	5.57	5.53	5.54@5.55
November	5.56	5.59	5.54	5.56@5.57
December	5.58	5.62	5.57	5.59@5.60
January	5.62	5.66	5.61	5.63@5.64
February	5.65	5.66	5.65	5.66@5.67
March	5.70	5.73	5.68	5.70@5.71
April	5.74	5.76	5.73	5.73@5.75
May	5.77	5.78	5.75	5.77@5.78
June	5.80	5.80	5.80	..@..

Spot cotton in the local market ruled fairly active and closed quiet with prices unchanged on the basis of 5⅝c for middling upland and 6c for middling gulf, as compared with 8 1-16c and 8 5-16c respectively last year. Spot cotton in Southern markets, middling quoted, was officially reported by special dispatches to our Exchange, as follows: New Orleans, 5 7-16c; Mobile, 5⅜c; Savannah, 5¼c; Wilmington, 5½c; Norfolk, 5⅝c; Baltimore, 6c; Augusta, 5⅝c, ⅛c lower; St. Louis, 5 7-16c, 1-16c lower.

The export movement thus far this season has been as follows:

	Great Britain.	France.	Continent.
Total yesterday	1,509	....	401
Thus far this week	12,076	....	3,490
Since Sept. 1	3,512,238	815,692	3,001,222

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 24.—Middling uplands, 3 5-16d; December-January, 307b; January-February, 307b; February-March, 308s; March-April, 309s; April-May, 309½b; May-June, 310½s; August, 313b; August-September, 311½b; September-October, 309b; October-November, 307½b; November-December, 307b.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	68⅝	69	68	68
December	66⅝	66¾	66 1-16	66
Corn—				
September	34⅝	35	34⅝	34⅝
December	34¾	35⅛	34⅝	34⅞
Oats—				
September	..	..	..	24¾
Lard—				
September	..	..	..	$5.40

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	63⅝	64⅜	63	63¼
December	61⅝	62 5-16	61½	61⅞
May	63 11-16	64¼	63⅜	63⅜
Corn—				
September	30¼	30⅝	29¾	29⅞
December	30½	30⅞	29⅞	29⅞
May	32¼	32⅜	32	32
Oats—				
September	19¾	20 1-16	19⅝	19⅝
December	20⅜	20⅜	19⅞	19⅞
May	22¼	22 7-16	22 1-16	22⅛
Lard—				
September	$5.12½	$5.17½	$5.10	$5.10
October	5.20	5.20	5.15	5.15
Ribs—				
September	5.17½	5.17½	5.12½	5.15
October	5.17½	5.20	5.15	5.17½
Pork—				
September	9.05	9.05	8.85	8.87½
October	8.90	8.90	8.85	8.87½

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

The market got away from the bears for a time yesterday, but eventually relapsed into its old condition of heaviness and closed at the lowest prices of the day, which were 2c off on August and ⅜@½c net lower on later deliveries. The demand which brought about early strength was from local sources, and, with the exception of a little foreign buying at the start, quite unimportant and for covering purposes only. It was inspired by continued rains in the Northwest, which are already having some effect upon the movement.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 24.—August, 62c; September, 59⅞c; December, 58½@58⅝c; May, 60⅞@61c; No. 1 hard, 63⅝c; No. 2 Northern, 62⅝c; No. 3 Northern, 59⅝c.

DULUTH, Aug. 24.—No. 1 Northern, cash, 66c; August, 66c; September, 62½c; December, 60½c.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 24.—No. 1, 66c; No. 2 Northern, 65c; September, 63¼c.

Oats.

No. 2 oats closed at 26½c; No. 3, 25½c; No. 2 white, 32c; No. 3 white, 31c; No. 2 white clips, 33c; track mixed, 26@27c; track white, 30@37c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 48½c, free on board, afloat, to arrive September; 43½@44c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; 50c near by. BARLEY—Feeding, 33@34c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; malting, 45½@48c, cost, insurance and freight, Buffalo. FLAXSEED, 93c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $4.40@$4.65; Winter straights, $3.65@$3.85; Winter patents, $3.75@$4.10; Spring clears, $3.30@$3.50; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.85@$3.15; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.65@$2.80; no grade, $1.70@$1.75. RYE FLOUR—$2.40@$2.90. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $2.15@$2.20, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white, 80@85c; fine yellow, 75@80c; coarse, 73@74c. FEED—40, 60, and 80 lb, Winter, in bulk, 70@80c; Spring, bulk, 65@70c; to arrive, 62½c; middling, bulk, 80@90c; rye feed, 70@75c; city feed, 75c; hominy chop, 65@67½c; oil meal, $23@$23.50; screenings, 40@90c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 24.—Flour, first patent, $4@$4.40; second patent, $3.90@$4; first clear, $3@$3.30.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $9.50@$10; family, $11.50@$12; short clear, $11@$13. BEEF—Mess, $9; family, $10@$11; packet, $9.50@$10; extra India mess, $14.50@$15. BEEF HAMS—$21.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 5⅜c; 160 lb, 5⅝c; 180 lb, 5⅝c; pigs, 5⅝c. CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 7¼@7⅝c; 10 lb, 7¼@7½c; 12 lb, 6¾c; 14 lb, 6⅝c; pickled shoulders, [illegible]; pickled hams, 7½@7¾c; Western green, 16 lb, 7c; Western, S. P., 5¾c. TALLOW—City, [illegible]; country, [illegible]. LARD [illegible] city lard, [illegible] refined, South America, $6.15; Continent, $5.65; Brazil, [illegible] ern, 4¾c. STEARINE—Oleo, 5c bid; city lard stearine, 6⅛c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 24.—Close: Beef—Extra India mess, 63s 9d; prime mess, 57s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 51s 3d; prime mess, medium Western, 48s 9d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 28s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 27s; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 32s 6d; long clear middles, light, 28 to 33 lb, 30s; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, 29s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 29s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 33s 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 24s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, 26s 3d. Cheese—American finest, white, 37s 6d; do., colored, 38s 6d. Tallow—Prime city, 19s 6d.

COFFEE.

Speculative interest in coffee futures continues to improve, yesterday's market being the most active one in weeks, if not months. From the start the feeling was decidedly bullish and the tendency steadily upward. First sales were at an advance of 5@15 points, while at the best point prices showed a gain of 15@25 points. Shorts were conspicuous buyers throughout, being driven to cover by the strong temper of European and Brazilian cables and smaller movement from interior points to Brazilian ports than generally discounted. Buying orders were in evidence from abroad and not a little business on the long side was done for outside speculative interest. The close was steady at a net gain of 5@20 points.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	..	..	..	5.60@5.70
September	5.70	5.70	5.65	5.65@5.70
October	5.75	5.80	5.75	5.75@5.80
November	..	..	..	5.80@5.85
December	5.95	6.00	5.95	5.95@6.00
January	6.10	6.10	6.05	6.05@6.10
February	6.20	6.20	6.20	6.15@6.20
March	6.20	6.30	6.20	6.25@6.30
April	6.35	6.35	6.35	6.30@6.40
May	6.40	6.40	6.40	6.35@6.40
June	6.50	6.50	6.45	6.40@6.45
July	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.55@6.60

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average, $$300. Hamburg—¾@1 pfennig net higher. Havre—¾ franc net higher. January, 40; February, 40; March, 40.25; April, 40.50; May, 40.75; June, 41; July, 41; August, 39; September, 39.25; October, 39.25; November, 39.50; December, 39.75.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4 5-16c; muscovado, 3 13-16c; molasses sugar, 3 9-16c.

WOOL.

Current quotations of domestic wools, (scoured,) based on Wool Exchange official classification, are as follows: Texas—Fine, twelve months, 49@50c; fine, medium, twelve months, 46@48c; medium, twelve months, 44@46c; coarse, twelve months, 40@43c; fine Spring, six to eight months, 45@46c; fine medium Spring, six to eight months, 44@45c; medium Spring, six to eight months, 43c; fine and fine medium Fall, 40c; medium Fall, 38c. California—Northern Spring, free, eight to twelve months, 48@50c; Northern Spring, free, six to eight months, 45@47c; Southern, twelve months, 45@47c; Southern, six to eight months, 41@43c; Fall, free, 40@42c; Fall, defective, 36@38c. Oregon—Eastern No. 1, 47@48c; Eastern No. 2, 44@45c; valley No. 1, 44@45c; valley No. 2, 41@42c; valley No. 3, 38@39c. Territory, Staple—Fine, 52c; fine medium, 50@51c; medium, 46@47c. Territory, Ordinary—Fine, 47@48c; fine medium, 46@47c; medium, 44@45c.

METALS.

Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $11.25; iron, Southern, No. 2 soft, $10.25. Steel rails, $18.50. Pig iron warrants, $6.70. Lake copper, ingots, $12.20. Tin, $16.15. Lead, $4.10. Spelter, $4.75.

OILS.

Petroleum, bbls., $6.50, and bulk, $4; Philadelphia, bbls., $6.45, and bulk, $3.95. Crude naphtha, cargoes, $6, and deodorized, $6.50; refined, cases, $7.15. Cottonseed oil quoted: Prime crude nominal; prime crude, free on board, mills, nominal; prime Summer yellow, 23c.; off Summer yellow, 22½c.; butter grades nominal; prime Winter yellow, 27@28c.; American raw, 33@34c.; American boiled, 35@36c.; Calcutta raw, 54c.; lard oil, 45@47c.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar, regulars, $1.80; tar oil, bbls., $3.50. Pitch, $1.85. Spirits turpentine, 28¾@29¼c. Resin, common to good strained, $1.30@$1.35; E, $1.45; F, $1.55; G, $1.65; H, $1.70; I, $1.75; K, $1.80; M, $1.85; N, $2.20; W. G., $2.40; W. W., $2.75.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 24.—Spirits turpentine, 26@26½c; resin, $1@$1.05; crude turpentine, $1.10, $1.60, and $1.60.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 24.—Turpentine firm, 26c; resin unchanged.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 24.—Sprits of turpentine, 26⅜c; resin, unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Steers, $4.95@$5.65; oxen and stags, $3.30@$4.90; bulls, $3@$4; cows, $2@$3.90. Cable slow. Steers, 9¾@10½c. dressed weight; refrigerator beef, 7¼c per lb.

CALVES—Veals, $5@$8; buttermilks, $4.25@$4.75; grassers, $4@$4.25; no Westerns; city-dressed veals, 9@12c per lb.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3@$4.75; lambs, $4.75@$6.20; culls, $4@$4.25.

HOGS—$4.25@$4.50; Western pigs, $3.90.

GROCERYMEN'S MEETING ENDS.

The Wholesale Association Elected Officers and Fixed the Rebate.

The National Executive Committee of Wholesale Grocers' Associations concluded its two days' session in this city yesterday afternoon at 208 Broadway, by electing Chairman J. F. Grinstead of Louisville, Ky., to succeed himself in the government of the committee for the current year. An Advisory Committee, comprising H. D. Lee of Salina, Kan.; William Judson, Grand Rapids, Mich.; J. W. Cooper, St. Paul, and Egbert E. Leigh of Richmond, Va., was also appointed.

The Eastern, or New York and New England, organizations will be represented in the National Committee by a party to be named later. The rebate system now in vogue will, it was learned, be continued. It was urged that its continuance was beneficial both to the manufacturer and wholesaler.

G. Waldo Smith, who was in attendance during the three sessions of the convention, said yesterday that New York and the New England States were not officially represented at the meeting. He was present himself, he said, as a matter of courtesy to the Western delegates, and he added that the New York wholesale grocers will decide at a meeting to be held in the near future whether they will become affiliated with the National body.

The question of extending the scope of the National organization was given ample consideration.

Advisory Committeeman Judson of Grand Rapids, at the close of the session, said the purpose of the meeting was a twofold one—first, the recognition of New York City as the largest market in the United States, and, second, the affording of an opportunity to Western buyers of becoming better educated in the intricacies of the trade in the matter of buying and selling.

Mr. Judson denied that the purpose of the meeting was to "advance prices." He said, however, that it was hoped to promote a "safer condition of credits."

IRON TRADE MOVEMENTS.

Consolidation Deal, Connected with Talk of Advances in Prices.

Ex-Gov. Flower is reported to have sent word from Saratoga yesterday morning that the deal between the Minnesota Iron and Illinois Steel Companies had not yet been consummated. He adds, continues the report, that there is to be another meeting in this city to-day or to-morrow, between the special committees representing the two interests. In connection with the proposed consolidation of these two companies interest was manifested yesterday in the following private dispatch from Pittsburg:

"The iron and steel manufacturers will hold a meeting here next Tuesday, and prices will probably be advanced from $1.95 to $2.10 per hundred pounds on the standard grade. A committee of the Manufacturers' Association has secured enough independent signatures, it is claimed, to make the advance feasible."

Arbuckles to Build a Warehouse.

Ground for a storage warehouse is being prepared by the Arbuckles across the street from their sugar refinery. The storehouse will occupy the whole block. It was learned that the sugar so far refined is being sold in the New York market without being branded or graded. The Arbuckles have now a large quantity of raw sugar on hand, and in the opinion of those who are familiar with the circumstances, the company will shortly be operating under its full capacity and in direct competition with the American Sugar Refining Company.

Brickmakers' Strike Ended.

NYACK, N. Y., Aug. 24.—The brickmakers' strike at Haverstraw has ended, the laborers yielding to the manufacturers, who would make no concessions. Some of the yards resumed work this morning. All expect to resume work in full during the week. The strike lasted over two months and resulted in the loss of nearly half a million dollars to Haverstraw business interests. The men are to go to work at the rate [illegible] before the strike.

HAITI FEARS AGGRESSION

Black Republic Refuses to Let Us Establish a Weather Bureau on the Island.

OTHER GOVERNMENTS COMPLY

Our Aim to Gather Information About Hurricanes in the West Indies—Haiti to be Cut Off from Favors.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—It has just developed that the Haitian Government in its recent refusal to permit the establishment of a United States Weather Bureau station there, based its action on a suspicion that the United States intended it as an initiative in territorial acquisition of that island. While almost all of the Governments negotiated with cheerfully co-operated in the movement for extension of our weather service, Haiti absolutely refused. The result was instructions of the most positive character, refusing to allow any word of our weather warnings in any shape to reach that country.

Minister Powell's Request.

The correspondence between the two Governments follows:

"Legation of the United States, Port au Prince, Haiti, July 2, 1898.

"The Hon. Brutus St. Victor, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Port au Prince, Haiti:

"Sir: My Government, in order to more completely study the atmospheric changes in the tropics, desires to establish meteorological stations in various parts of the West Indies, South and Central America. My Government desires to have your republic join in the great benefit that will be obtained from the meteorological observations in the study of great hurricanes and storm centres, so prevalent in certain seasons of the year in that section, which not only bring widespread damage to he commerce, but also lay waste great areas of territory. In the establishment of such stations the knowledge will be such as to give warning to the world's commerce.

"These stations will be equipped with the latest and best instruments to study all features of the atmosphere as they may occur in those latitudes. Desiring that you shall share in the great benefit therefrom, it asks of you your co-operation in this advancement in the world of science, not by the expenditure of money on your part, but that one of these stations be established within the limits of your republic. My Government suggests, and, as I have already stated, requests your co-operation and consent that such an observatory be located at Mole St. Nicholas, on account of its advantageous position and its connection by cable with the leading commercial centres. You will greatly favor me by returning an early reply. Accept, Mr. Minister, my high regards and consideration. I have the honor, &c.,

W. F. POWELL."

Haiti's Prompt Refusal.

Haiti's answer follows:

Port au Prince, July 6, 1898.

"Department of State for Foreign Relations.

"Mr. Minister: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of dispatch of the 2d of this month, No. 135, by which you inform me of the desire of your Government to proceed to the establishment of a meteorological observatory at Mole St. Nicholas, and begging me to obtain the assent of the Haitian Government, in favor of the project. Well appreciating the eminent service that this observatory would be called to render to navigation in general, the Government of the Republic of Haiti, which I hastened to inform of that interesting question, giving way to consideration of high interior politics, sees itself with much regret unable to grant favorably your request. I am well persuaded, Mr. Minister, that the space of time, short as it may be, that has expired since your happy arrival among us, will amply suffice to a mind as perspicuous and high as yours to appreciate at their value the imperious reasons that have led the Haitian Government to take this decision. Please accept, &c.,

B. ST. VICTOR."

Promptly on receipt of this Secretary Wilson gave Chief Moore of the Weather Bureau the following instructions:

"I forward you a copy of the Haitian Government's dispatch, declining to permit us to establish a meteorological station in that territory. I think it is exceedingly unfriendly on their part, but of course all we can do is to make use of the contiguous countries that are friendly to us. I desire that in the conduct of your work in the Caribbean Sea you give no information nor copies of dispatches to the Haitian Government, and have no correspondence whatever with it along meteorological lines. Evidently they are suspicious of ulterior motive on the part of this Government, and it is our duty to keep away from them entirely."

THE PARK PLACE FIRE LOSS.

The Damage Has Been Roughly Estimated at $25,000.

The insurance on the property of E. Steiger & Co., 25 Park Place, which was badly damaged by fire on Tuesday afternoon, was distributed as follows: Underwriters', $5,000; Phoenix of London, $5,000; Palatine, $2,250; Imperial, $1,250; Merchants of Newark, $1,500; Concordia, $3,000; St. Paul Fire and Marine, $2,000; Security, $1,500; Wisconsin, $1,500; German of Freeport, $2,000; Commercial Union of London, $2,500; Hartford, $2,500; Commercial Union of New York, $2,000; Pacific, $1,000; Atlas of London, $1,000; Western of Toronto, $1,500; Niagara, $1,500; Atlanta Home, $2,000; Union of London, $1,000; Manchester, $1,000; Hamilton, $1,000; Citizens'. $2,500; Phoenix of Hartford, $3,500; British American of New York, $2,000; Caledonian, $2,500; Firemen's of Newark, $1,500; German-American, $5,000; American of Philadelphia, $3,000. H. A. Landgraff & Co. will adjust the Steiger loss.

The insurance on other property in the building, which sustained a heavy water damage, was distributed as follows: On the Continental Publishing Company, Royal, $2,500; Imperial, $1,500. On the Record Press, North British and Mercantile, $2,000; North America, $500; Imperial, $1,000; British America, $1,500; Merchants' of Newark, $1,500. On the New York Belting and Packing Company, Niagara, $2,500; American of New York, $3,000; Aetna, $15,000; Liverpool and London and Globe, $10,000; Caledonian, $5,000; Connecticut, $5,000; Queen, $5,000; Pacific, $2,500; Nassau, $2,500; National, $5,000; Scottish Union and National, $10,000; Citizens' of New York, $5,000; Western of Toronto, $2,500; British America, $2,500; Sun, $7,500; Continental, $7,500; Lancashire, $2,500; Imperial, $2,000; Magdeburg, $2,500; Northern, $5,000; Atlanta Home, $2,500; Royal Exchange, $5,000. Miller & Maltbie will adjust the Record Press loss. The total insurance loss involved in the fire is roughly estimated at $25,000.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The Preferred Accident Association of Detroit, Mich., has withdrawn from the State of Illinois.

Charles S. Preston has been appointed Superintendent of Agencies of the Union Casualty and Surety Company of St. Louis under W. M. Byrne, the Eastern manager of the company.

Insurance Commissioner William A. Fricke of Wisconsin, who was a candidate for renomination, has been defeated in the Republican Convention by Emil Giljohan, the present Deputy Commissioner.

Alpheus Sanford has been appointed receiver of the Berkshire Health and Accident Association by the equity session of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, the temporary injunction restraining the association from doing business having been made permanent.

The action of the Newark Committee (fire underwriters) in voting on Monday to send notice of the withdrawal of the Niagara Fire Insurance Company to the other signers of the agreement has created a doubtful situation. A prominent Newark local agent said yesterday that an attempt to enforce the non-intercourse clause of the compact might affect rates disastrously.

E. F. Miethke, managing Director of the Magdeburg Fire Insurance Company of Germany, who arrived in New York Tuesday on the Friedrich der Grosse, will begin an extended inspection tour of the United States and Mexico about Sept. 1. He will be accompanied by Paul E. Rasor, the United States manager of the company. W. Feldler has been appointed sub-director at the home office in Magdeburg.

HOLMES-FREEDMAN MUDDLE

The League Board of Directors Asked to Rescind Its Action in the Case.

F. DE HAAS ROBINSON TALKS

He Says Holmes's Suspension Is Illegal and Threatens Trouble—New Yorks Lose in Cleveland and Brooklyns Win in Pittsburg.

The Holmes-Freedman controversy threatens to take a serious turn, unless the Board of Directors of the National League rescinds the suspension of Holmes, the Baltimore Club's left fielder, for a remark he made in the Baltimore-New York game at the Polo Grounds on July 25, which game was forfeited to the Baltimores. The case was taken up by the Board of Directors at a meeting last week, and it ordered the suspension of Holmes for the rest of the season, the suspension to go into effect yesterday.

Since the decision, club owners not members of the board have declared that the board made an illegal ruling when it suspended Holmes. Yesterday morning F. De Haas Robinson, representing John T. Brush of the Cincinnati Club, and A. H. Soden of the Boston Club, members of the Board of Arbitration, met Robert Young, representing N. E. Young, President of the League, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Robert Young is Secretary of the Board of Arbitration. Mr. Robinson explained that at a meeting held in Boston he had been empowered to act for Messrs. Brush and Soden, and asked that Robert Young have the President of the League send dispatches at once to the various members of the Board of Directors, asking them to reconsider their decision in the Holmes case. To expedite matters it was thought wise to allow the President of the League to cast a single vote for the Board of Directors. If no satisfactory response is received a special meeting of the Board of Directors will be held in Philadelphia on Saturday.

Mr. Robinson Explains.

Holmes, according to the National League constitution, is an illegal player after yesterday and it was because of this fact that the conference was so hastily arranged.

Mr. Robinson, when seen later in the day, said:

"The decision of the Board of Directors is a most serious thing, and, if it is not rescinded, will cause complications. Holmes's punishment began to-day, the Baltimore Club suspending the player in accordance with the decision. Holmes, however, has secured an injunction so that the Baltimore Club is compelled to play him. According to the League rules every game played by the Baltimore Club with Holmes a member of the team can be thrown out. The fight for the pennant at present is very close and the Baltimores, as well as at least three clubs they are scheduled to play, have a chance to win the pennant. Now suppose one of the four leading clubs won the pennant by a small margin. Every other club could ask to have the games in which the Baltimores took part, playing Holmes, thrown out, and this would cause a serious row, and probably a general slump in baseball.

"It was to avoid this very trouble that we decided to ask the Board of Directors to rescind its action. The Directors have made a grave mistake and we wish to straighten out matters before it is too late.

Says Holmes Is Innocent.

"Holmes is not guilty of breaking a League rule. If I were called as a witness in court proceedings I would say that Holmes was not an offender because he did not violate a League rule."

Mr. Robinson, when asked if the New York Club would have to pay the fine of $1,000 should the Board of Directors rescind its action, intimated that the fine has nothing to do with the Holmes matter. "President Young informed the New York Club that it had violated the constitution and that the fine must be forwarded, which was done. Before the Holmes matter was taken up the Board of Directors sanctioned the President's action regarding the fine."

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

New Yorks Lose a Game in Cleveland—Seymour's Curves Hit Hard in the First Inning.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Boston	69	37	.651
Cincinnati	68	40	.630
Baltimore	63	38	.624
Cleveland	63	43	.594
New York	60	45	.571
Chicago	59	49	.546
Pittsburg	54	54	.500
Philadelphia	49	53	.480
Brooklyn	39	63	.382
Louisville	40	67	.374
Washington	39	67	.368
St. Louis	31	78	.284

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Cleveland, 4; New York, 1.
Brooklyn, 5; Pittsburg, 1.
Louisville, 11; Philadelphia, 6.
Chicago, 2; Boston, 1.
St. Louis, 14; Washington, 5.
Baltimore-Cincinnati game postponed on account of rain.

Games To-day.

New York in Cleveland.
Brooklyn in Pittsburg.
Boston in Chicago.
Baltimore in Cincinnati.
Philadelphia in Louisville.
Washington in St. Louis.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 24.—The Clevelands played at home to-day for the first time in seven weeks and a small crowd saw the game. Seymour's poor work in the first inning gave the home team the game. Rain stopped the play at the end of the sixth inning. The score:

CLEVELAND.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burkett, lf.	1	2	2	0	0	V'n H'l'n, cf.	0	1	2	0	0
Childs, 2b.	1	1	2	0	1	Tiernan, lf.	0	0	1	0	0
Wallace, 3b.	1	1	1	3	0	Joyce, 1b.	0	1	6	0	0
McKean, ss.	0	2	2	0	0	Gettig, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Tebeau, 1b.	0	1	6	0	0	Gleason, 2b.	0	1	4	2	0
O'Con'r, rf.	1	0	0	0	0	Doyle, ss.	0	2	1	3	0
Criger, c.	0	0	3	3	0	Hartm'n, 3b.	0	1	0	0	0
Blake, rf.	0	2	2	0	0	Warner, c.	0	0	3	1	0
Wilson, p.	0	0	0	2	0	Seymour, p.	1	1	0	1	0
Total	4	10	18	8	1	Total	1	6	18	7	0

Cleveland ...... 3 0 1 0 0 0—4
New York ...... 0 0 1 0 0 0—1

Earned runs—Cleveland, 3. First base on balls—Off Wilson, 2; off Seymour, 3. Struck out—By Wilson, 2; by Seymour, 3. Three-base hit—Burkett. Two-base hits—Wallace, Joyce. Double plays—Doyle and Joyce; Doyle, Gleason, and Joyce. Wild pitch—Wilson. Umpire—Mr. Connolly. Assistant umpire—Mr. Hunt.

BROOKLYNS VICTORIOUS.

They Win a Game in Pittsburg by Timely Hitting.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 24.—The Brooklyns won an uninteresting game here to-day by timely batting. The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Donovan, rf.	0	2	3	0	0	Griffin, cf.	0	2	3	0	0
Gray, 3b.	0	0	2	0	0	Jones, rf.	1	0	3	0	0
McCart'y, lf.	0	0	2	0	2	Schock'd, lf.	1	0	3	0	0
Clark, 1b.	0	0	9	1	0	Hallman, 2b.	0	1	2	3	0
O'Brien, cf.	1	0	4	0	1	Magoon, ss.	1	1	4	2	0
Padden, 2b.	0	2	2	2	0	La Ch'e, 1b.	1	1	11	0	0
Sw'rm'n, c.	0	1	4	1	0	Shindle, 3b.	1	1	2	1	0
Ely, ss.	0	1	1	6	0	Grim, c.	0	1	3	2	0
Rhines, p.	0	0	0	4	0	Yeager, p.	1	2	0	5	0
Total	1	5	27	14	1	Total	5	8	27	11	0

Pittsburg ...... 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1
Brooklyn ...... 0 1 0 2 1 0 1 0 0—5

Three-base hit—Donovan. Sacrifice hits—Jones, (2,) Shindle. Double play—Padden, Ely and Clark. First on balls—Off Rhines, 3; off Yeager, 1. Struck out—By Rhines, 3; by Yeager, 2. Passed ball—Grim. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Andrews.

St. Louis, 14; Washington, 5.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 24.—St. Louis won from Washington to-day in a game distinguished by heavy batting. Weyhing started to pitch, but was taken out after the home team had secured several runs and hits off him. Donovan, who succeeded him, was also hit hard. The score:

St. Louis ...... [illegible]—14
[illegible]

Taylor and Kinslow; Washington, Weyhing, Donovan, and McGuire. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

Louisville, 11; Philadelphia, 6.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 24.—Rain stopped to-day's game in the first half of the sixth inning, with the home team in the lead. Both pitchers were batted hard. The score:

Louisville ...... [illegible]—11
Philadelphia ...... [illegible]—6

Earned runs—Louisville, 5; Philadelphia, 3. Errors—Louisville, 4; Philadelphia, 4. Batteries—Louisville, Cunningham and Kittridge; Philadelphia, Donahue and McFarland. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Warner.

Chicago, 2; Boston, 1.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—The game to-day was a pitcher's battle, in which Griffith showed up best. He had the members of the visiting team guessing all through the game. Boston had some more hard luck in the injuring of Yeager. A ball from Dahlen's bat took a bad bound and hit him in the eye. The score:

Boston ...... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1
Chicago ...... 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 .—2

Earned run—Chicago. Base hits—Boston, 5; Chicago, 6. Errors—Boston, 2; Chicago, 2. Batteries—Boston, Klobedanz and Bergen; Chicago, Griffith and Donahue. Umpire—Mr. O'Day. Assistant Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

SEAWANHAKAS AGAIN WIN.

The Philadelphia Boats Were Easily Outsailed Yesterday in a Reefing Breeze.

The knockabout sailors of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club again overwhelmed their rivals from the Philadelphia Club yesterday afternoon in the third of the series of inter-club races. Yesterday's contest resulted in a record of 17 points won against 8 scored by the visitors. The race was sailed in a reefing breeze from the south-southwest, and was won by Gloria, owned by J. Rogers Maxwell, Jr., and sailed by J. Frederick Tams. The Stella, which led the fleet in the two preceding races, was second. In the second round a squall, which fortunately did not strike the racers, was seen far off to the westward, and the more prudent tied in another reef, with which they sailed fully as fast as did the others that tried to lug more sail than was comfortable.

The one accident of the day occurred to the Fly, one of the Philadelphia fleet, which lost her rudder just as she turned the outer mark on the second round. She finished the race, however, steered with an oar and was subsequently towed into port by the regatta committee's steamer Seawanhaka. Mr. Wetmore's yacht Kewaydin was disqualified at the end of the first round owing to a piece of carelessness or want of knowledge of the rules of the road on the part of R. W. Gibson, who was sailing her. The Kewaydin had just turned the home mark after completing the round, and, with sheets eased away off to port, headed directly for the Spider of the Philadelphia fleet. The latter boat was close hauled on the starboard tack and naturally had the right of way, but the Kewaydin was coming at a clipping pace, and rather than have his craft wrecked, the Spider's skipper put up his helm and bore away. The bow of the Kewaydin missed the starboard quarter of the Spider by what appeared to be about half an inch, and the danger was over. If the Philadelphian had hesitated a moment a collision would have been unavoidable.

The course was leeward and windward, three miles to a leg, a total distance of twelve nautical miles. The start and finish line was off the entrance to the harbor, and the compass course for the outer mark was north-northeast.

The preparatory whistle was sounded at 2:25, and at 2:30 the boats were sent away, the Stella in the lead. All had booms broad off to port, and as they crossed the line, set spinnakers to starboard.

The boats were timed at the outer mark as follows: Tosto, 2:59:48; Kid, 3:00:42; Gloria, 3:00:12; Kewaydin, 3:00:14; Grilse, 3:00:21; Fareeda, 3:00:25; Stella, 3:00:25; Spider, 3:00:30; Fly, 3:00:36, and Dacoit, 3:00:41.

At the end of the first round, the boats were timed: Gloria, 3:53:19; Tosto, 3:54:45; Stella, 3:55:03; Dacoit, 3:56:33; Kid, 3:58:00; Fareeda, 3:58:42; Grilse, 3:59:00; Kewaydin, 3:59:16; Fly, 4:00:36, and Spider, 4:00:55.

Spinnakers were again broken out to starboard and the boats raced down the wind before an increasing breeze and a following sea, capped with patches of foam. As the boats rounded the outer mark on the second round they were timed as follows: Gloria, 4:19:41; Stella, 4:21:10; Tosto, 4:21:13; Dacoit, 4:22:42; Kid, 4:24:05; Fareeda, 4:24:23; Grilse, 4:25:00; Kewaydin, 4:25:15; Spider, 4:26:12, and Fly, 4:26:31. The summary:

Yacht and Club.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Gloria, Seawanhaka	5:16:44	2:46:44
Stella, Seawanhaka	5:21:17	2:51:17
Kid, Philadelphia	5:22:28	2:52:28
Dacoit, Seawanhaka	5:22:55	2:52:55
Fareeda, Philadelphia	5:25:01	2:55:01
Kewaydin, Seawanhaka	Disqualified.	
Tosto, Seawanhaka	5:28:19	2:58:19
Spider, Philadelphia	5:28:50	2:58:50
Grilse, Philadelphia	5:31:51	3:01:51
Fly, Philadelphia	5:54:43	3:24:43

Gloria and Stella won 5 points each, Dacoit won 4 and Tosto won 3 for the Seawanhaka Club. Total for the day, 17 points. Kid won 3 for the Philadelphians, Fareeda 2, and Spider, Grilse, and Fly won 1 each. Total for Philadelphia for the day, 8 points. The total number of points to date won by the Seawanhaka Club in the three days' racing is 63, against a total of 12 for the Philadelphia Club.

Royal Ulster Yacht Club Deputation.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—Upon the sailing of the deputation of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club for New York yesterday on board the Britannic, Hugh C. Kelly, secretary of the club, expressed the conviction that they would obtain the fairest conditions in view of recent international events. He said he believed the Americans had forgotten the ill-feeling caused by the last race for the America's cup, and anticipated the coming contest as a demonstration of Anglo-American friendship.

THE CUP CHALLENGE.

A Meeting of the New York Committee Will Be Held To-day.

Few additional facts could be learned yesterday relative to the challenge for the America's Cup. The Hon. Charles Russell, Sir Thomas Lipton's personal representative, who left the city on Tuesday afternoon in company with W. Bourke Cockran, remains Mr. Cockran's guest at his country home at Sands Point. It was rumored that Secretary J. V. S. Oddie of the New York Yacht Club was Mr. Cockran's guest on Tuesday night also.

Mr. Russell will return to this city to-day to attend a meeting of the New York Yacht Club's Committee on Challenge of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, which has been called for 1:30 o'clock this afternoon at Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan's office. All the members of the committee, with the exception of Vice Commodore Lewis Cass Ledyard, who is in London, will be present, and there will be an informal talk, in which Mr. Russell will participate, relative to the challenge. Up to a late hour last night, it could not be learned whether or not any other topic would be discussed.

Thirty-Footers at Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 24.—This afternoon the fleet of thirty-footers had a very exciting as well as interesting race over the Dyer's Island course, with a strong breeze from the southwest. There was but one lady who accompanied the boats. Mrs. Pembroke Jones was with her husband in the Carolina. The start was at 4:21 and the summary was:

Boat and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Dorothy, H. P. Whitney	5:25:00	1:04:00
Vaquero, H. B. Duryea	5:26:30	1:05:30
Wawa, R. Brooks	5:28:00	1:07:00
Carolina, H. Jones	5:28:40	1:07:40
Veda, C. Vanderbilt, Jr.	5:31:00	1:10:00
Asahi, Lloyd Warren	5:31:42	1:10:42

BAR HARBOR GOLF HANDICAP.

Semi-Finals for the Hinkle Cup on the Kebo Valley Links To-day

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 24.—The second day's play in the Hinkle Cup handicap golf tournament on the Kebo Valley links witnessed some very pretty golf, and after it was over J. G. Thorp of Cambridge, Mass; Arden M. Robbins, and C. L. Tappin, both of St. Andrew's, and T. G. Condon of the Tuxedo Golf Club were left to play the semi-finals to-morrow.

The most exciting match of the day was between F. O. Beach, the Meadow Brook crack, and C. L. Tappin. The latter was runner up in the Hinkle Cup tournament last season and he is playing in good form now. He beat [illegible]

Arden Robbins beat his brother, George Robbins, 4 up and 3 to play.

J. G. Thorp beat W. R. Thurston 3 up and 1 to play. Thorp is playing in his old form now, and there are any number of backers for the runner up in the 1896 championship tournament. A. T. Dwight was beaten to-day by T. G. Condon 3 up and 2 to play. The Tuxedo man was on his game and Dwight played in hard luck.

To-morrow Thorp, who has a handicap of 8 will play Arden M. Robbins, scratch; and Condon, 6, will play Tappin, 8.

THE OCEAN HANDICAP.

Mr. Vosburgh Announces the Weights for Saturday's Event.

Handicapper Vosburgh has announced the following weights for the Ocean Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, at one mile, to be run on Saturday at Sheepshead Bay:

Ornament, 130 pounds; Tillo, 125; Ogden, 123; Peep o' Day and Handspring, 122 each; Don de Oro, On Deck, Algol, and Sir Walter, 119 each; Typhoon II. and Irish Reel, 118 each; Simon W., 117; Pink Coat, Royal Stag, and Semper Ego, 116 each; Havoc, Maceo, and Dr. Catlett, 114 each; Mirthful, 113; George Keene, 112; Isidor, White Frost, Swiftmas, and Damien, 111 each; Briar Sweet, Tragedian, and The Huguenot, 110 each; Bannockburn, 108; Handsel, Handball, Geisha, and Miss Miriam, 107 each; Firearm, Hurley Burley, Sanders, Sailor King, and Bangle, 106 each; Sir Vassar, 105; Florosno, 104; St. Callatine, and Blaise Rock, 103 each; Buela, Thomas Cat, and Whistling Coon, 102 each; Candle Black and Banastar, 100 each; Linstock, 98; Sensational and Jefferson, 93 each; Lady Marian, 90.

To-day's Card at Sheepshead.

FIRST RACE.—For all ages; weight ten pounds above the scale. Five and a half furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Cleophus	131	Harvey	113
Howland	119	Alpen	108
Loiterer	119	Lillian Belle	108
Billali	115	Easter Card	96
Trolley	113		

SECOND RACE.—The Autumn Maiden Stakes for two-year-old maidens, with $1,000 added. Five furlongs.

Ways and Means	122	Hapsburg	115
Somers	119	Duke of Middleburgh	115
Chorus Boy	116	Havelock	115
A. N. B.	115	Al Reeves	112
St. Lorenzo	115	Belle of H.	112
Manuel	115	The Rose	112
Sanford	115		

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile.

Bannock	116	Merry Prince	103
Sir Tassar	106	Florонso	95
Imperator	106	Handpress	91
The Winner	100	Squire Abingdon	84

FOURTH RACE.—The Flying Handicap for three-year-olds, with $1,000 added. Three-quarters of a mile.

Briar Sweet	126	Bendoran	112
Swiftmas	123	Miss Miriam	110
Bangle	118	Lady Marian	105
St. Collatine	117	Ortoland	104
Danforth	115		

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Five furlongs.

Tut Tut	108	Gaze	102
Passe Partout	108	Prince of Wales	101
Cathedral	107	Roysterer	97
St. Clair	105	Loch Fyne	97
Mail Bag	102	Frances Booker	94

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds. One mile and an eighth on the turf.

Damien	126	Lansdale	108
Bannock	123	Jefferson	104
Rondo	120	Free Lance	103
Sir Gawain	116	Merlin	102
Laverock	111	Glonoine	100
Twinkler	109		

RACING AT SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 24.—On account of the heavy track and threatening thunderstorms there was a light attendance at the Saratoga track to-day. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Uncle Louis, 106 pounds, (Irving,) 4 to 5 and out, won by eight lengths; Joe Alderson, 106½, (Gatewood,) 6 to 1 and 8 to 5, second by a neck; Flareaway, 100, (Powers,) 5 to 1 and 5 to 5, third. Time—1:05¼. Trianon, Larequoise, and Flo W. also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; one mile. Squan, 97 pounds, (Forbes,) 2 to 1 and 2 to 5, won by two lengths; Hurns, 99½, (Powers,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, second by one length; Hampden, 94, (Dupee,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, third. Time—1:47½. Marsian and L. B. also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap; mile and a quarter. Wax Toy, 97 pounds, (Forbes,) 2 to 1 and out, won by ten lengths; Manassas, 107, (Irving,) 7 to 10 and out, second by ten lengths; Donation, 96, (Dupee,) 4 to 1 and 3 to 5, third. Time—2:14½.

FOURTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Lost Time, 112 pounds, (Irving,) 8 to 5 and 1 to 2, won by three lengths; Extreme, 112, (Hamilton,) 8 to 5 and 1 to 2, second by ten lengths; Tyran, 101, (Hewitt,) 8 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:05½. Hold Up, Motive, and Five o'Clock also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile. George B. Cox, 104 pounds, (Crowhurst,) 5 to 1 and 7 to 5, won by a neck; Bardella, 99, (Powers,) 7 to 10 and out, second by six lengths; Dutch Comedian, 104, (Kuhn,) 4 to 1 and 6 to 5, third. Time—1:46½. Ma Angeline, Valid, and Premier also ran.

NEW ENGLAND FAIR RACES.

Only Four Heats Come Off at Portland on Account of Rain.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 24.—Heavy showers interfered with the races at the New England Fair to-day, and only four heats were pulled off on the Rigby track. The unfinished 2:13 pace of Tuesday had to go over again, Norvin G. and B. B. each winning a heat. Warren Guy took two heats in the 2:19 trot, finishing fast each time. The crowd was large, 15,000 people being a conservative estimate of the number on the grounds. The summary:

2:13 Class.—Pacing; purse $1,000, (unfinished.)

Norvin G., br. g., by Norval, (Bowen)	3	1	2	1	2
B. B., ro. g., (Walker)	6	4	1	4	1
Winfield, br. g., (Gatcomb)	1	2	4	2	3
Ada P., b. m., (Ball)	2	5	3	3	dis
Dennis B., b. g., (Winn)	5	3	5	dis	
Evolution, ch. g., (O'Niel)	4	dis			

Time—2:10½; 2:10¼; 2:11½; 2:11¼; 2:12¼.

2:19 Class.—Trotting; purse $1,000, (unfinished.)

Warren Gun, br. s., by Princeer, (Lydriard)	1	1
Philip E., b. g., (Golden)	2	4
Ben H., ch. g., (McDonald)	5	2
Susette, b. m., (Gilbert)	4	3
Eleanor W., ch. m., (Gatcomb)	3	5
Neva Wilkes, (br. m., (Boyce)	6	7
Doctor, b. g., (Dore)	8	6
Ellert, br. g., (Van Bokkelen)	9	8
Marston C., b. s., (Hyde)	10	9
Nick, ch. g., (Woodbury)	7	dis
Brightlight, br. g., (Kervick)	dis	

Time—2:14¼; 2:14¼.

RACING AT WESTFIELD.

Eight Heats Run Off at Worinico Park Before It Rained.

WESTFIELD, Mass., Aug. 24.—Eight heats were run off at Worinico Park before a thunderstorm interrupted the 2:35 class, with two heats to the credit of Bessie Hassell and one for Florence S. Summary:

2:45 class, purse $150, (from Tuesday.)

Bob Clark, b. h.	1	1	1
Lou Belle, blk. m.	3	3	2
Birchbud, Jr., br. m.	5	2	3
Jersey Belle, ch. m.	2	5	5
Magno, ch. g.	4	4	4

Time—2:32½; 2:31; 2:30.

2:25 Class.—Purse $200.

Haroldine, b. h.	1	1	3	1
Bertolus, ch. h.	8	7	1	8
Gov. Page, b. g.	6	3	2	2
Michael Strogoff, b. g.	2	2	9	9
Red Bird, b. g.	7	4	4	4
Quarter Cup, b. g.	5	5	5	5
Eros, Jr., b. g.	9	10	6	3
Nettie C., ch. m.	4	8	7	6
Trial, b. g.	10	9	8	7
Red Line, b. g.	6	6	dis	

Time—2:24½; 2:24½; 2:24½; 2:24¾.

2:35 class, purse $200, (unfinished.)

Bessie Hassell, blk. m.	1	1	2
Florence S., b. m.	2	2	1
Birchbud, br. m.	3	4	3
Lucky Strike, g. g.	4	3	4

Time—2:30; 2:25¼; 2:24½.

At Middletown.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Aug. 24.—Despite the heavy rains of Tuesday night, the track was in good shape to-day. Grace C. paced a mile in 2:16. Summary:

2:15 Class.—Pacing; purse, 500. Grace C. won three straight heats in 2:18½, 2:17½, and 2:16; Emma L. was second, Red Lake third, and Mitra fourth.

2:21 Class.—Trotting; purse, $500. Norvet won third, fourth, and sixth heats in 2:20¼, 2:25, and 2:25, respectively; Lou Mitchell won first heat in 2:19½; McLaughlin Maid won second heat in 2:20¼, and both were then drawn, illness being announced as the cause. Rival won fifth heat in 2:22 and second money; Red Weed third.

2:35 Class.—Trotting; purse, $400. Helen Simmons won first and second heats in 2:31¼ and 2:26½, respectively, getting first money; Grace Lake and Brigham Bell divided second and third money.

At Dubuque.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Aug. 24.—Results of to-day's races were as follows:

2:25 Class.—Pacing; purse, $1,000, (unfinished.)—Miss Logan took third heat and race. Time—2:08. Lord Rosebery and Fanny Putnam also started.

2:15 Class.—Trotting; purse, $1,500; seven starters. Pilatus won first heat. Time—2:12½. Aragon won second heat. Time—2:13½. Dr. Leek won third, fourth, and fifth heats. Time—2:13½, 2:15, 2:15. Hazel Kinney, Hal?, Medium, Robert Lee, and Vida also started.

2:10 Class.—Pacing; purse $1,500; five starters. Anna Lee won in three straight heats. Time—2:07¼, 2:12½, 2:12. McWilton and Little Ingen? also started. Others distanced.

[illegible]

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Light Business at Private Contract—Outsiders Show Interest in Foreclosure Offerings.

Morris Marks has sold for M. L. & C. Ernst to Louis Loss the three three-story dwellings 123, 125, and 127 East One Hundred and Third Street, each 17 by 50 by 100.

The Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company has purchased, through Broker Frank Koch, the two five-story flats, 225 and 227 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, each 25 by 90 by 100.

M. & L. Hess have leased from the plans to Steiner & Sons for a term of ten years the six-story business building to be erected by the Trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, at 777 Broadway. The building will stand on a plot 23.1 by 91.5, and will cost $30,000. Robert Maynicke, the architect, filed the plans with the Building Department yesterday.

Julius J. Lyons has bought from P. B. McEntyre the five unfinished dwellings at the southeast corner of Washington Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-second Street.

In the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday William M. Ryan sold, in foreclosure, to Charles Dougherty, for $43,000, the five-story stone-front flat, 45 West Twenty-fourth Street, 20.10 by 98.9.

William Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to Edmund Dwyer for $18,500 the four-story brick tenement with store, 645 First Avenue, northwest corner of Thirty-seventh Street, 24.8 by 78.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold in foreclosure to the plaintiff, Adrian Iselin, for $10,000, the three-story stone-front dwelling, 271 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, 15 by 99.11.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Michael J. Scanlan, referee, 225 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, north side, 255 feet east of Third Avenue, 18.6 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $14,289.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward B. La Fetra, referee, 64 and 66 East Eleventh Street, south side, 294.6 feet east of University Place, 42.5 by 94.9, eight-story brick business building. Due on judgment, $12,905; subject to another mortgage for $140,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Frank M. Holahan, referee, 61 Seventh Street, north side, 275 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 97.6, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $5,568.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Riverside Drive, east side, 68 feet south of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, for a five-story brick and stone clubhouse, 36.1 by 79.8; Alpha Club of 29 East Twenty-eighth Street, owner; Wood, Palmer & Hornhosted, architects; cost, $45,000.

Northwest corner of Broadway and Forty-second Street, for a nine-story brick office building, with stores, 28.1 by 51.4 by 58.4, Charles Thorley, owner; H. F. Kilburn of 150 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $80,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, south side, 150 feet west of Elton Avenue, for two four-story brick flats, 50 by 81.7; Mrs. Herman Horenburger of 82 East One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, owner; H. Horenburger of 802 Melrose Avenue, architect; cost, $32,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 202 and 204 East Tenth Street, and 156 Second Avenue, to a four-story brick restaurant, 89.8 by 28.7, W. Walther of 678 Union Avenue, owner; Stein, Cohn & Roth of 41 Union Square, architects; cost, $5,000.

No. 30 West Thirtieth Street, to five-story brick stores and studios, 12 by 53, Mary G. Hooker, owner; J. A. Hamilton of 82 Broadway, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 4 St. Luke's Place, to a four-story brick dwelling, J. F. Neary, premises, owner; H. Davidson, architect; cost, $800.

No. 155 Broadway, to an eight-story brick and stone office building, G. D. Rainsford and others, owners; E. Flagg, architect; cost, $300.

No. 24 East Thirty-fifth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling, H. W. De Forest, owner; W. H. Whittal, architect; cost, $500.

Ogden Avenue, east side, 37 feet south of Union Street, to a two-story frame dwelling, with store, Michael Nolan, owner; W. A. O'Hea, architect; cost, $1,500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Aug. 24.

CAMBRELING AV, s e s, 657.6 ft s w of Union Av, 61x100; Edward Reilly to Michael Murphy 1,900
CHARLOTTE PLACE, w s, 74.10 ft n of Jennings St, 25x100; William Wetterer to F. C. Barthen 1,200
JACKSON AV, e s, 225 ft n of 156th St, 25x87.6; Alexander C. Campbell to Thomas P. McDowell 100
LOT 74, map of the Neill estate; Edward M. Neill and another, executors, to John Snyder and another 700
SAMUEL ST, s w s, part of Lot 284, map of East Tremont, 25x133; Henry B. Lyon and wife to Maria Vitale 1,000
WESTCHESTER AV, s s, 228 ft e of Bergen Av, 25x165.11, to Mill Brook, x85.11x191.7; John McGavock to Morris Mandelstein 100
WESTCHESTER AV, s s, 228 ft e of Bergen Av, 25x165.10x35.10x191.8; George H. Hart, referee, to Morris Mandelstein 2,300
11TH ST, n w corner of Greenwich Av, 29x80; Pratt A. Brown, referee, to Philip Smith 20,100
35TH ST, n s, 381 ft e of 8th Av, 19x98.9; Cecelia T. Jennings to Patrick J. Nulty 1
47TH ST, n s, 38.6 ft e of 6th Av, 19.6x75.4; R. Anna Cary to Charles Fox...Exchange
54TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Madison Av, 23x100.5; Ida S. Bowne to Carrie L. Sutton and another 1
54TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Madison Av, 23x100.5; Ida S. Bowne to Marie L. Sutton 1
80TH ST, s s, 227.5 ft w of 2d Av, 19.8x102; interior lot, 375 ft e of 3d Av and 162.10 ft n of 79th St, runs s 60.1 x e 7.11 x n 52.8; Frederick E. Westbrook, trustee, to Julia G. Van Arsdale 1
82D ST, s s, 206.6 ft w of Avenue A, 25x102.2; Charles Naarden to Frieda Hart 12,000
83D ST, n s, 198.8 ft w of Columbus Av, 16.4x102.2; Robert G. Sharp to Margaret Quin 100
87TH ST, 6 West, 22x100.8; Oscar A. Norman and another to Thomas L. Watt...Exchange
116TH ST, 208 East, 20x100; William A. Ferguson to Halstead Pearson and others 19,960
167TH ST, s s, 108.6 ft w of Tinton Av, 18.5x93.3; Clara Decker to Annie T. Cloutier 1

Recorded Leases.

BARNEY, Mary G., to A. F. Miehe; 203 Chambers St, 2¾ years $840
ELLERD, John, to Charles Grossman and another; Morris Av, 637, s w corner of 152d St, 5 years ...... 720 to 780
KRACKE, Frederick, to Charles Grossman and another; Courtlandt Av, n w corner of 149th St, 3 years 600
PIODA, Selika, and others to Herman Schrader; 338 West 17th St, 3 years 510

Recorded Mortgages.

ALDHAUS, Frederick, to the Hamilton Bank of New York City; n w corner of Lenox Av and 118th St, 1 year $20,000
BLAUVELT, Cornelius R., to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; n s of 53d St, 250 ft w of 9th Av, 5 years 16,500
BRIGANDO, Michele, to Adelaide S. de Rivera; w s of 1st Av, 25 ft n of 114th St, leasehold, secures rents 2,000
CLOUTIER, Annie T., to Clara Decker; s s of Home, or 167th, St, 108.6 ft w of Tinton Av, installments 700
FRIEDRICH, Emma, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 417 East 52d St, 1 year 7,000
HART, Frieda and Max, to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; s s of 82d St, 206.6 ft w of Avenue A, 5 years 21,000
MacDONALD, Catharine, to Mary MacDonald; e s of Union Av, 175 ft n of 152d, or Kelly, St, 1 month 600
MANDELSTEIN, Morris, to George W. Arthur; s s of Westchester Av, 228 ft e of Bergen Av, 1 year 3,500
O'BRIEN, Mary J. and John J., to Walter Powell; Bathgate Av, n w corner of 181st St, old lines, 3 years 7,000
QUIN, Margaret, to Robert G. Sharp; n s of 83d St, 198.8 ft w of Columbus Av, 1 year 2,000
ROHRIG, William F., to Babette Cohen; n w corner of 7th Av and 27th St, 2 years 6,500
RUTH, Samuel J., to John A. Brown, Jr.; 150 Madison St, 5 years 29,000
SCHRADER, Herman, to Beadleston & Woerz; 338 West 17th St, store lease, demand 2,000
SMITH, Philip, to the Bowery Savings Bank; n w corner of 11th St and Greenwich Av, 3 years 10,000
THORNTON, Charles H. and Edward A., to Ann A. Pratt; n s of 180th St, 41.8 ft w of Tiebout Av, 3 years 3,350
THORNTON, Charles H. and Edward A., to George E. Elliot and others, trustees, &c.; n s of 180th St, 58.4 ft w of Tiebout Av, 3 years 3,350
THORNTON, Charles H. and Edward A., to Mary A. Hart; n s of 180th St, 25 ft w of Tiebout Av, 3 years 3,350
WHITESIDE, Joseph, to S. Granville Beals; s s of Ryer Av, 307.2 ft n of Burnside Av, 3 years 3,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

CROUSE, Marks, to Hyman Schulman ...... Nom.
CROUSE, Marks, to [illegible] ...... [illegible]
THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE Company to Henry E. Blake and another, trustees 25,000
THE HANNIS DISTILLING COMPANY to Carrie J. Stahl ...... Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

BOULEVARD, w s, 74 ft n of 133d St, 75x150; Jacob Ringle & Son against Dexter R. Horton, owner; John Coar, contractor 475
FREEMAN ST, s s, whole front from Intervale Av to Fox St, 93x73.5x132x75; John Toohey against Annette Olsen, owner; Cornelius Olsen, contractor 354
MOTT AV, s w s, 200 ft n of 138th St, 75x100; Giuseppe Paccio and others against Frederick Robinson, owner; Frank Briglio and Salvatore Di Vita, contractors, (four liens) 65
WEST FARMS ROAD, s w corner of Bronx Park Av, 25x140; John Toohey against Otto Kuhlman, owner; Cornelius Ohlsen, contractor 45
70TH ST, 501 and 503 East; E. O'Dowd & Sons against Mary A. Crichton, owner and contractor 198
80TH ST, n e corner of West End Av, —x—; Becker & Co. against F. S. Phillips, owner; Maitland, Armstrong & Co., contractors 295
209TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 125x99.11; 209th St, n s, 125 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x99; Samuel L. Berrian against George H. Chamberlain, owner and contractor 336
209TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 125x99.11; 209th St, n s, 125 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x99; Michael J. Martin against George H. Chamberlain, owner and contractor 130

Lis Pendens.

MOTT ST, w s, 64.6 ft n of Worth St, 25x irregular to Worth St x25.8x irregular to beginning; Pauline Silverstone against Louis Silverstone and others, (partition;) attorneys, Rosenthal & Rochmovitz.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 145.10 ft n of 145th St, 21x100; Metropolitan Trust Company, as guardian, &c., against William V. O'Callaghan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Parson, Shepard & Ogden.

11TH AV, e s, 75 fet n of 178th St, 25x100; Joseph C. Levi, trustee, &c., against Leonhard, or Leonard, Hangen and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. H. Simpson.

22D ST, n s, 199.4 ft e of 2d Av, 150.8x98.9; William C. Adams against William Calhoun and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, J. J. & A. Lyons.

97TH ST, s s, 210 ft e of 10th Av, 17x100.11; Mary C. Wilson against Edmund R. Dodge and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, G. H. & F. L. Crawford.

98TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 5th Av, 50x100.9; Joseph C. Levi, trustee, &c., against Agnes R. Albinger and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. H. Simpson.

99TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.11; Josephine E. Carpenter against Mary McWalters and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, W. B. & G. T. Chamberlin.

118TH ST, 20 West; Department of Buildings against Augusta Samuels, (violation of building law;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

118TH ST, 22 West; Department of Buildings against Henry Chauncey, Jr., (violation of building law;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

118TH ST, 24 West; Department of Buildings against Benjamin E. Franklin, (violation of building law;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

118TH ST, 26 West; Department of Buildings against James Stokes, (violation of building law;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Shoen vs. Shoen.
2—J. Eager Co. vs. Francesconi.
3—In re Lesher.
4—In re Kirk Place.
5—Mills vs. Mills.
6—Bloomingdale vs. Loy
7—Horsfield vs. Black.
8—Lawrence vs. Sweeting.
9—Smith vs. Smith.
10—In re Beeching.
11—Lesher vs. Haas.
12—Rouse vs. Haas.
13—Kretz vs. Schwappenhauser.
14—Goldstein vs. Finkelstein.
15—Bertine vs. Ratjen.
16—Gallagher vs. Dolan.
17—In re Greenthal.
18—Robertson vs. Stein.
19—Hirsh vs. Hoffstadt.
20—Balloss vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
21—In re Sanchez & Co.
22—People ex rel. Middleton vs. McCartney
23—Bock vs. Rutringer.
24—Bouvry vs. Bouvry.
25—Hatfield vs. Hatfield.
26—Farmers' L. & T. Co. vs. Bernheim.
27—Felsenheld vs. Eq. Life Assur. Socy.
28—19th Ward Bank vs. Dolan.
29—N. Y. & Westchester Water Co. vs. McComb.
30—Ludly vs. Wolf.
31—City Trust Co. vs. Hawkes.
32—Smith vs. Poerschke.
33—Tracy vs. Dolan.
34—O'Connor vs. O'Connor.
35—Weil vs. Huth.
36—Merges vs. Ringler.
37—Oppermann vs. Oppermann.
38—Parson vs. Parson.
39—Russell vs. Clayton.
40—Schmitt vs. Lincks.
41—O'Connor vs. Brady.
42—Brown vs. Brady.
43—In re Kirk.
44—Meadling vs. N. Y. & Sea Beach R.R.Co.
45—In re Raelchenberg.
46—People, &c., vs. Moran.
47—Gruber vs. Bezozi.
48—Tiffany vs. Trowbridge.
49—Garfield Bank vs. Dolge.
50—Gruy vs. Mairs.
51—Lipman vs. Schuster.
52—Weil vs. Goldstein.
53—Rosenberg vs. Rosenberg.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Wills for probate at 10 A. M.

Louisa Edel.
At 10:30 A. M.
George H. Towner,
Marie J. Garrett,
Antoine Kozak,
Gustaf Riedel,
Christine H. Pritz,
Katharina Kocher.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Schuchman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Part IV. Room, Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and O'Connor for the People.

1—Harris Fordinsky.
2—William J. Holland, William J. Dunn.
3—William L. Douglas.
4—Francis Remien, John F. Galvin.
5—Delia Sippel.
6—Charles Hardson.
7—Nellie Reilly.
8—Stephen Damiana,
9—Mollie D. Baker,
10—William Lyons,
11—Annie Dwyer,
12—Frank Smith,
13—Joseph P. Manning,
14—Benjamin Marks,
15—Frederick Molineaux

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts I., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Cohen, J.—Dodin vs. Klein—William H. Ricketts.

SUPREME COURT—McAdam, J.—Matter of O'Neill—Edward Jacobs.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—McAdam, J.—Simon Brentano vs. August Brentano—William R. Rose.

SUPREME COURT—Cohen, J.—Charles R. Diffenderffer vs. Lafayette Place Club—Herman Vogel.

THE CANADIAN CRICKETERS.

Game Played Yesterday at Bergen Point Ended in a Draw.

The cricket team of the New Jersey Athletic Club gave the visiting Canadians their second metropolitan game yesterday at Bergen Point, and a draw was the result. The visitors were late in getting to the ground, owing to wrong train connections, and but for this a very interesting result would have been reached. As it was, the game was very close and the draw could not be said to have been in favor of either side. F. W. Stiles batted in excellent form for the New Jerseys, and obtained the top score of the match, with a well-played 68. A. G. Chambers did excellent work for the visitors and contributed a good inning of 28 not out. The score:

NEW JERSEY ATHLETIC CLUB.

J. F. Curran, b. Laing	11
F. W. Stiles, b. McGiverin	68
A. W. Herbert, b. McGiverin	22
O. Tolley, b. Laing	4
C. P. Hurditch, not out	16
F. F. Kelly, c. Marshall, b. McGiverin	5
F. Harvey, c. Marshall, b. Laing	10
W. D. Hickie, run out	15
J. Pitcher, run out	0
T. G. Clarke, b. Counsell	1
A. Gunn, b. McGiverin	0
Byes	6
Leg byes	3
Total	161

CANADIANS.

W. E. McMurtry, b. Kelly	2
J. L. Counsell, c. and b. Kelly	9
A. G. Chambers, not out	28
W. H. Marshall, b. Tolley	0
J. M. Laing, c. Stiles, b. Kelly	15
M. A. Walker, not out	9
J. H. Forester	Did not bat.
A. J. Hills	Did not bat.
F. W. Stirling	Did not bat.
H. B. McGiverin	Did not bat.
E. J. Fawke	Did not bat.
Leg byes	4
Total	67

Bicycle Races at Asbury Park.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 24.—In the bicycle races held here to-day under the auspices of the American Cycle Racing Association, the one-mile League of American Wheelmen championship professional race was captured by Bald over a field including such men as Cooper, Taylor, Stevens, Eaton, and Gardiner. The paced race of fifteen miles between Jimmy Michael and Linford Lefferson of Asbury Park, who was allowed a half-lap handicap, Michael won by [illegible]

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HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—[illegible]

[illegible] STRIKE NEAR HAZLETON

700 Men Resent the Discharge of Two Night-Shift Laborers.

HAZLETON, Penn., Aug. 24.—Seven hundred men employed at the Audenreid and Honeybrook strippings of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, went out on strike to-day, and those who did not strike were told to go home by the company officials until the grievances which caused the difficulty are adjusted. The inauguration of the strike is said to be due to the discharge of two Hungarian night-shift laborers in the [illegible] stripping, whose discharge, the men claim, was unjust.

The company officials say that the men were incompetent, for which reason their services were dispensed with and two other laborers engaged. General Superintendent Richards of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company arrived here this afternoon and held a conference with the officials at Audenreid colliery.

Numerous petty strikes have occurred within the past year at Audenreid and Honeybrook, and each time concessions have been made by the company. To-night, however, Superintendent Richards posted a notice at the colliery to the effect that if the men are not at work to-morrow morning the mines will be shut down for the balance of the year.

NEGROES FOR ILLINOIS MINES.

200 Non-Union Men from Alabama Unloaded in Pana Under Guard.

PANA, Ill., Aug. 24.—Sheriff Coburn assembled 125 Deputies at the City Hall to-day, swore all in and gave them instructions to reassemble, armed with Winchesters, and meet a number of negroes expected to arrive from Alabama to work here in the coal mines.

Ten negroes arrived in Pana last night to take the place of white miners here, who have been on strike for several months. The negroes were escorted to the city limits by a committee of miners and induced to leave town.

The strikers are being reinforced by union miners from over the State.

During the day a special train arrived in Pana from Birmingham, Ala., with 200 negroes. The train was rushed through the city to the Springside Coal Mine, outside the city limits, where the negroes were unloaded under the guard of Deputy Sheriffs.

Several hundred miners were at the Union Depot to meet the negroes and talk with them, but were unable to do so. All the grounds at the Springside are under heavy guard, and no citizens are permitted to pass the lines. The strike leaders have requested Gov. Tanner to take action regarding the mining efficiency of the negroes, and he has answered that he will send State Mine Inspectors to examine the men.

A WOMAN AS CITY CLERK.

Miss Hoyt Temporarily Serving in That Capacity at Mount Vernon.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Aug. 24.—For the first time in the history of the City of Mount Vernon a woman officiated last night at a meeting of the Board of Aldermen in the capacity of City Clerk. She was Miss Imogene Hoyt, sister of City Clerk William N. Hoyt, and she is filling his place as he is away on his vacation.

Mayor Fiske caused considerable amusement when he referred to the young woman as "Mr. Clerk" when desiring some resolution read. Afterward he called her "Miss Clerk."

Miss Hoyt was badly affected by "stage fright" at first, but later recovered her composure, called the names of the different Aldermen when asked to do so in a firm and clear voice, and acted very much as though she were the regular Clerk.

WENT DOWN WITH HIS BOAT.

Capt. James Hennessy Drowned by the Sinking of the Tug Marion.

SOUTH AMBOY, N. J., Aug. 24.—Capt. James Hennessy of the Pennsylvania Railroad tug Marion was drowned here early this morning, and the engineer, fireman, and deck hand had narrow escapes, by the sinking of the Marion at the South Amboy water docks. The Marion arrived here when it was high tide last evening, and tied up at the dock. The hawsers were drawn too taut, and when the tide receded the boat began to list to the port side. When low water came one side of the Marion was high in the air, held by the hawsers, while the other was at a steep angle, and water was coming aboard. So quickly did she take water that the weight proved too much for the ropes and they broke, and the boat settled in about twelve feet of water.

Capt. Hennessy and his crew were asleep in their bunks at the time, and the Captain was unable to escape.

Gave Her Life for Her Children.

STOCKTON, Cal., Aug. 24.—Mrs. C. E. Malkamaus of Jacksonville, Cal., sacrificed her life in saving her three children from death in a fire started by the accidental upsetting of a lamp. All were terribly burned. The mother is dead, but the children will recover.

EXCURSIONS.

CONEY ISLAND

Culver Route.

From Ft. Whitehall St., (Battery,) N. Y. Via 39th St. (Brooklyn) Ferry. Boats connecting with EXPRESS TRAINS. No stops.

LEAVE DAILY (6:30, 7:40 except Sunday,) 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, 12:40 (except Sun.,) 1:00, and every 20 minutes thereafter until 10:20 P. M. Frequent trains returning; last train leaves Coney Island at 11:36 P. M.

FARE 10 CENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH

TRAINS LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT 34TH ST., E. R.; Week days 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 10:50 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 5:50, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:10, 9:30, 10:10, and 10:50 P. M. Additional trains race days, 12:40 P. M.; Parlor car train, 1:00 P. M.

LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT WHITEHALL ST., VIA 39TH ST., BROOKLYN, FERRY: Week days 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, and 10:20 P. M. Additional trains race days, 12:20, 12:40, 1:20, 2:00 P. M. Excursion ticket, 40c.

On CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB RACE DAYS all trains stop at race track until 3:30 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

TRAINS LEAVE FOOT 34TH ST., E. R., N. Y.: Week days 6:50, 8:30, 9:20, 10:50 A. M.; 12:20, 1:20, (1:50 Sat. only,) 2:20, (2:50 Sat. only,) 3:20, 4:20, 5:20, 6:20, 7:20, 8:20, 9:10, (9:40 Sat. only) P. M. Leaves L. I. City 10 minutes later. Excursion tickets 40 cents.

NEW ROUTE TO ROCKAWAY BEACH

THROUGH TRAIN SERVICE FROM FERRIES, FOOT BROADWAY, BROOKLYN.

FARE 15c.

VIA BROOKLYN ELEVATED AND LONG ISLAND R. R.

Same rate of fare from Park Row, N. Y., via Brooklyn Bridge, or from any Brooklyn Elevated station.

Trains leave Broadway ferries, week days, hourly, 6:04 to 8:04 A. M.; half hourly, 9:04 A. M. to 9:04 P. M. Saturdays only 9:34 P. M. Sundays, half hourly, 6:04 to 8:04, 8:24, 8:44, 9:04 A. M. Every 15 minutes, 9:04 to 11:04 A. M. Every 10 minutes, 11:04 A. M. to 9:44 P. M.

"AMERICA'S PLEASURE GROUNDS."

GLEN ISLAND

A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants, and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling and billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE

[illegible]

Special Boat From East 32d St. Only. ONE HOUR TO GLEN ISLAND.

[illegible] Returning, leave Glen Island [illegible]

Special Boat From East 96th St. Only.

[illegible] Returning, leave Glen Island [illegible]

EXCURSION 40 CENTS.

Including Admission to all Attractions.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."

From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.

New York, Desbrosses St. Pier...8:40

New York, West 22d St. Pier...9 A. M.

[illegible]

SURROGATES' NOTICES.

BEST, JOHN A.—The people of the State of New York by the grace of God free and independent.—To the Comptroller of the City of New York; Willis A. Parker, William R. Edgerton, and Clifford M. Hopwood, partners trading under the firm name of Parker, Edgerton and Company; James G. Powers, Allan B. Potter, and Robert A. Powers, partners, trading under the firm name of James G. Powers and Company; Mortlock Pettit and Charles Reed, partners, trading under the firm name of Pettit and Reed; Francis H. Leggett, Lewis Wallace, John C. Juhring, Abraham Hatfield, Jr., and Theodore F. Whitmarsh, partners, trading as Francis H. Leggett and Company; Frances E. Cone, administratrix of the estate of Helen E. Cone, deceased, and all other persons as creditors or claiming to be creditors of JOHN A. BEST, deceased, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the twenty-third day of September, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why ancillary letters of administration with the will annexed of JOHN A. BEST, deceased, should not issue to Fidelity Trust Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 26th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. [Seal.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

JOHN J. JOYCE, Attorney for Fidelity Trust Company, the petitioner, 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Au11-1aw6wTh&s22

BROWN, SOPHIA RAYMOND.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SOPHIA RAYMOND BROWN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Stimson & Williams, No. 55 Liberty Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the fifth day of February, next.—Dated New York, the third day of August, 1898. WILLIAM F. WILSON, WM. STANLEY LOCKWOOD, Executors. STIMSON & WILLIAMS, Attorneys for Executors, 55 Liberty St., N. Y.

CROW, MARGARET.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET CROW, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 150 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 23d day of September next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of March, 1898. JAMES CROW, Administrator. SHAW, BALDWIN & STOTESBURY, Attorneys for Administrator, 150 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh17-1aw6mTh

DENISON, DAVID STEWART.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Idene Dayton Denison, John M. Denison, Mary L. Russell, William J. Montague, Bessie M. Brown, Kate James, the widow, heirs, and next of kin of DAVID STEWART DENISON, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Idene Dayton Denison of the City of New York, and John M. Denison of the City of Baltimore, State of Maryland, have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of DAVID STEWART DENISON, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 24th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. [L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 30th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

au4-1aw6wTh

FRANKE, EDWARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD FRANKE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 30 West 114th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of September, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of March, 1898. ALBERT FRANKE, Executor; JOSEPHINE FRANKE, Executrix. SIMON SULTAN, Att'y for Executors, 87 Nassau Street, N. Y. City. mh10-1aw6mTh

GUTTENTAG, ERHARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ERHARD GUTTENTAG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, No. 34 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of December, 1898. THERESA RAPP, Executrix. LYON & SMITH, Attorneys for Executrix, 34 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

HAYDOCK, GEORGE G.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE G. HAYDOCK, late of the City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the offices of Eastman & Eastman, No. 141 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the twelfth day of December next.—Dated New York the 8th day of June, 1898. JOSEPH W. TILTON, EDWARD L. TILTON, ROBERT R. HAYDOCK, Executors. EASTMAN & EASTMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 141 Broadway, Manhattan, New York. je9-1aw6mTh.

HELLER, WILLIAM S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM S. HELLER, late of the City of New York, in the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Evarts & Moffat, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of March, 1898. ALICE M. HELLER, Administratrix. EVARTS & MOFFAT, Attorneys for Administratrix, 63 Wall St., New York City. mh17-1aw6mTh

HILLYER, MARY T.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mrs. Theresa Müller; Sister Teresa Vincent, successor to Sister Irene of the New York Foundling Hospital; Charles E. Miller, as acting executor of will of Catharine Fitzgibbon; Mrs. Thomas Addis Emmet, President of the Association for Befriending Children and Young Girls; Miss Caroline Delano, Mrs. Angela Devlin, Mrs. Emily Olwell O'Neill, Mrs. Christine D. Ruxton, Miss Mary Ruxton, Miss Hattie Colgate, Miss Mary Baylis, Miss Elizabeth Mott, Mrs. Anna Byron, Miss Joan Anderson, Miss Louisa Hillyer, Charles A. Hillyer, Miss Eliza Molloy, New York Foundling Hospital or Asylum; the Female Academy of the Sacred Heart; the Convent located at 49 West Seventeenth Street, New York City; St. Francis Xavier's Church on Sixteenth Street, New York City; the College of St. Francis Xavier, Eugene Delano, the City of New York, all the unknown next of kin of Mary T. Hillyer, deceased, the names and places of residence of each and every of whom are unknown and cannot after reasonable diligence and diligent inquiry be ascertained by the petitioner; and the Public Administrator of the County of New York, and to all persons interested in the estate of MARY T. HILLYER, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said County, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 27th day of September, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Eugene Delano, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and of such supplement or supplements thereto as this court may permit to be filed; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. [L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 4th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

au11-1aw6wTh.

MAGRATH, PATRICK J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims or demands against the estate of PATRICK J. MAGRATH, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the subscribers, administrators of the personal estate of said deceased at the law office of James Conkling, Main Street, in the village of Ilion, Herkimer County, New York, on or before the 28th day of September next.—Dated Ilion, N. Y., March 15th, 1898. JAMES CONKLING, JOHN H. CLINTON, Administrators. mh17-1aw6mTh

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

MILLER, CHARLES A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES A. MILLER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of W. P. Knapp, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of November, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of April, 1898. MARY E. MILLER, Executrix; W. P. KNAPP, Executor. W. P. KNAPP, Attorney for Executors, 31 Nassau Street, New York City. ap28-1aw6mTh

NICHOLSON, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT NICHOLSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 743 East 167th Street, in the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New York the 8th day of March, 1898. MARY ELIZA DURRELL, Executrix. W. STEBBINS SMITH, Attorney for Executrix, 743 East 167th Street, Borough of the Bronx, New York City. mh10-1aw6mTh

PULGARON, FRANCISCO VALDES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCISCO VALDES PULGARON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 276 Fourth Avenue, in the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of October next.—Dated New York, the sixth day of April, 1898. ELENA FITZGERALD DE PULGARON, Administratrix, with the will annexed. HORATIO S. RUBENS, Atty. for Administratrix, 56 New Street, New York City. apr7-1aw6mTh

SALA Y REYNE, JUAN, also known as JUAN SALA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JUAN SALA Y REYNE, also known as JUAN SALA, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of J. Sala & Co., No. 24 State Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of August, 1898. EMILIA CHAUDRUC DE SALA, Executrix. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executrix, 100 Broadway, N. Y. au11-1aw6mTh

SPRATT, JULIA ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIA ANN SPRATT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John F. Ward, No. 115 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of October, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of April, 1898. JOHN J. McKEW, JOHN J. TOWER, Executors. JOHN F. WARD, Attorney for Executors, 115 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap14-1aw6mTh

STEEGER, MARGARETHA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARETHA STEEGER, late of the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 143 East Thirty-first Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 3d day of November, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of April, 1898. HENRY STEEGER, Administrator. PHILLIPS & AVERY, Attorneys for Administrator, Tribune Building, 154 Nassau Street, New York City. ap14-1aw6mTh

ZIMMERMANN, CAROLINE.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Franziska Dollenberg Herrmann Haussner, Gustav Haussner, Minna Rein, William Haussner, Augusta Haussner, Albert Haussner, Julia Kropp, Frieda Haussner, Anna Haussner, Elsa Haussner, and Robert Haussner, the heirs and next of kin of CAROLINE ZIMMERMANN, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas August F. Zimmermann of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Caroline Zimmermann, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 30th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. [L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 4th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Attorneys for Executor, 280 Broadway, N. Y. City, Borough of Manhattan. au11-1aw6wTh&s22

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court of the State of New York, held in and for the County of New York, at Part I. thereof, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, on the 12th day of May, 1898. Present: Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., Justice.—In the matter of the petition for the voluntary dissolution of the BUFFALO INVESTMENT COMPANY.

On reading and filing the petition of Charles A. Gould, Felix Jellenik, and Frederick P. Huntley, Directors of the Buffalo Investment Company, a corporation created under the laws of this State, having its principal office located at No. 66 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, which petition is dated the 26th day of April, 1898, and the schedule thereto annexed, duly verified by the said petitioners, on the 26th day of April, 1898, and the 2d day of May, 1898, respectively, and on motion of Felix Jellenik, attorney for the petitioners, it is

Ordered that all persons interested in said corporation, show cause before Richard H. Mitchell, Esq., counselor at law, who is hereby appointed referee herein, at his office, No. 41 Park Row, in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, on the 1st day of September, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why the said corporation should not be dissolved, and it is

Further ordered that a copy of this order be published at least once in each week for the three weeks immediately preceding the 1st day of September, 1898, in The Albany Argus, a newspaper published in Albany, New York, and also, in The New York Law Journal, and New York Times, newspapers published in the City of New York, in the County of New York, where this order is entered. Enter H. B., Jr., J. S. C.

au11-1aw4wTh

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York to all persons interested in the estate of JAMES B. BREWSTER & COMPANY, Reorganized, assigned to Sherman Evarts for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term, Part I., of the New York Supreme Court, to be held in the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the seventh day of September, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, then and there to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of said Sherman Evarts as assignee of the above-named James B. Brewster & Company, Reorganized, should not be had, and if no cause be shown then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of said Supreme Court to be affixed. Witness the Honorable Chas. H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of the said court, this 20th day of July, 1898. [L. S.]

(I. R. Stamp, 10c. canceled.) (Sgd.) WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

WILLOUGHBY L. WEBB, Attorney for Assignee, 63 Wall Street, New York. jy21-1aw6w&s1Th.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER, DATED AUGUST 16, 1898, made at Special Term, Part II., of the Supreme Court, New York County, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against IWAN VON AUW, HERMAN SCHLEICHER, and ALWIN VON AUW, composing the firm of Liebenroth, Von Auw & Company, to present such claims, with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the undersigned assignees at their place of transacting business, Nos. 21 to 25 East Houston Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, State of New York, on or before the 15th day of November, 1898.—Dated August 16, 1898.

ALBERT H. FUNKE, WILLIAM C. BARDENHEUER, Assignees.

JOHN J. GLEASON, Attorney for Assignees, 140 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

BEISER, CHARLES W.—In pursuance of an order made by Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, dated the 19th day of July, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against CHARLES W. BEISER, lately doing business at No. 31 Vandewater Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, to present the same, with vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said Charles W. Beiser, for the benefit of his creditors, at the office of his attorneys, Messrs. Wertheimer & Duffy, No. 167 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 3d day of October, 1898.—Dated New York, July 20th, 1898. WILLIAM E. NASH, Assignee. WERTHEIMER & DUFFY, Attorneys for Assignee, No. 167 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. jy21-1aw7wTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. P. H. Dugro, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against DAVID McCOSKER, lately doing business in the City of New York under the name and style of David McCosker & Co. to present the same, with vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the undersigned, Daniel C. Watt, the assignee of said David McCosker, for the benefit of creditors, at his office, Nos. 12 and 14 Walker Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 31st day of October, 1898.—Dated New York, August 10th, 1898.

DANIEL C. WATT, Assignee.

T. DARRINGTON SEMPLE, Attorney for Assignee, 49 William Street, New York.

au11-1aw6wTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE THE 20th day of July, 1898, by Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against the American Wax and Paper Manufacturing Company, lately doing business in the City and County of New York, to present the same with vouchers thereof annexed, duly verified, to the subscriber, who has been duly appointed assignee for the benefit of creditors of the said American Wax and Paper Manufacturing Company, at his office, No. 27 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 20th day of October, 1898.—Dated New York, August 4th, 1898.

CHARLES O. MAAS, Assignee.

PURDY VAN VLIET, attorney for assignee, 130 Fulton Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City, N. Y.

ALDINA MONTEVERDE vs. RAMON MONTEVERDE.—Order of Notice.—State of Connecticut, Fairfield County, ss., Bridgeport, August 11, A. D., 1898.

Upon the complaint of the said Aldina Monteverde, praying for reasons therein set forth for a divorce, returnable to the Superior Court, in and for Fairfield County, on the 1st Tuesday of September, 1898, it appearing to and being found by the subscribing authority that Ramon Monteverde, the said defendant, is absent from this State and gone to parts unknown,

Therefore ordered, That notice of the pendency of said complaint to be given by publishing this order in The New York Times, a newspaper printed in the City and State of New York, three times successively, commencing on or before the 23d day of August, A. D., 1898.

WM. R. SHELTON,

Clerk of the Superior Court for Fairfield County.

FREDERICK A. HUBBARD, Greenwich, Conn., Plff's Atty.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

EIGHTY-EIGHTH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—JOHN A. STRALEY and others, plaintiffs, against HENRY VAN HOEVENBERGH and others, defendants.

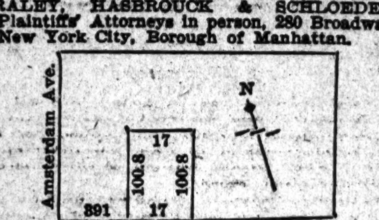
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action bearing date the eleventh day of August, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the eighth day of September, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the building thereon erected, situated, lying and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the north side of Eighty-eighth Street, distant three hundred and ninety-one (391) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of said northerly side of Eighty-eighth Street with the easterly side of Amsterdam Avenue, running thence northerly and parallel with said Amsterdam Avenue part of the way through a party wall one hundred (100) feet and eight (8) inches; thence easterly and parallel with said Eighty-eighth Street seventeen feet; thence southerly and again parallel with Amsterdam Avenue one hundred (100) feet and eight (8) inches, and part of the way through a party wall to the said northerly side of Eighty-eighth Street, and thence westerly along said northerly side of Eighty-eighth Street seventeen feet to the point or place of beginning, being known as No. 147 West Eighty-eighth Street.

Dated, N. Y., August 12th, 1898.

RUSSELL BENEDICT, Referee.

STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Plaintiffs' Attorneys in person, 280 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.



The premises will be sold subject to a mortgage for $14,500 and interest from the first day of December, 1897, at five per cent.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $1,605.75 with interest thereon from August 4th, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $165.40 with interest from August 4th, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments or liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $240.60 and interest, and also the taxes payable for 1898 when confirmed.

Dated, N. Y., August 12th, 1898.

RUSSELL BENEDICT, Referee.

au15-2aw3wM&Th&S8

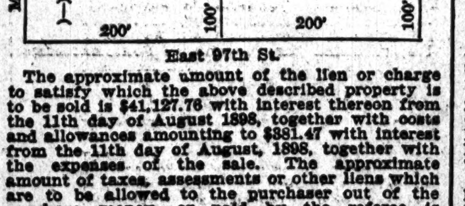
N. Y. SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—A. MORTON FERRIS, et al., against RICHARD C. VOTH, et al.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date 11th day of August, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales Rooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of September, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land situate in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Ninety-seventh Street, distant two hundred (200) feet easterly from the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street; running thence northerly on a line parallel with the easterly side of Madison Avenue one hundred (100) feet and ten (10) inches, more or less, to the centre line of block between Ninety-seventh and Ninety-eighth Streets; thence easterly along said centre line of block, two hundred feet, to the westerly side of Fourth Avenue; thence southerly along the westerly side of Fourth Avenue, one hundred (100) feet and ten (10) inches, more or less to the northerly side of Ninety-seventh Street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of Ninety-seventh Street, two hundred (200) feet to the place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 11th, 1898.

[Signed] WM. B. HORNBLOWER, Referee.

LEXOW, MACKELLAR & WELLS, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 19 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $41,127.76 with interest thereon from the 11th day of August 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $381.47 with interest from the 11th day of August, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee is $6,143.10 and interest.—Dated New York, August 11th, 1898.

[Signed] WM. B. HORNBLOWER, Referee.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARY TAYLOR DAENIKER, plaintiff, against JOHN HICKEY, Katie Herold, Louise Grimm, Gerrett Baker, and Mary Baker, his wife, (the said name "Mary" being fictitious, said defendant's true Christian name being unknown to the plaintiff;) John Grimm, (the said name "John" being fictitious, said defendant's true Christian name being unknown to the plaintiff;) David Reiss, Patrick O'Toole, Israel Berliner, Mary Monroe, defendants.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, June 17, 1898.

HOWLAND & MURRAY, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, 35 Wall Street, New York.

To the defendants, Gerrett Baker and Mary Baker, his wife, (the said name "Mary" being fictitious, said defendant's true Christian name being unknown to the plaintiff:) The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. P. Henry Dugro, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 16th day of August, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in said county, on the 16th day of August, 1898, said complaint having been filed in said office on the 20th day of June, 1898.—Dated New York, August 17, 1898. HOWLAND & MURRAY, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 35 Wall Street, New York. au18-1aw6wTh

SUPREME COURT.—ROBERT W. FORBES, WILLIAM J. FORBES, and ROBERT E. ANNIN, plaintiffs, against JOSEPH LEITER, defendant.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—Summons, with notice.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 22, 1898.

FORSTER & SPEIR, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, 52 Wall Street, N. Y. City.

Notice.—Take notice that upon your default to appear or answer the above summons judgment will be taken against you for the sum of thirteen hundred twenty-four and 8-100 dollars, with interest from June 22, 1898, and with costs of this action.

FORSTER & SPEIR, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 52 Wall Street, New York City.

To the above-named defendant, Joseph Leiter: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 20th day of July, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York.—Dated New York, July 20th, 1898. FORSTER & SPEIR, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, Office and Post Office address No. 52 Wall Street, New York City. jy21-1aw6w&s17Th.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THAMES AND MERSEY MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited, plaintiff, against JOSEPH LEITER, defendant.—Trial desired in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, June [illegible], 1898. BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office Address, 54 Wall Street, New York City.

To Joseph Leiter: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Joseph F. Daly, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the [illegible] day of July, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the State of New York at the County Court House in said county on the 18th day of July, 1898.—Dated New York, July 18th, 1898. BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office Address, 54 Wall Street, New York City. jy14-1aw6wTh

SUPREME COURT OF NEW YORK.—TRIAL to be had in the City and County of New York.—FRANCIS M. BACON, Francis M. Bacon, Jr., James F. Bacon, and Edward Hiler, plaintiffs, against MEYER REINHERZ, defendant.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty (20) days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, June 21st, 1898. KANTROWITZ & ESBERG, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address No. 320 Broadway, New York City.

To the above-named Meyer Reinherz: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., a Justice of the Supreme Court of New York, dated July 20, 1898, and filed with the original complaint herein in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York on the 21st of June, 1898. KANTROWITZ & ESBERG, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. j121-1aw6wTh

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e.p. means European plan, a.p., American; op., open

Albany, N. Y.......Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $3 up

Asbury Pk., N.J. West End Ho'l, op'n J'e 22, ap.$3 up

Baltimore, Md....The Carrollton, a. p., $2.50 up

Bernardsville, N.J. Somerset Inn, Ap. 30 to Nov. 1

Brooklyn, N. Y.....Mansion House, a. p., $3 up

Chicago, Ill. The Virginia, a. p., $3.50 up, e. p., $1.50 up

Lake George, N. Y. Lake House, a. p., $3.50 up

Lake Mahopac, N. Y. Thompson's Hotel, ap. $4

London, Eng..........Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2 up

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do ....Hotel Grunewald, e. p., $1 up

do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up

Newport, RI. The Aquidneck, ap$2.50up T.J. O'Neill

New York.....Fifth Avenue Hotel, a.p. $5 up

do (5th Av. & 15th St.) Hotel Kensington, e.p., $1.50

do (Chambers & W.B'y). Cosmopolitan Htl., ep., $1 up

do The Gerlach, 55 W. 27th St., e.p., $1.50 up

Patchogue, L.I. Pine Grove Hotel. Opens June 1

Philadelphia, Pa. The Aldine, ep. 1.50; ap. $3.50 up

do Rest. a la carte. The Lafayette, e. p., $1 up

Quaker Hill, NY. The Mizzen Top. Opens June 18

Quebec, Can...Chateau Frontenac, ap. $3.50 up

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Majestic, Sept. 14, noon | Britannic, Oct. 5, Noon

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PERU, via Honolulu......[illegible]

COPTIC, via Honolulu......[illegible]

CITY RIO DE JANEIRO, via Honolulu......Oct. [illegible]

GAELIC, via Honolulu......[illegible]

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9:30 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Daily, for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

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10:30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday.

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5:30 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED, Daily.—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore; due Cleveland 7:15 A. M. Due Chicago 4 P. M. Sleeping and parlor cars only.

6:00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS. Daily.—For Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati.

6:25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS. Daily.—For Montreal, and, except Saturday, for Ottawa.

7:40 P. M.—ADIRONDACKS, 1,000 ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL daily.

8:45 P. M.—BUFFALO AND SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Daily.—For Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9:00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL. Daily.—Sleeping car only for Fall Brook, via Lyons, and for Rochester and Buffalo.

9:15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS. Daily.—For Chicago, Ogdensburg, Cape Vincent, Niagara Falls, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Auburn Road.

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8:11:15 A. M. Daily, except Sunday for Cranston's, West Point, Kingston, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, and all Catskill Mountains, Albany, Saratoga, and Lake George.

1:00 P. M. CONTINENTAL LIMITED, Daily, for Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. Arrives Chicago and St. Louis next afternoon.

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5:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany, Saratoga, Montreal, and Eastern Canada.

6:30 P. M. Chicago and St. Louis Limited. Daily, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

7:45 P. M. Daily except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, and Toronto.

9:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis. Saturday night has sleeping car for Catskill Mountains.

A. B. C.—Leaves Brooklyn Annex A, 9:15 A. M. B, 10:45 A. M. C, 3:05 P. M. Jersey City P. R. R. Station, A, 9:45 A. M. B, 11:20 A. M. C, 3:35 P. M.

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7:00 P. M. (daily)—CHICAGO AND BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car to Chicago.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleeper for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 A. M.

2:00 A. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place & 429 Broadway, 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 167 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all ticket offices.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers Street, as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d Street:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, arrives Buffalo 8 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.

3:10 P. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Port Jervis and Montello. Parlor cars. Daily except Sunday for Lackawaxen, Honesdale, and important local points to Elmira. Dining car. Parlor Cars for Monticello and Elmira.

2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily, solid train for Chicago, arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo, Cleveland, and Chicago. Dining car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily for Buffalo, Salamanca, Jamestown 7:10 A. M., Youngstown 10:07 A. M., Cleveland 11:30 A. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland. Cafe Library Car.

9:15 P. M.—Daily solid train for Binghamton, Elmira, Waverly, Chicago, Jamestown, Meadville, Cincinnati. Dining Car. Sleepers to Buffalo, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Chair cars.

Tickets, Pullman and parlor car accommodation at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St. and 273 West 125th St., Chambers and W. 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY

Trains leave foot of W. 42d St. as follows, (15 minutes earlier from Franklin St.:)

7:55 A. M.—Day Express for all stations, Newburgh, Middletown, Ellenville, Liberty, Walton, Sidney, Norwich, Oneida. Parlor Car.

9:15 A. M.—Mountain Express to Liberty and intermediate stations. Lake Kiamesha and White Lake. Parlor Cars.

1:00 P. M. (Saturdays only).—Stations to Rockland, Lake Kiamesha, White Lake, Liberty, Sidney, and Norwich.

3:15 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited. Stations to Rockland, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Ellenville, Lake Kiamesha and White Lake. Parlor Cars.

6:15 P. M. (Franklin St. 5:45 P. M.).—To Chicago and Buffalo, Walton, Middletown, Oswego, Niagara Falls, Walton Norwich, Oneida, Sleeping and Reclining Chair Car (seats free) through to Chicago.

TICKETS AND PARLOR CAR SEATS AT 371 Broadway, N. Y.; N. Y. Transfer Co. checks baggage from residence to destination.

NEW YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD

SUMMER SCHEDULE.

All Rail, Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, and Atlantic Coast Resorts to Point Pleasant.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW YORK AS FOLLOWS:

From foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets, 8:30 A. M., 12:00 noon, [illegible] P. M. Sundays 9:15 A. M., [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] stop at Ocean Grove and Asbury Park.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS. For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona. East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily except Sunday. No coaches.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:50, 1:50, (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) (4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—1:50 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 2:10 P. M.) Through Vestibuled Train, Buffet Parlor Cars, Passenger Coach and Combined Coach.

CAPE MAY.—12:50 P. M. week days. Through Pullman Buffet Parlor Car.

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:50 A. M., (12:50 Saturdays only,) 2:20, 2:50, 3:20, 3:50, 4:50, 6:50 P. M. Sundays 7:50, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 4:45, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, (1:20 Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:20 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50 (Dining Car,) 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:20, 4:20, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, 9:50, (Limited,) 9:50, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House, West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "1274 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey

Anthracite Coal Used Exclusively.

Four tracks. "Electro-Pneumatic" Signals.

Stations in New York, foot of Liberty St. and South Ferry, Whitehall St.

Trains leave foot of Liberty St.

On and after June 26, 1898.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, (4:40 to Easton,) 5:45, (7:30 to Easton,) P. M. Sundays, 4:30 (7:00 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:00, 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10:00, 11:30 to Reading) A. M., 1:45, 4:30, 5:00, 5:45 (9:00 to Reading) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 (11:30 to Reading) A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) (1:30 Red Bank only,) 2:15, 3:30, 3:53, (4:30 Red Bank only,) 4:45, 5:30, 6:15 (8:00 Saturdays only) P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.

For Atlantic Highlands, 4:30, 5:50, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

For Lakewood, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., 2:15, 4:45, 6:15 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

From Pier 8 N. R., foot of Rector St.

For Atlantic Highlands, Highlands of Navesink, Normandie, Rumson Beach, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, 4:30, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

For Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.

From foot of Liberty St.

Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00 (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 1:45, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia week days, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

BOATS LEAVE SOUTH FERRY, WHITEHALL ST.

Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:08, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:45, 11:08, 11:30, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:45, 2:10, 2:25, 2:55, 3:30, 3:40, 3:55, 4:25, 4:40, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:30, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 7:55, 8:55, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 1:45, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.

Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,234, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.

Stations foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*6:10, 6:20 A. M. daily, (Sunday *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*7:50, 8:20 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining car and chair car to Buffalo.

*11:50, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday,

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."

Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Cars. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through sleepers to Detroit and Chicago.

*12:50, 1:00 P. M. daily for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, and coal branches. Chair car to Easton.

*3:50, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car for Wilkesbarre.

*4:50, 5:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*4:30, 5:15 P. M. Sundays only for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

*5:50, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and principal intermediate stations.

*6:50, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto. Dining Car New York to Easton.

*7:40, 8:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.

*8:20, 8:30 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Chicago.

Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD, BOUND BROOK, and intermediate points leave as follows: *10:20, 10:50, *10:20, 10:30 (Sundays only) A. M., *2:20, 2:30, *3:50, 4:10, *5:50, and 6:30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. §Sundays.

CHICAGO, *4:30 A. M., *1:45 P. M., *12:15 night.

PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., †3:30 P. M., §1:45 P. M., *12:15 night, (4:30 A. M. trains from Liberty St. only.)

CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *5:55 P. M.

NEW ORLEANS, *4:55 P. M., (through sleepers.)

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

To PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:55, *10:00, (Diner,) *11:30 A. M., (Diner,) †1:00 P. M., *1:45, (Diner,) †3:30, (Diner,) *4:55, (Diner,) *5:55 P. M. and *12:15 night. NORFOLK, *11:30 A. M.

All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light. Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,234 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

THE CIVIC CLUB'S OUTING

Excursion for Mothers and Families of Old Twenty-first Ward.

MORE THAN 7,500 ON BARGES

All Escape the City's Heat and Have a Happy Time at Grand View Grove—Incidents of the Trip.

Nearly one-half of the female population of the locality on the east side comprising the old Twenty-first Ward, with their babies, including the babies' elder sisters and brothers, and many of the elder sisters' beaux, were afloat yesterday. They enjoyed a water excursion to Grand View Grove, on Long Island Sound, given by Norton Goddard, under the auspices of the Civic Club.

Over 7,500 tickets for the excursion were issued. These were in the form of pamphlets, which told what the Civic Club was and what it stood ready to do for the residents of the ward. The most interesting part of the pamphlet to the excursionists was four coupons attached, one admitting the holder on board, another entitling him to a pint of sterilized milk, a third calling for ice cream, and a fourth calling for a bag of fruit. All the visitors were told to bring along their jugs or cans, because there were not enough of those utensils in the club's kitchen to go around.

The mothers also brought their lunch baskets, or rather the mothers carried the babies and the grown-up girls the baskets. The excursion was not for the exclusive benefit of sick babies and children, but a social outing to make the Twenty-first Warders and the Civic Club better acquainted. And so many chubby, fair, and smiling little creatures made their appearance in their mammas' arms. And their behavior was most exemplary. They drank milk, and pumped their little fists up and down, and dozed off under the influence of the fresh air. At the same time there was quite a number of sick babies, and yesterday's outing probably saved the lives of several who might easily have succumbed to the depressing humid heat in the city.

Four of Mr. Starin's barges and two tugs to tow them were engaged, and the embarkation took place at East Thirty-first Street. Long before the hour fixed for sailing a steady stream of humanity, of which 90 per cent. was femininity, dressed in its best Summer holiday clothes, poured down toward the pier and boarded the barges. At 9 o'clock the women came faster than they could get on board, and soon there was a respectable crowd waiting patiently their turn to go on board. Plenty of time was given them.

A Woman Left Behind.

Just as the bunch of barges pulled away from the pier a well-dressed woman, followed by a couple of girls lugging a luncheon basket, hurried down the pier. "Oh, gracious heavens," she gasped, "what will become of my baby on board? It will surely starve."

Four of Mr. Goddard's invited guests—J. B. Bard, J. Henry Peters, William H. Bonynge, Abraham Gruber's law partner, and John W. T. Nichols—had also missed the barges, and asked her, "How did your baby get on board?"

"Oh, I sent her with my eldest girl ahead. I must get to the grove somehow."

When she added that she had eight children the eyes of the quartet moistened, for all were fathers, although the oldest of them could not boast of more than six little ones. They had determined to take luncheon with Mr. Goddard, and were going to the grove by way of Great Neck.

"Let's take the mother and kids along," suggested Mr. Nichols. His friends all voted in the affirmative, and the "mother and kids" accepted the offer with alacrity.

The barges were covered with bunting, and made a very pleasing spectacle, a floating village, laden with the population of what would make a respectable city, in gay dress, with bands of music on board and the figures of females, slender, plump, and fat, flitting or treading with measured, heavy steps in the dance.

This excursion, however, was entirely different from many of the Tammany district water outings that are generally called after some leader. No liquors were allowed on board and Mr. Goddard had made arrangements with the proprietor of the grove not to allow the sale of any alcoholic drinks on the grounds for the day. Instead he had on board 1,200 quarts of ice cream, over 4,000 quarts of milk, and wagon loads of bananas, peaches, and plums. These delicacies were all distributed free, and for those who insisted on drinking something else besides water and milk there was a bar where ginger ale, sarsaparilla, and flavored soda water were sold.

The sail up the East River and through Hell Gate into the Sound came off without any special incidents. The barges went most of the time with the wind, but the weather, nevertheless, was considerably cooler than in the city. When the barges stopped at the pier of the grove the excursionists first experienced the benefit of the breeze that had been following. They walked slowly up the long pier into the grove, where they sat down, opened their baskets, and enjoyed their luncheons.

The Boys Go Swimming.

The small boy, however, seemed to be more anxious for a plunge and a swim than he was to eat. He quickly pulled off his shirt and rushed into the water or jumped off headlong from the barges, and in a few minutes there were a couple of hundred heads bobbing up and down on the waves, the white arms of the young swimmers glistening in the sun. Then they came out with appetites of young wolves, dressed hurriedly, and sought their mothers and sisters who, fortunately, had already eaten their portions, for the youngsters ravenously devoured all they could lay hold of and called for more.

Mr. Goddard's guests who had missed him in New York and came to the grove overland went on board, where they found him with other friends. These were the Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Slicer of All Souls' Unitarian Church, the Rev. Dr. T. Williams, former pastor of that church and now residing in Boston, who had come on specially to attend the excursion; Superintendent of Elections McCullagh and his chief deputy, Mr. Van Dusen.

As the afternoon advanced the tugs tooted their whistles to call those on shore back. The return trip was pleasanter, for, although the wind had somewhat fallen, the barges were going against the breeze, and soon a few clouds were passing across the sun and gave a very grateful shade to those who were on the upper decks. The bands struck up and the girls danced more lively.

One of the irrepressible boys by the name of Eddie Oehl of Thirty-seventh Street, in attempting to jump from one of the barges to another, fell into the water. James L. Stewart, one of the Republican district leaders, immediately jumped in after him and caught the boy as he rose to the surface and held him up until the barges had passed. Both were taken into one of the boats that were in tow, and they soon appeared on deck little the worse for their bath.

The weather grew slightly cooler, but as the flotilla swung into the East River the change to heat became very perceptible. The excursionists were landed at Thirty-first and Twenty-eighth Streets.

The Civic Club was founded in 1895, and was incorporated last Spring. Its officers are Denis C. Doris, President; Joseph Watkinson, Vice President; George Walsh, Recording Secretary; George Reed, Financial Secretary, and John R. Sliney, Treasurer. The present headquarters of the club are at 248 East Thirty-fourth Street, but it is building a new house across the street, which it will occupy in the Fall.

The Civic Club will take up all complaints of residents of the Twenty-first Ward in regard to bad sanitary conditions of houses, bad plumbing, dangerous sidewalks, policy swindles, and the like.

WRECKAGE SIGHTED AT SEA.

Thought that It May Have Been Thrown from a Transport.

The British steamer Vega, which arrived yesterday from Huelva, passed through a lot of wreckage thirty miles east of Fire Island. Capt. Nicholson reported that the wreckage consisted of a large square spar, a cask, apparently full, some gratings and a number of broken casks. This is probably some of the same wreckage that was reported by the Captain of the steamer Algoa, which arrived Tuesday morning.

The beach at Fire Island is littered for ten miles with trunks, boxes, bedding, and wire mattresses. There are no marks to be found on any of the pieces, but it is thought the wreckage may have been thrown overboard from one of the transports.

SLAIN GIRL'S JEWELS FOUND.

Miss Reynolds Had Hidden Gems Worth $8,000 in the Pantry of Her Flat.

The police continue active in their search for evidence against Samuel J. Kennedy, the young dentist charged with the murder of Emeline C. Reynolds in the Grand Hotel, on Monday night, Aug. 15. Capt. McClusky of the Detective Bureau announced yesterday that the jewelry of the murdered girl, $8,000 worth of the gems, had been found in the flat at 870 West Fifty-eighth Street, where Miss Reynolds lived.

Capt. McClusky said that Maurice Mendham, who had provided the flat for the murdered girl, had visited him yesterday morning, and had told him that Margaret Adams, the colored servant in the flat, had found the jewelry yesterday morning. The colored woman had gone to get some sugar, and behind the sugar bowl in the pantry had found the bag of jewelry. It contained the following articles: One enameled watch, with a wreath of diamonds; one bracelet of diamonds and sapphires, one four-carat diamond ring, one turquoise and diamond ring, one diamond cluster ring, one diamond and pearl cluster ring, one five-stone diamond ring, one diamond and ruby ring, one diamond and sapphire ring, one two-stone diamond ring, one diamond and emerald ring, four small unset diamonds, and six scarf pins. There was, besides, $20 in cash.

Capt. McClusky said that every piece of jewelry the woman owned was in the bag, except the diamond earrings and the diamond ring she wore the night she was murdered. He said that the finding of the jewels bore out the statement made by the woman's mother when she said that her daughter had told her she was going to tell Kennedy she would pawn her jewels to get $500 for him. She told her mother that she would not pawn them, and, instead, she drew the money from the Mount Vernon Bank.

Kennedy's friends are rejoiced over the finding of the jewels in the girl's house. This, they argue, will make it more difficult for the police to prove a motive for Kennedy's murdering the woman, as he would have gotten only the comparatively small amount of jewelry she wore to the Grand Hotel. The police admit that they are puzzled.

ROBBED IN DOYERS STREET.

A Brooklyn Man Enticed Into a House and Searched.

Henry Crowley of 295 Crescent Street, Brooklyn, was passing through Doyers Street yesterday, when suddenly a woman named Kate Ark suddenly appeared and, weeping and wailing, said that her husband had just returned from Santiago, wounded and dying, and that she had no money with which to buy him medicine.

Crowley, with much agitation, said: "Let it not be said that Henry Crowley allowed a hero to die when he had money in his pocket. Let me see the man."

Crowley entered the house, 18 Doyers Street, and just as he got inside, the door was shut, he was seized violently from behind, thrown to the floor, and his pockets searched and $40 taken. He rushed out yelling murder. The woman was arrested, but her companions escaped. Magistrate Flammer, in the Centre Street Police Court, afterward held the woman in $2,000 bail for trial.

COMPULSORY BALL ATTENDANCE.

Colored Odd Fellows Drop Mr. James, Who Wouldn't Buy Tickets.

In the years that have elapsed since John A. James was Grand Master of the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows of the State of New York younger blood has risen to the control of that organization, and Mr. James has had the pain of finding himself regarded as a back number. Because he was too religious to attend balls, and too economical to pay for tickets to them without attending them, the younger element has dropped him from Mount Zion Lodge, No. 1,670, G. U. O. O. F. A by-law recently passed provides that each brother should take at least one ticket for benefit entertainments.

Rufus L. Perry, a colored lawyer, yesterday asked Justice Lambert of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn for a writ commanding the lodge to admit James to the privileges of membership. He said that his client was a religious man, and did not wish to attend balls. T. McCants Stewart, another colored lawyer, opposed the application. In Mr. Stewart's speech he referred to Mr. Perry as a "rara avis." Mr. Perry winced, and Mr. Stewart witheringly called him "sui generis." Several people giggled, but Mr. Perry looked pained. Justice Lambert reserved decision.

CONFERENCE OF APPRAISERS.

Classification of Calfskins and Woolen Clippings Is Considered.

At the conference of United States Appraisers yesterday the question of the classification of calfskins was considered. The Board of Classification some time ago held that a calfskin, to be exempt from duty as such, must not exceed twelve pounds in weight, if dry, nor twenty-five pounds, if green.

The dividing line, so to speak, between a calfskin and a hide, under the tariff law, has been variously placed at eight, ten, and twelve pounds, as was shown by the statements of the Appraisers at yesterday's conference. It was therefore decided to recommend to the Secretary of the Treasury that he instruct all Appraisers to adopt a uniform weight, pending the final decision of the question raised in the case recently decided in this city. The weight suggested was not made public.

Another question of importance discussed was the proper classification of clippings of woolen cloth. Appraiser Wakeman has always held them to be dutiable as waste at 20 cents a pound. At other ports they have been classified as woolen rags and assessed at 10 cents per pound. The conference decided to adopt the rule followed by Appraiser Wakeman, unless the Secretary of the Treasury should order otherwise.

Food Show at Madison Square.

The next show in Madison Square Garden will be the Groceries Exhibition, to last a month, from Oct. 3. The Food Show is always an attraction, especially in the Garden, where there is abundant room for display. The concert hall will be used for cooking lectures. A convention of grocers and contests in cooking will be held. The New York Retail Grocers' Union will give the show, with a committee in charge and J. W. Callahan as manager. To every woman patron of the box office will be given a package of goods, delivered on presentation of a coupon. Under the management of the New York State Association of Retail Bakers, a special exhibit will include a model modern bakeshop in operation, showing the use of various new appliances that have increased the production and lessened the labor of the baker, and the public may learn how the big baking establishments do their work. President Woodhouse, and the other members of the committee in charge of the bakery department, intend making their department one of the most interesting in the exhibition.

Boy Shot While Stealing Tomatoes.

Five half-grown boys invaded David McDonald's tomato patch, at the corner of Third Avenue and Sixty-second Street, Brooklyn, yesterday, and commenced to gather in the vegetables. When they had been there some time Mr. McDonald's son Lawrence appeared on the scene with a Springfield rifle, with which he fired at the boys. A bullet struck John Smithwick, fifteen years old, of 292 Fifty-second Street, in the right arm. Ambulance Surgeon McCullum of the Norwegian Hospital responded to a call and dressed the boy's wound. He was taken to his home, after which McDonald, who is twenty-seven years old, was apprehended by Policeman McDonough and locked up in the Fourth Avenue Station House on a charge of felonious assault.

River Craft on Fire.

A pier, a tug, and two dirt scows were afire yesterday afternoon at One Hundred and Tenth Street and the East River, but the blaze was put out without much damage having been done. The fire started on the dirt scow No. 41 of the Department of Street Cleaning, which was being towed into the dock at One Hundred and Tenth Street by the tug Escort. The pier was set on fire, and finally the tug, on which were three children and several men, caught fire on her port gunwale. The fireboat William F. Havemeyer and a truck from One Hundred and Twenty-second Street finally put out the blaze.

AN ICE FAMINE THREATENS.

New York City Is Unaffected So Far, but Prices Are Advancing Outside.

The excessive heat and humidity continuing almost uninterruptedly for two months, at last menaces the ice supply in some sections, and while dealers maintain that New York is in no immediate danger of an ice famine, there has not in many years been so little of the commodity in storage here as at present.

Already a sharp advance in prices has been made by the dealers supplying Northern New Jersey. The advance followed a meeting held Monday by all the ice dealers in the Oranges, and went into effect immediately. The wholesale price was raised from $2.50 to $4 a ton, and farmers in the affected district will have to pay 80 cents a hundred pounds, instead of 50 cents, as heretofore. The advance affects the residents of Jersey City, Hoboken, Paterson, Orange, and every town and city in the northern part of the State, except Newark, which city escaped through a failure of the dealers to come to an agreement. The reason given for the advance was that the natural ice crop had been used up.

Monroe Hamell, General Manager of the North Jersey and Pocano Mountain Ice Company, the largest ice concern in New Jersey, said yesterday that the company's supply of ice had been entirely exhausted, and it had been forced to secure fresh supplies from Northern Maine. "This Summer," he said, "has been more destructive to ice in the ice houses than any other Summer in twelve years. The ice was not as thick as usual when cut last Winter, and there has been some unusual quality in the atmosphere that has caused it to simply rot. I attribute this rotting to the peculiar murkiness of the atmosphere. The waste has been fully 10 per cent. greater than last year. Under these conditions the advance in price was imperative."

It was said at the offices of the big New York ice concerns that no advance had been made in the price of ice in this city, nor was any contemplated.

"The supply is far shorter than usual," said President C. W. Morse of the Consolidated Ice Company, "owing to the thinness of the ice harvested last Winter and to the unfavorable weather conditions, but all the big concerns carry a surplus of several thousand tons, which is left over at the end of ordinary seasons. This will be drawn upon this year, and unless the hot weather continues for an extraordinary period there is no danger of an ice famine. Only in out-of-town districts, where the transportation involves heavy waste, is there any likelihood of an advance in price. Even this has not yet been seriously considered. The price of ice in New York yesterday was $3 a ton at wholesale and 25 cents a hundred pounds retail, in lots as small as twenty pounds."

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD OPENING.

Taxpayer Goes to Court to Have a Trench Filled.

Louis Wendel, counsel for Thomas Bailey, a taxpayer and property owner at King's Bridge Road and One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, applied to Justice McAdam, in the Supreme Court yesterday, for a peremptory writ of mandamus directing Commissioner of Highways James P. Keating to fill in the trench excavated by the Third Avenue Railroad Company on King's Bridge Road, between One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, and One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, and to restore the road to the condition in which it was prior to the opening of the street by the railroad company.

The Third Avenue Road, Mr. Wendel says, began the opening of the road in 1896, preparatory to laying tracks, but was stopped by injunction actions. The cases went to the Court of Appeals, which decided that the franchise was illegal.

Assistant Corporation Counsel G. L. Sterling appeared yesterday on behalf of Commissioner Keating, and submitted an affidavit from Commissioner Keating stating that it was only want of money and material that prevented him from accomplishing the removal of the trench. He then submitted an affidavit made by Assistant Corporation Counsel Connoly containing a letter from Albert J. Elias, the President of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, explaining the position of his company in the matter.

Mr. Elias said that the company had applied for a new franchise. The Board of Aldermen had already approved the application and it was now before the Council. The necessary requirements of the Railroad Commissioners had also been complied with, and it was probable that the work of constructing the road would very soon be proceeded with.

Justice McAdam took the papers and reserved decision.

Opposes an Overhead Trolley.

The Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company is trying to change the motive power in Montague Street from cable to overhead trolley, but its efforts have been blocked by Deputy Commissioner Walton of the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies. Mr. Walton said yesterday that a permit to erect poles had been asked for, but that he had not granted it because he was opposed to the increase of poles, particularly in the more thickly populated sections. "I believe," he said, "that it is only a question of time when all wires now overhead must be put underground."

Brooklyn Street Improvements.

A communication was sent to the Board of Public Improvements by Controller Coler yesterday in relation to contracts for street improvements in Brooklyn entered into by the old City of Brooklyn, which had been held up since Jan. 1 last. The Controller decides that these contracts can be carried out at once. He says one-third of the assessments have been paid in on these improvements, and that $270,000 is ready for payment on the contracts. The deficit, he says, can be met by drawing from the city's general street improvement fund or by issuing assessment bonds.

Sentiment Against Profanity.

Acting Mayor Guggenheimer said yesterday that Alderman Muh's ordinance against profanity, which the Aldermen laid on the table at their last meeting, would be brought up again next month. He expects it will be passed. Mr. Guggenheimer received a clipping yesterday from a Paris newspaper, Gil Blas, saying that that city was in need of a Guggenheimer to prevent swearing in public places.

Meeting of Philatelists.

The second day's session of the convention of the American Philatelic Association began yesterday morning at the rooms of the Collectors' Club, at 351 Fourth Avenue. The convention received the recommendation of the American Philatelic Association permanent location of the library of the association. The agreement between the Carnegie Library and the committee was approved, and the library, which contains about 300 volumes of bound periodicals and books, will be deposited with the Carnegie Library at Pittsburg.

The De Witt Inquest Adjourned.

The inquest in the case of Josie De Witt, the twenty-two-months-old baby, who was murdered early Saturday morning in the room where his mother was sleeping in their home, 71 Penn Street, Williamsburg, was to have been held yesterday, but was postponed because of the absence of Dr. W. H. Koerner of 176 Rodney Street, who was the attending physician. Dr. Koerner is away on his vacation.

Custom House Elevator Falls.

One of the elevators in the Custom House fell from the top floor to a point midway between the second and third floors yesterday afternoon. When the car fell two brokers' clerks were in it besides the attendant, and all were somewhat alarmed. Workmen subsequently hauled the car down, and it was laid up for repairs. The elevator was installed about two years ago, and was run by electric power.

Fatal Fall Down an Elevator Shaft.

Charles P. Davis, sixty-two years of age, fell five stories down an elevator shaft in the building of the St. Louis Stamping Company, 96 Beekman Street, early yesterday afternoon and was instantly killed. Davis lived at 281 Glenmore Avenue, Brooklyn, and had been in the employ of the St. Louis Stamping Company for thirteen years. A widow survives him.

An Afro-American Conference.

T. Thomas Fortune has issued a call for a conference at Rochester, Sept. 15, to consider the condition of the Afro-American League, and to discuss the possibility of its reorganization.

DETECTIVES' BLOODY VIGIL

Brooklyn Sleuths Were Almost Drained by Mosquitoes, but They Bagged Their Men.

TROLLEY WIRE THIEVES TAKEN

Five Captives Are Believed to Compose a Gang Which Has Stolen $30,000 Worth—Their Leader a Man of Culture.

Nine Brooklyn detectives spent the most uncomfortable hours of their lives on Tuesday night and early yesterday morning. They were promenading around the borough Police Headquarters yesterday swabbing their faces with witchhazel and vainly trying to see out of puffed and swollen eyelids, but they were proud and happy, for they were rejoicing in the capture of five men who, they believe, make up the trolley-wire-stealing gang which has operated in the eastern section of the country for the last year or two. Thirty thousand dollars is the estimated amount of their robberies.

The Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, which has been honored with the principal attentions of the robbers, has found that the gang operates in lonely suburbs on dark nights. Junction Avenue and the Poor Bowery Road, in Queens County, seemed to have been the place chosen for its most recent operations, and it was to this unfrequented, rural neighborhood that Detectives Murphy, Ruddy, Lynch, Carroll, Harrington, McGrath, Gray, Connolly, and Gillen hied themselves at midnight on Tuesday.

Where the Mosquito Is King.

There is no place in the world where mosquitoes are more diabolically active than along the Poor Bowery Road. The residents are so few that the native mosquito never gets a square meal, and he is always ravenous. At every step through the dusty grass, hundreds of mosquitoes join those already aroused, until the passer-by is enveloped in the rising mist, and his outlines are hazy and indistinct to the sight. Forewarned of this, the detectives had provided themselves with a drug used to compass the destruction of the insects. They hid among the corn on a farm at the suspected point, which is near a wood, through which the Heights feed wire runs. Then the drug was called into requisition, but the mosquitoes appeared to enjoy it. It had not the least effect, and, in desperation, it was abandoned. For four hours, in the deadly heat of Wednesday morning, hardly daring to move for fear of giving warning of their presence, and fairly covered with mosquitoes, the tortured detectives lay in wait, feeling that they could gather some idea of the pleasures of picket duty at Guantanamo.

At 4 o'clock, just as the sky was getting light, the long vigil was rewarded. A wagon rumbled along the road, and as it passed the detectives it was seen to contain five men. The wagon went on for half a mile and dropped three of the men. The other two returned and climbed a tree. The mode of operation is to fasten wires to the trees and tie a coil to the feed line to prevent its grounding. If it did ground the fact would become known at the power house and the repair wagon would arrive before the robbers could get safely away.

Just as the cut wire was being lowered the detectives rushed out of the cornfield, surrounded the tree, and called on the men to surrender. One refused, but two pistol bullets whizzing through the leaves convinced him that discretion was the better part of valor. The other came down like Davy Crockett's coon. The detectives hurried both to the Newtown Police Station, where they said they were Edward D. Coleman and Harry Kelly of 285 Adams Street. They said their companions lived at the same place.

Chase on a Trolley Car.

Detective Harrington hurriedly communicated with the Superintendent of the road and got a special car with which to head off the other thieves. The detectives got down to Brooklyn at express speed, and, in spite of the long start of their quarry, they were in Adams Street first. Hidden in the Adams Street Police Station, they saw the three men pass up the street and enter the Adams Street house. The building was surrounded and the police went in.

One of the three men whom they captured in the house, who gave the name of Albert G. Fox, is a man of education and address. He claims to be an actor and newspaper man. A handsome girl, who said she was his wife, was with him when he was arrested. His companions, who were a decided contrast to him, gave the names of Robert McNeill and William Reilly. The prisoners range in age from seventeen to twenty-one years. They were taken to Long Island City and held in $1,000 bail each to await the action of the Grand Jury. The piece of wire cut by them at the time of their capture is worth about $150. The Brooklyn Heights Company has lost $15,000 in this way during this year alone.

DIAMOND MEN SUSPICIOUS.

Valuable Goods Ordered by Mail by a Waldorf Guest Are Not Delivered.

Many of the big diamond dealers in Maiden Lane and John Street, and a number on Broadway, were visited last week by a short, slim young man, who gave the name of Edward R. Marshall of Philadelphia, and looked over various articles of jewelry. He carefully noted the numbers on the tags attached to the articles and then went away, saying he would call later.

Late in the week the jewelers he had visited received typewritten letters, written on Waldorf-Astoria letter paper, acquainting them with the fact that Mr. Marshall was stopping at the Waldorf, and asking them to send various small pieces of jewelry and plate to him at the Waldorf and to other addresses, among other places to the St. Charles Hotel, in New Orleans. In all cases the jewelers were asked to send the goods and to forward the bills for the same to Mr. Marshall at his office, the Edward R. Marshall Company, 131 North Second Street, Philadelphia. This firm dealt in druggists' supplies, and was in existence up to a short time ago, and Mr. Marshall was president of the concern, but was succeeded by the Philadelphia Chemical Company.

Among other jewelers who received orders from Marshall was Gattle of Broadway. An order was sent to the firm last week asking that a $25 scarf pin be sent to the Waldorf-Astoria, and the bill sent to Philadelphia. The manager of the store did not know Mr. Marshall, and before sending the pin thought it best to investigate the matter. He went to the hotel, but was told that he could not see Mr. Marshall, and then left, determining not to send the pin.

On Saturday a jeweler from Newark called at Gattle's and asked to be allowed to look up a Philadelphia mercantile reference, saying that he had received an order for some jewelry from a Mr. Marshall at the Waldorf-Astoria, and that he had already ordered the material to make the article. He was told of the experience of Gattle's manager and decided to return to Newark and to hold his goods.

At the hotel Manager Hilliard said that Mr. Marshall had been at the hotel for about two weeks, and that he had paid his bill and departed with his trunks. He said there was no suspicion at the hotel that Mr. Marshall was not all he represented himself to be, but added that he had received a large number of small packages.

$1,250,000 DRESS GOODS SALE.

Largest Sale of the Sort Ever Made in This Country.

The largest single sale of dress goods ever made in this country was consummated yesterday by Wilmerding, Morris & Mitchell, commission merchants, of 64 and 66 White Street. The sale comprised 75,000 pieces of all kinds of dress goods, the product of the Arlington Mills of Lowell, Mass. The prices secured were satisfactory, the aggregate value being something more than $1,250,000.

The sale was very largely attended, the bidders numbering about 400, and including buyers from Maine to California.

Excursions to Mauch Chunk.

An enjoyable Sunday trip is the Lehigh Railroad's one-dollar excursion to Mauch Chunk, including a ride on the famous Switchback. The ferryboat leaves West Twenty-third Street at 7:50 A. M., Cortlandt or Desbrosses Streets at 8:15, and the Brooklyn Annex, foot of Fulton Street, at 8:15 A. M.

CASE AGAINST MRS. BOTKIN.

Police Find Evidence Against the Alleged Poisoner of Mrs. Dunning and Mrs. Deane.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 24.—New light was shed on the Dunning poisoning case to-day, and with the discovery of additional facts the case looks more dark for Mrs. Botkin, who was arrested last night at Stockton. The prisoner, who still maintains her composure to a wonderful degree, was brought to this city this morning from Stockton and placed in the city prison.

Frank Gattrell, salesman of a Stockton candy store, to-day made a statement that about three weeks ago a woman answering the description of Mrs. Botkin entered the store and asked for an empty candy box.

"The woman said," remarked Gattrell, "that she had some candy which she desired to put in the box with some of our make. As the box was to contain some goods other than our own, I gave her a box that did not have our name on it. The candy which she put in looked old to me, and it nearly half filled the box."

He added that many of the candies were chocolate. It is known that Mrs. Botkin was in Stockton at about that time. W. A. Kuhn, the proprietor of the store, says the box bore the word "bonbons" on the cover, but no name, and that he can readily identify it.

The officers are said to be in possession of evidence proving beyond doubt that the fatal box of candy was sent from San Francisco to Dover, and that the person who deposited the box in Station B was a woman who spoke with an English accent, and was supposed to be an Englishwoman. Mrs. Botkin has a most pronounced English accent, and her voice is very peculiar.

Detective Gibson, who assisted in the arrest of Mrs. Botkin, states that he has no warrant for the arrest of any other woman. He thinks that Mrs. Botkin will break down, and has taken precautions to prevent her from committing suicide. She was much agitated when told that she would have to stand trial on a charge of murder, but soon recovered herself, and said that the charge would have to be proved.

A trunk belonging to Mrs. Botkin was seized in this city to-day by Detective Seymour. Chief of Police Lees has not yet opened it, and will not do so until formal extradition papers are received from Delaware.

DOVER, Del., Aug. 24.—John P. Dunning, whose wife and sister-in-law were poisoned by candy sent from San Francisco, has made a statement. He says:

"I have talked with the Attorney General and other State officials of Delaware, disclosing all facts within my knowledge which could possibly lead to the detection of the person whose act caused this tragedy. From the moment I learned of the fiendish murder of my wife and sister-in-law, upon my arrival in New York from Puerto Rico last Friday, my one desire has been that the guilty should be brought to justice. I have withheld nothing from the officials which could lead to the detection of the criminal.

"But, for two reasons, I must refuse to make any statement for publication; first, because it might defeat the ends of justice, and, second, because innocent persons might be involved. I will continue to maintain this course, even at the risk of subjecting myself to unjust criticism."

POISONED CANDY IN A YARD.

Two Brooklyn Families Quarrel, and Serious Intimations and Threats Are Made.

The alleged finding of poisoned candy in William Bennett's yard at 104 Hendrix Street, Brooklyn, is likely to result in trouble for somebody, and if Frederick Schluchtner of 100 Hendrix Street carries out his threats, that somebody may be Mr. Bennett. Schluchtner says that Bennett has intimated that he, Schluchtner, is the would-be poisoner.

There has been a neighbors' war between the Bennetts and the Schluchtners for some time. Mrs. Schluchtner and Mrs. Bennett began it by quarreling over their children, Mrs. Schluchtner claiming that the Bennett scion had annoyed the Schluchtner girls. Mrs. Schluchtner afterward claimed that Mrs. Bennett, with a surprising ignorance of certain well-known facts in natural history, called her a "hog." The trouble finally came to a head in the Gates Avenue Police Court, when Mrs. Bennett was put under a $100 bond to keep the peace. An action for $10,000 damages brought by the Bennetts against the Schluchtners for defamation of character and false imprisonment is now pending in the Supreme Court.

Bennett now claims that while his little son, Waldorf, was playing in the yard on Tuesday morning, a box of marshmallows was found there; that he took the candy to Dr. Frank C. Skinner, who examined the marshmallows and found them to contain a grain of strychnine each. Mrs. Bennett says that she saw some one throw the candy over the fence.

"The whole affair," said Mr. Schluchtner yesterday, "is a fabrication. Since Mrs. Bennett was placed under bonds to keep the peace they fear to annoy me openly, and have adopted this scheme to injure my reputation. If Mrs. Bennett saw me throw the candy over the fence why doesn't she get a warrant?

"I went to the police of the Liberty Avenue Station about it. Acting Captain Colgan laughed at the story and seemed to think it was not worth investigating. But I mean to have satisfaction. My belief is that Bennett put the candy in the yard himself."

Bennett visited the Gates Avenue Police Court yesterday afternoon, but not until it had closed. It was said that he wanted to get a warrant for somebody, and did not know the Court closed so early. He will have to restrain himself until to-day.

WOMAN KILLED BY ICE CREAM.

Others in a Party from Mount Vernon Poisoned at Mountaindale.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Aug. 24.—Information reached this city to-day of a poisoning which occurred at Mountaindale, Sullivan County, and in which a party of Mount Vernon residents were the victims. Mr. and Mrs. Allen, Mrs. H. A. Stutthoff, Mrs. Jessie Seder, and Miss Lillian Walker were a jolly party who left their homes here a short time ago to go camping at Mountaindale.

According to information received here Mrs. Seder is dead and the others are reported to be in a serious condition as a result of eating ice cream. Mrs. Seder was thirty-seven years of age, a member of the Universalist Church, and the wife of Street Commissioner William Seder.

WOMAN FOUND CHLOROFORMED.

Previously She Was Seen Drinking with Two Sailors.

Policeman Thomas Fox found a woman, insensible from chloroform poisoning, in Pitkin Avenue near Sheffield Avenue, Brooklyn, early yesterday morning. He took her to the Liberty Avenue Police Station, where Surgeon Gaynor of St. Mary's Hospital, succeeded in restoring her to consciousness. She said she was Nellie Wolfert, twenty-eight years old, of 38 Tompkins Avenue.

She could tell nothing about herself, and could not explain how she came to be poisoned. She was removed to the hospital. The police learned that a woman answering her description, had been seen drinking in several East New York saloons with two sailors who wore the name "Massachusetts" on their caps.

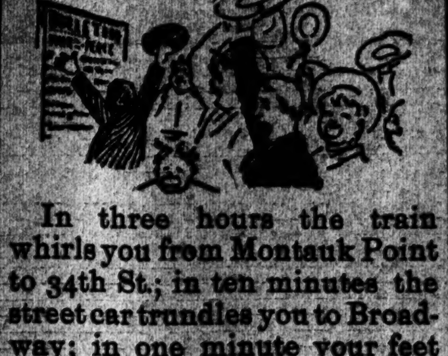
ROACH POWDER KILLS A MAN.

Wife Thought It Was Rochelle Salts and Administered It.

Anton Wozonecski, twenty-seven years old, died at his home, 173 Eleventh Street, Jersey City, at midnight on Tuesday from poison administered by his wife through mistake. Wozonecski was suffering from an attack of bilious colic and a neighbor suggested that he should take a dose of rochelle salts.

Mrs. Wozonecski went to Freeman Stoddard's drug store, 557 Grove Street. She says she asked for rochelle salts. She speaks English imperfectly. Mr. Stoddard says she simply asked for "roach." He thought she wanted an insect powder and gave her one. This is borne out by the package that contained it. It was originally marked "Persian powder," but this had been scratched out and the words "roach powder" were written in its place.

Mrs. Wozonecski gave her husband the poison. He soon became worse and then Dr. Finnerty was called in, but when he arrived Wozonecski was dead. The police took no action, but referred the case to County Physician Converse.



In three hours the train whirls you from Montauk Point to 34th St.; in ten minutes the street car trundles you to Broadway; in one minute your feet carry you to 32d St.

There you'll find whatever you want to wear, anywhere; the little things and the big things—from a shirt stud to a suit of clothes.

Our stores at Prince St. and Broadway, and Warren St. and Broadway cry, "Me, too."

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

SERVANT GIRL TAKES ARSENIC.

Finds Tablets in a Laboratory and Thinks Them Chocolate Drops.

Mary Obriest, twenty-six years old, a German servant employed by Mrs. Benjamin Storges, at 278 Third Avenue, was poisoned last night in a peculiar manner, and it is a question whether it was accidental or suicidal.

Living with Mrs. Storges is an amateur chemist, who has a laboratory. The room full of jars, retorts and test tubes, together with the many colored powders and liquids these contained have proved quite irresistible to the servant, and frequently her mistress has warned her not to trespass there.

There was no one about last night when Mary concluded she would take a peep, and according to her story she went into the laboratory and locked the door. In her hurried inspection she found what she supposed were some choice chocolate drops, and she swallowed half a dozen of them in a single gulp. Before she could cry for help she fell to the floor, and was soon unconscious.

Fortunately for the girl Mrs. Storges missed her, and remembering the girl's weakness for invading the laboratory hurried thither. Groans from within confirmed her suspicion, and calling for help the door was forced. The girl was taken to Bellevue without loss of time, and antidotes were administered. The doctors found some of the supposed chocolate drops, and pronounced them almost pure arsenic. They say the girl owes her life largely to the fact that she took too much. She will recover.

Notwithstanding her protest that she took the poison by mistake she was held a prisoner on the charge of attempting to commit suicide.

INTERNATIONAL PAPER CO.

Officers Elected at the Annual Meeting Yesterday—A One and One-half Per Cent. Dividend.

The International Paper Company yesterday gave out the following statement:

"At the annual meeting of the stockholders and Directors of the International Paper Company, held at Corinth this day, the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. upon the preferred stock was declared, payable Oct. 1.

"The following Directors, officers, and committees were unanimously elected: Directors—D. O. Mills, R. P. Flower, Hugh J. Chisholm, H. G. Burleigh, W. B. Dillon, A. N. Burbanks, Warren Curtis, T. S. Coolidge, W. A. Russell, Jr., F. H. Parks, William E. Spier, A. Pagenstecher, H. M. Knowles; officers—Hugh J. Chisholm, President; A. N. Burbanks, First Vice President; William B. Dillon, Second Vice President; Warner Miller, Secretary; William E. Spier, Treasurer; W. D. Russell, Auditor; Executive Committee—H. J. Chisholm, D. O. Mills, R. P. Flower, William E. Spier, R. Pagenstecher, H. M. Knowles, A. N. Burbanks; Financial Committee—D. O. Mills, H. J. Chisholm, R. P. Flower, William E. Spier, A. Pagenstecher, A. N. Burbanks."

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

Its Organization Completed by the Election of Officers.

At a meeting of the Committee of Direction of the League for Social Service, held at the Trustees' room of the United Charities' Building Tuesday afternoon, the organization of the league was completed by the election of Josiah Strong as President, Spencer Trask as Treasurer, and W. H. Tolman as Secretary. The following persons were named as the first Board of Directors in the certificate of incorporation: Washington Choate, Mary Lowe Dickinson, William B. Howland, John W. Kjelgaard, Robert C. Ogden, Margaret E. Sangster, Albert Shaw, Josiah Strong, William H. Tolman, Spencer Trask, and Mornay Williams.

The following persons have consented to serve on the Advisory Council: Miss Jane Adams, Mrs. Theodore W. Birney, R. Fulton Cutting, Miss Clare de Graffenried, Presbey H. B. Frissell, Richard Watson Gilder, Dr. Washington Gladden, Dr. Edward Everett Hale, Bishop F. D. Huntington, Dr. William R. Huntington, Bishop John F. Hurst, Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer, Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, John H. Patterson, Bishop Henry C. Potter, Dr. Richard S. Storrs, Dr. Kerr B. Tupper, Bishop John H. Vincent.

The object of the league is to educate public opinion and popular conscience, and the method includes the preparation and systematic distribution of literature, a bureau of information and a lecture bureau.

The Outdoor Recreation League.

The first number of The Outdoor Recreation League Advocate, published in the interests of the Outdoor Recreation League of this city, has been issued. The object of the league is to have established in this city play grounds and open air gymnasiums. A play ground has been opened on Amsterdam Avenue, between Ninety-fourth and Ninety-fifth Streets, since the middle of June, and others are being prepared at Hester Street Park and on a plot of ground lying west of Eleventh Avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third Streets. In Hester Street Park a complete gymnasium is being erected.

Receiver in Pettit Case.

Justice Cohen of the Supreme Court has granted a motion for the appointment of a receiver of the rents of 247 and 249 Pearl Street, which belonged to John Pettit, on the application of the trustees of the estate of Jackson S. Schultz, in a suit brought by them against Mr. Pettit and others, to foreclose a mortgage of $60,000 made by Mr. Pettit on Feb. 1, 1896, on which the interest due Feb. 1, 1898, was not paid. The monthly rental of the stores in the building is $260.

Baby Killed by Ice Wagon.

David Mustovitch, a fifteen-month-old infant, was run over and fatally injured by an ice wagon last night in front of his home, 2,219 Eighth Avenue. The baby died before an ambulance, which was called from the Manhattan Hospital, arrived. Patrick Ross, the driver, who lives at 445 West Thirteenth Street, was locked up in the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station. The wagon is owned by M. B. Schute of 521 West Twenty-first Street.

New Jersey Lawyer Found Dead.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Aug. 24.—J. Arthur Robeson, a young lawyer, was found dead in his office here to-day. He had not been seen for several days past, and as his office was not open for business, the authorities decided to make an investigation. When found, he had been dead for forty-eight hours. He was a son of the late Col. James M. Robeson, and his family are well known throughout Warren County. An autopsy will be made on the body to determine the cause of death.

FFF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

LEATHER LOUNGING DESIGNS.

Alluringly restful, delightfully cool in midsummer days; almost everlasting.

Couches flat or moulded to fit the body, with heads soft and rounded or hollowed to hold a loose cushion; vastly more comfortable than you think—until you try them.

Billowy easy chairs, entirely leather covered; low, roomy, with flat capacious arms and with backs, if you like, that may be lowered.

Aristocrats all, and priced as if they were plebeians.

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GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET.

AMUSEMENTS.

Manhattan Beach,
Swept by Ocean Breezes.
THE BOSTONIANS Evgs. 9 P. M. Sat. Mat. 4 P. M.
The Serenade.
In the Cast:
H. C. Barnabee, W. H. MacDonald, Jessie Bartlett Davis, Helen Bertram, W. E. Philp, William Broderick, George B. Frothingham, Josephine Bartlett, Harry Brown.
Victor Herbert's 22d Reg't Band Daily, 3:30, 7. Sunday, 3:30, 8.
Pain's Manila & Fireworks Evenings 8 P. M. sharp.
Pain's Carnival of Fire
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING AT
MANHATTAN BEACH.
Kite Flying, Daylight Fireworks, Ocean Ablaze, Latest and Greatest Bombs and Rockets, Sinking of the Merrimac on the Ocean, and the Fall of Manila.
A Marvelous Fireworks Bill
FROM 6 P. M. TO MIDNIGHT.
Bicycle Track,
Special Match Race Saturday, Aug. 27.
Jimmie Michael vs. Major Taylor.
Bald, McFarland, Taylor, Cooper, Gardner, Freeman, Kimble, and others.
2-Mile L. A. W. Championship, Seaside Handicap.

DALY'S To-night and Every Ev'g at 8. Matinées Saturday & Wednesday at 2.
A RUNAWAY GIRL.
Best Musical Comedy yet.
Virginia Earl, James Powers,
Yvette Violette, Cyril Scott,
Mabel Gilman, Herbert Gresham,
Paula Edwardes, Wilfred Clarke,
And an Unexcelled Ensemble.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
THIRD BIG WEEK. DAILY at 2:30 and 8:30.
Sundays at 8:30. GIGANTIC SUCCESS.
IMRE KIRALFY'S
GREAT NAVAL SHOW.
OUR NAVAL VICTORIES.
Professional Matinee To-morrow.
Seats on sale two weeks in advance.
Children half price all matinées.

LYCEUM. 4th Ave. and 23d St.
DANIEL FROHMAN......Manager.
NEXT Monday, Aug. 29,
E. H. SOTHERN.
THE ADVENTURE OF LADY URSULA. By Anthony Hope.
**Box Office opens Thursday, Aug. 25.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
DENMAN THOMPSON Prices 25c., 50c., 75c. and $1.00.
The Original Production THE OLD HOMESTEAD
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Eve. 8:15.

POPS MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN. POPS
EVENINGS AT 8:15. ADM. 50c.
GRAND POPULAR CONCERTS
By the Met. Permanent Orchestra.
Cold or rainy nights perf. in Concert Hall.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance.
25c., 50c. Noon to 11 P. M.
4 COHANS in New Farce. TIM MURPHY.
ANNA TERESA BERGER. Biograph. Fresh Air.

AMERICAN. Second Year Opera in English.
CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO.
Ev'gs. 25c.-$1. Mats. Wed., 25, 50c.; Sat., 25, 50, 75c.
BEGINS MONDAY, SEPT. 5. BOCCACCIO.
Tickets on sale Aug. 29.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE. Lex. Av., 42d St.
Opens Sat. Night. Box Office now open.
Thereafter, MATINEES DAILY, 25c.; Ev'gs, 50c.
HENRY V. DONNELLY'S STOCK CO.,
"THE NEW SOUTH."

MATINEE SATURDAY POSITIVELY!
THE COOL CASINO! THEATRE TO-NIGHT YANKEE DOODLE DANDY!
Roof To-night! Rice's Summer Nights!

WORLD IN WAX NEW WAR GROUPS
EDEN MUSEE
Orchestral Concerts. CINEMATOGRAPH.

KOSTER & BIAL'S ROOF GARDEN Adm. 50c.
Cole & Johnson, Cake Walk and Big Vaudeville Bill. In case of Rain Performance in Music Hall.

HARLEM Reopens next Monday.
Box office now open 9 till 6.
OPERA HOUSE. A STRANGER IN NEW YORK.

COLUMBUS OPENING TO-NIGHT AUG. 25TH.
Columbus Theatre Stock Co. in CASTE.

THE TURF.

CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB.
Sheepshead Bay Autumn Meeting, 1898.
Racing dates, Aug. 23, 25, 26, 27, 29, 31, Sept. 1, 3, 5, 7, 8, 10. Racing rain or shine. First Race, 2:30 P. M. Concert by Lander. TRAINS DIRECT TO TRACK. Leave foot East 34th St., N. Y., via L. I. R. R., at 10:50, 12:10, 12:40, (Parlor Car train 1 o'clock,) 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10. Boats leave foot Whitehall St., via 39TH ST., BROOKLYN, FERRY, 11, 12, 12:20, 12:40, 1, 1:20, 1:40, 2, 2:20. Trains leave Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, 10:52, 12, 1:10, 1:50, 2:32, 3:10. Kings County Elevated, via Brooklyn Bridge, every 20 minutes. All Nassau Electric Roads transfer direct to track. ADMISSION TO FIELD, 50 CTS. Extra accommodations returning from track.

ALIEN LABOR IN CANADA.

Italians Imported from Buffalo for Work on a Railroad.

HAMILTON, Ontario, Aug. 24.—A gang of about sixty Italian laborers has been imported from Buffalo by the Grand Trunk authorities to work on the double tracking of the system between Hamilton and Burlington. To-day a gang of Canadian workmen was discharged to make room for the imported Italians, and, headed by William Ashbaugh, the men called on T. H. Macpherson, member of Parliament, and asked to have the alien labor law brought to bear against the railway people, and have the Italians sent back.

Mr. Macpherson told them no officer had been appointed in this district to enforce the law, but gave them a letter to ex-Mayor W. B. McMurrich of Toronto, who had been appointed by the Dominion Government for that purpose, and who will be asked to investigate the circumstances and do what is necessary.

Killed on the Railroad.

PETERSBURG, Va., Aug. 24.—A horrible accident occurred to-day on the Atlantic Coast Line Railway at a crossing known as Grossman's, a short distance from this city. J. P. Condrey, a prosperous farmer of Chesterfield County, was returning home with his wife and little son in a buggy, and when he reached the crossing the young horse he was driving became unmanageable and carried the party upon the track immediately in front of the local train from Richmond to Petersburg. All the occupants of the buggy were instantly killed.

Amputation May Prove Fatal.

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I., Aug. 24.—Joseph C. Biglin, ex-President of Far Rockaway, is in a very critical condition as a result of injuries sustained in a runaway accident some weeks ago, when he was thrown from his carriage and had his right ankle broken in two places. The wound did not heal, and on Sunday night the foot was amputated to save Mr. Biglin's life. The operation has weakened him very much. Mr. Biglin a few weeks ago was elected a delegate to the Republican State Convention.